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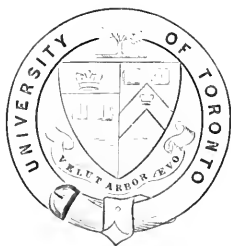
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AN ETYMOLOGY  
OF  
LATIN AND GREEK

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CHARLES S. HALSEY

GINN & COMPANY



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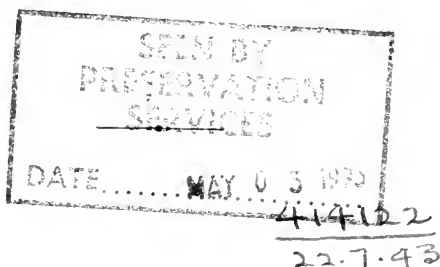
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BY  
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## PREFACE.

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THE following work had its origin in a felt want. Many students of the classical languages, all along the early part of their course, use text-books provided with vocabularies. These vocabularies, from the necessity of their limits, are brief and imperfect, and they enter but little into the subject of etymology. Even when afterwards the lexicon is used, the etymology is often studied only for separate words as they occur in reading; and the scattered and fragmentary information given in the lexicons produces a corresponding state of knowledge in the mind even of a diligent student. No connected, systematic, or thorough knowledge of etymology is thus acquired. In the grammar something may be done for historical etymology; but the requirements of other topics in a school grammar must always prevent this subject from receiving there the full treatment which its importance demands.

There remain the larger works expressly devoted to the subject, nearly all of them in German, excellent when one gets to them and is prepared for them, but by their style and fulness, as well as size and cost, not adapted to the wants of an American school-room or of the ordinary student. They will be studied only by the few, and the benefit to be derived from them will generally come only when the student is far advanced in his course, and after years of study of other works.

But historical etymology, that gives the original and central meaning of related words, and, gathering the words themselves together, unites them by the natural bond of their common origin, should not be so long deferred, nor should it be pursued only as a higher range of study. Itself the historical foundation of all the structure of language, certainly it should form a prominent part in the foundation of the course of study. Presented in a simple form, it can be made to furnish a large vocabulary of the most practical words, and these not arranged for comparison in the separate language merely, Greek with Greek, Latin with Latin, but placed side by side, each language throwing light upon the other. A wider comparison enriches with knowledge and enlarges the mind; a deeper comprehension of the laws of progress in language reveals new and interesting truth, arousing curiosity and stimulating to further investigations.

It has been urged against the study of etymology that we have not within our reach sufficient material to furnish the basis of the science, and that etymologists, proceeding often not upon any well-ascertained general principles, but upon superficial resemblance of words, and even roaming off in wild excursions of fanciful associations, have produced such results as to bring the study into deserved condemnation. We must always bear in mind that historical etymology is not specially concerned with the absolute origin of language. It is concerned to ascertain the early forms, wherever they are traceable. True, there are many words which we cannot trace to their early forms; but there are also very many words, and these the most important, that we can trace, and of their etymology our knowledge is as reliable as any in the whole range of language. It must be acknowledged, too, that the work

of many professed etymologists did in former times bring discredit upon the study. But the case is now widely different. The general principles and methods according to which all scientific etymological research must proceed, are now thoroughly established and recognized. The application of these principles requires a wide and careful comparison of kindred words. As this comparison is always going on and becoming still wider and more discriminating, the special results attained, relating either to single words or to the rules deduced, must always be held as open to any modification which may be reasonably required by continued investigation.

For a long period of time, extending to the year 1876, the views of etymologists in regard to the rules of Indo-European phonetics were in substantial agreement. Beginning with that year, certain important modifications were proposed in some of the rules of the Indo-European phonetic system; and these modifications are now generally accepted among the German philologists. These views will be found stated and explained in Part I., Chap. VI., and Part IV., Chaps. I.-III. In presenting them I am much indebted to Prof. Maurice Bloomfield, with whose cordial approval I have given the statement of those chapters condensed mainly from his paper on the Greek Ablaut, published in the "American Journal of Philology" for September, 1880. The Preliminary Statement of the same views is condensed from his article in the Journal of December, 1881. The roots, arranged in accordance with this system, are given by themselves near the close of the volume, so that the use of them will not lead to any confusion.

In the preparation of the present work, the author has endeavored to conform to the latest investigations of the highest authorities. In general, doubtful or disputed ety-

mologies have been omitted, or, in the few cases given, they are marked doubtful. The table of vowel-scales is from Schleicher's "Comparative Grammar." It is assumed that any student who may use this Etymology is already provided with a suitable grammar of Latin or Greek; and, therefore, this work does not state in full the prefixes and suffixes which are given in the grammars. Neither does it aim to present in full the processes of inflection, which would require a larger treatise upon comparative grammar.

The object of this work is to present, within the limits of a school-book, the most needful etymological information that is not adequately furnished by the grammar or the lexicon. Even within these limits, some things are stated that are not intended to be learned in the early part of a student's course, *e.g.*, the Sanskrit forms. They are given because they illustrate the subject, and may be used for later reference. Great prominence has been given to the derivation of English words. Many of the cognate words here treated have descended to us through the French, or through the Teutonic family. A complete index is furnished for the Latin, the Greek, and the cognate English words.

The study of etymology, as here presented, may advantageously begin at an early stage in the study of Latin; and it should continue, in some form, throughout the course of classical education. The present work may be used for regular daily lessons in connection with the study of the classical text, and may also, with equal advantage and facility, be employed for reference on individual words.

C. S. HALSEY.

SCHENECTADY: April, 1882.

## PRELIMINARY STATEMENT OF THE NEW SYSTEM OF INDO-EUROPEAN PHONETICS.



THE changes proposed by the new system have reference chiefly to the vowels. It is held that the European vowels, *ā, ē, ō*, are not, as had been previously supposed, later modifications of an original Indo-European *ā*, but are themselves original Indo-European vowels. The theory of vowel-increase has been abandoned; the consequence is roots of the form *a's*, *a'i*, *sra'u*, *bha'r*, *ma'n*, *da'ik*, *da'rk*, *bha'ndh*, (*ἔσ*, *εἰ*, *σρεν*, *φερ*, *μεν*, *δεικ*, *δερκ*, *πενθ*). Formerly the roots were inconsistently set down as *εσ*, *φερ*, *μεν*, *δερκ*, *πενθ*, but *ι*, *σρν*, and *δικ*, thus allowing the *e* a function in the one case and denying it the same in another which is perfectly parallel. These roots have in addition to the form with ablaut *a°* (Greek *ο*: *οι*, *δορκ*, *πονθ*, etc.) a weak form, which differs from the strong by the lack of this *e* (*ο*): *σ*, *ι*, *σρν*, *φρ*, *μν*, *δικ*, *δρκ*, *πνθ*. This reduced form may safely be assumed to have stood originally only in formations which had the word-tone on some non-radical syllable, — thus naturally bringing about a less distinct pronunciation of the root-syllable. The graphical representation of this weakened utterance is *root minus the e-o vowel*.

The recognition of these weak root-forms leads irresistibly to the assumption of *Indo-European lingual and nasal vowels*; Indo-European *ɿ*, (*l̥*), *ɲ*, *ɳ*, represented in Greek by *αρ* or *πα* (*αλ* or *λα*) for the lingual, and *α* and *αν*, *α* and *αμ*, for the nasal vowels.

Strange in external appearance are the Indo-European and Greek groundforms or explanatory symbols which are the result: *\*τη-νυμαι* for *τάννυμαι*; *\*βη-ιω* for *βαίνω* = *venio*. The

Greek groundform for *ἐφθάρατο* would be \**ἐ-φθρ-γτο*. It certainly does not seem as if one of the acquisitions of the grammatical science of to-day were simplicity of method in representing its processes. We will, however, gladly put up with a cumbrous system of symbols, if we are compensated for it by exactness—if such symbols help to convey to the reader the exact meaning of the writer. This quality the signs, which may be gleaned from the examples above, in general possess to a high degree. *ȝ* is the designation for semivocalic or semi-consonantal *y* in distinction from the full consonant (spirant) *y*; the same is true for *ȡ*. When we examine the symbol-group \**nsma<sup>e</sup>*, there can be no doubt as to the exact value represented by it: *ns-* is a syllable in which the element that carries the syllable tone is in the main nasal (a nasal vowel). The vocalic color of this nasal vowel the symbol does not undertake to express, and it is indeed unknown. The representations of it in the various languages of the family diverge widely: Greek and Sanskrit *a* and *an*; but German *un*, Latin *en*, Lithuanian *in*. In the same way *ȣ* is an element mainly of a lingual character, bearing the tone of the syllable; in the rendering of it the Sanskrit at least coincides with the symbol (Sanskrit *ṛ*); the other languages again vary greatly: Zend *ēṛē*; Greek *ap* and *aλ*; Latin and German *or* (*u*); Lithuanian *ir*. The remainder *ma<sup>e</sup>* is practically identical with Greek *μῆ*. The symbol does not, however, profess to define the value of the Indo-European vowel, which it renders, quite so closely; *a<sup>e</sup>* expresses a vowel sound lying somewhere between *e* and *a*, but without quite reaching *a*; in the same way *o<sup>e</sup>* is a sound between *o* and *a* which does not quite reach *a*. Nevertheless it is becoming more and more common to write simply *e* and *o* for *a<sup>e</sup>* and *o<sup>e</sup>* even at the expense of perfect exactness; and in the present work the more simple forms are preferred, so that in Indo-European roots and words *e* may be found where *a<sup>e</sup>* could also be written, and *o* where *o<sup>e</sup>* could also be written.

The writers of the new school treat the vowel-phenomena in 'reihen,' 'vocalreihen,' an expression which, like many German grammatical terms, can be rendered but inadequately into English by 'vowel series.' Parallel with the three vocalic forms presented in the  $\alpha^e$ -reihe (form with  $\alpha^e$ , form with  $\alpha^o$ , and form without this  $\alpha^e$ - $\alpha^o$ ) there appear three other series — the  $\bar{e}$ -series:  $\bar{e}$ ,  $\bar{o}$ ,  $\bar{\epsilon}$ , the  $\bar{a}$ -series:  $\bar{a}$ ,  $\bar{o}$ ,  $\bar{\alpha}$ , and the  $\bar{o}$ -series:  $\bar{o}$ ,  $\bar{\delta}$ ,  $\bar{\delta}$ , justifying the following proportion for the Greek:

TABLE I.

$\epsilon$ -series:	$\epsilon : o : - =$
$\eta$ -series:	$\eta : \omega : \epsilon =$
$\bar{a}$ -series:	$\bar{a} : \omega : \bar{\alpha} =$
$\omega$ -series:	$\omega : \omega : o$

An example of the  $\eta$ -series is presented by:  $\tau\acute{\iota}\text{-}\theta\eta\text{-}\mu\iota$ ,  $\theta\omega\text{-}\mu\acute{o}\text{-}\varsigma$ ,  $\tau\acute{\iota}\text{-}\theta\epsilon\text{-}\mu\alpha\iota$ ; of the  $\bar{a}$ -series by  $\phi\eta\text{-}\mu\acute{\iota}$ ,  $\phi\omega\text{-}\nu\acute{\eta}$ ,  $\phi\alpha\text{-}\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu$ ; of the  $\omega$ -series by  $\delta\acute{\iota}\text{-}\delta\omega\text{-}\mu\iota$ ,  $\delta\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\delta\omega\text{-}\kappa\alpha$ ,  $\delta\omicron\text{-}\tau\acute{o}\varsigma$ .

In order to understand the origin of these series, i.e., the method which led to their recognition, it will be necessary to refer to the 'Theory of Sonant Coefficients.' This theory assumes that all Indo-European roots can have but one vowel,  $\alpha^e$  ( $e$ ) varying with  $\alpha^o$  ( $o$ ); all other seemingly vocalic elements are in reality semiconsonants, which assume the function of vowels only when this  $e$ - $o$  has for some reason been lost; this semiconsonant is called 'sonant coefficient.' In cases where the root does not possess such a sonant coefficient, it remains vowelless ( $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\tau\text{-}\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ ,  $\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\pi\tau\text{-}\acute{o}\mu\eta\nu$ ). This agrees incontrovertibly with all the facts in the case of roots of the  $\alpha^e$ -series;  $\pi\epsilon\tau$ ,  $\delta\epsilon\iota$ ,  $\chi\epsilon\upsilon$ ,  $\delta\epsilon\rho$ ,  $\sigma\tau\epsilon\lambda$ ,  $\mu\epsilon\nu$ ,  $\lambda\epsilon\iota\pi$ ,  $\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\theta$ ,  $\delta\epsilon\rho\kappa$ ,  $\pi\epsilon\iota\theta$ , etc., can interchange with  $\pi\omicron\tau$ ,  $\delta\omicron\iota$ , etc., but only upon the loss of this  $\epsilon$  or  $o$  do the semiconsonantal elements contained in these roots assume the function of vowels:  $\delta\iota$ ,  $\chi\upsilon$ ,  $\delta\rho$ ,  $\sigma\tau\lambda$ ,  $\mu\gamma$ ,  $\lambda\iota\pi$ ,  $\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\upsilon\theta$ ,  $\delta\rho\kappa$ ,  $\pi\gamma\theta$ , etc. The possible sonant coefficients of roots of the  $\alpha^e$ -series are accordingly:  $i$ ,  $u$ ,  $r$ , ( $l$ ),  $n$ ,  $m$ ; and if we add these to the

real vowels of the  $\alpha^e$ -series, we obtain the following five (or six) series within the  $\alpha^e$ -series:

TABLE II.

$\epsilon\iota : o\iota : \iota =$		$(\epsilon\lambda : o\lambda : \lambda) =$
$\epsilon\nu : o\nu : \nu =$		$\epsilon\nu : o\nu : \nu =$
$\epsilon\rho : o\rho : \rho =$		$\epsilon\mu : o\mu : \mu =$

In Greek the roots made according to these models are about 250, and it is probable that more than one-half of the roots which occur in verbal formations are of this class. In the other languages also these roots are preponderatingly represented (e.g., Sanskrit and Gothic). The thought, then, that the remaining roots also may be found constructed on the same plan does not lie far removed, and the attempt has been boldly made. As in Table II.,  $\iota$ ,  $\nu$ ,  $\rho$ , ( $\lambda$ ),  $\nu$ ,  $\mu$  are the sonant coefficients to  $\epsilon$ - $o$ ; as these are forced in the reduced root-form to play the part of vowels ( $\iota$ ,  $\nu$ ,  $\rho$ , ( $\lambda$ ),  $\nu$ ,  $\mu$ ), so in Table I.  $\epsilon$  of the  $\eta$ -series is a sonant coefficient ( $\xi$ ), which is performing the function of a vowel, because the real root-vowel  $\epsilon$ - $o$  has been lost; i.e.,  $\eta$  stands for  $\epsilon\epsilon$ ;  $\omega$  for  $o\epsilon$ ; in the same way the vocalism of the  $\bar{a}$ -series goes back to  $\epsilon\bar{a}$  for  $\bar{a}$ ;  $o\bar{a}$  for  $\omega$ , and  $\bar{a}$  is the sonant coefficient; so also the  $\omega$ -series is to be resolved into  $\epsilon\omega$ ,  $o\omega$ , and  $o$ . We could then add to Table II. three perfectly parallel series:

TABLE III.

$\epsilon\epsilon : o\epsilon : \epsilon =$
$\epsilon\alpha : o\alpha : \alpha =$
$\epsilon\omega : o\omega : \omega =$

From the standpoint of the phonetist it is believed that no objection can be urged;  $\epsilon$ ,  $\alpha$ , and  $\omega$  can be 'consonants' as well as  $\iota$  and  $\nu$  (Sievers, *Phonetik*, p. 123): the contractions with the root-vowels into the vowel-forms actually occurring would

also pass criticism, though it is to be noted that in the first perpendicular column of Table III. the *semiconsonantal* elements impress their vocalic color on the result ( $\epsilon\epsilon$ ,  $\epsilon a$ ,  $\epsilon o$  :  $\eta$ ,  $\bar{a}$ ,  $\omega$ ), while in the second perpendicular column the semiconsonantal element succumbs, and the result of the contraction ( $\omega$ ) has the *vocalic color of the real root-vowel* ( $o$ ).

From the standpoint, however, of the history of the Indo-European languages, we are not at present warranted in accepting these results (shown in immediate connection with Table III.). No one language shows even a single instance in which the elements supposed to underlie the contraction occur uncontracted. This, to be sure, is no final condemnation; we are becoming accustomed more and more to view the immediate historic background of the separate Indo-European languages,—the Indo-European parent language, as a real language devoid of unnatural regularity, presenting in many respects phenomena of a very secondary nature,—phenomena which had a long history before them; and the possibility of these contractions must not be absolutely denied. Practically, however, they cannot *as yet be recognized in that form*. This theory has, nevertheless, yielded one result that we may safely adopt, namely, the recognition of the fact that the  $\eta$  and  $\bar{a}$  of the  $\eta$ - and  $\bar{a}$ -series vary with  $\omega$  under the same circumstances under which  $\epsilon$  varies with  $o$ .

It will be interesting now to see what vocalic and semi-vocalic material is furnished for the Indo-European parent speech.

The  $a^e$ -series yields two real vowels:  $a^e$  and  $a^o$  ( $e$  and  $o$ ) and the following sounds wavering between consonantal and vocalic function:  $y$  and  $i$ ;  $v$  and  $u$ ;  $r$  and  $\bar{r}$  ( $l$  and  $\bar{l}$ );  $n$  and  $\bar{n}$ ,  $m$  and  $\bar{m}$ ; perhaps also the nasals corresponding to the two Indo-European guttural series, which could be designated by  $\bar{n}$  and  $\bar{\eta}$ , and  $\bar{n}$  and  $\bar{\eta}$ . Its diphthongs would be  $ei$ ,  $oi$ ,  $eu$ ,  $ou$ , (in a wider sense of the term also  $er$ ,  $or$  ( $el$ ,  $ol$ );  $en$ ,  $on$ ;  $em$ ,  $om$ , and even  $e\bar{n}$ ,  $o\bar{n}$ ;  $e\bar{n}$ ,  $o\bar{n}$ ).

The  $\bar{e}$ -series yields:  $\bar{e}$  and  $\bar{o}^1$  (so designated to differentiate it from the  $\bar{o}$ 's of the two following series) and  $e$ .

The  $\bar{a}$ -series yields:  $\bar{a}$  and  $\bar{o}^2$ ; and  $a$ .

The  $\bar{o}$ -series yields:  $\bar{o}^3$  and  $\bar{o}^4$  and  $o$ . Of diphthongal material in which the first part is a long vowel there appears certainly at least:  $\bar{a}u$  in the stem  $n\bar{a}u-$ ; Ionic (not pan-hellenic)  $\nu\eta\upsilon-s$ ; Sanskrit  $n\bar{a}u-s$ ; Latin  $n\bar{a}v-is$ .

We subjoin a provisional scheme of Indo-European vowels and semivowels, claiming neither absolute correctness nor scientific symmetry in the symbols employed. It will, however, suffice to give a fair idea of what is supposed to be the material contained by the immediate predecessor of the separate languages of the Indo-European family.

Pure short vowels:  $\bar{e}$  —  $\bar{o}$ ;  $\bar{a}$

Their diphthongs:  $e\bar{i}$  —  $o\bar{i}$ ;  $a\bar{i}$

$eu$  —  $ou$ ;  $au$

Long vowels:  $\bar{e}$  —  $\bar{o}^1$

$\bar{a}$  —  $\bar{o}^2$

$\bar{o}^3$  —  $(\bar{o}^4)$

Short vowels or semivowels corresponding to these:  $e, a, o$ .

One diphthong:  $\bar{a}u$

Semiconsonants:  $y-i$ ;  $v-u$ ;  $r-r$ ; ( $l-l$ );  $m-n$ ;  
 $n-n$  ( $\bar{n}-\bar{n}$ ;  $\bar{n}-\bar{n}$ ).

## SUGGESTIONS IN REGARD TO THE STUDY OF ETYMOLOGY.

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As this subject, in its systematic form, has not been commonly taught in the schools, it seems appropriate to offer some suggestions, in general for the study of Etymology, and in particular for the use of the present work.

1. We must bear in mind that the most important and practical facts may be clearly ascertained without determining all their theoretical and antecedent conditions. Thus, to establish the important fact that certain words are etymologically related to each other, it is not necessary to establish the roots of the words themselves. E.g., there is an undoubted etymological connection between the verb *φέρω*, to bear, and the adjective *φορός*, bearing; and this connection remains conclusively established whether we assign for the word-group three root-forms, *φερ*, *φορ*, *φρ*, or two root-forms, *φερ*, *φορ*, or one root-form, *φερ*, or even if we say that no root-form can be assigned at all. So, also, the verb *tendo*, to stretch, is to be connected with the noun *tōnus*, a stretching, sound, tone; and this connection remains conclusively established whether we assign two root-forms, *ten*, *ton*, or only one root-form, *ten*, or even if we say that no root-form can be assigned at all.

At the present time, there is a great deal of movement of opinion in the etymological field. Various innovations are proposed, prominent among them that of bi-syllabic roots. In view of all the proposed changes, it is well to be cautious about accepting any roots without reserve. From the nature of the case, roots cannot be known by direct or positive evidence. They can be laid down only with various degrees

of probability in their favor; yet, at all events, they may serve a practical purpose as convenient labels to aid us in associating related words.

2. In accordance with this principle, it is held that the word-groups, or sets, numbered in this work 1-528 belong etymologically as thus arranged. These words furnish an orderly and practical vocabulary; and they may become fixed in the memory by the very association that binds the words themselves together, namely, their etymological relation to each other.

3. Careful discrimination is needed in adapting the different parts of this study to the wants of the student in the different stages of his progress. A younger student, in the early part of a classical course, may advantageously learn some roots, and how to form from them stems and words, and may thus acquire a useful vocabulary; but to master fully the principles involved in the theoretical views will require a mind more mature, and a higher and wider range of study. Therefore, at first and with younger pupils, the application should receive the greater attention, and the theory should be presented only in its most prominent and practical features.

4. While it is desirable that the scholar should be acquainted with the leading principles of both the older and the later system, in practice one must be preferred to the other. In general, where the later views conflict with the earlier, the author would recommend the later views, as more likely to prove correct; and especially would advise that the roots should be taken *as arranged in Part IV., Chap. IV.*

5. It is, of course, in itself undesirable to present conflicting views, even if they are only theoretical, in a work designed for school use. One system, uniform, consistent, and commanding the assent of the etymological world, would be a great desideratum. But certainly such a system cannot be presented now. No one can prophesy how far distant the day may be when theoretical views shall be harmonized; and

it is not wise to defer to that uncertain day the acquisition of practical knowledge.

In the present work, an effort is made to avoid as far as possible the confusion liable to arise from a statement of opposing theoretical views. For this purpose, in the body of the work, the principles of the older school are first clearly set forth. As these principles commanded until very recently an assent almost universal, they should be stated fully; and any part of them that may be modified or even overthrown by later investigation deserves to be stated, at least as a part of the history of the progress of the science. The principles of the new school are then given in Part I., Ch. VI., and their application in Part IV., Ch. I.-IV.

It has been thought advisable to present at the very outset of the work a brief statement of the new-school system, with an explanation of the symbols which it employs. This preliminary statement has therefore been given in the preceding pages.

6. This work can be intelligently studied by one who has no knowledge of the Greek language; but it would be advantageous for a Latin scholar to learn the Greek alphabet and the sounds of the letters, as it would require but little time, and the additional benefit would be very great.

7. A simple illustration is here presented to show one method in which the subject may be taught. Let us examine first the Latin words under set No. 142. In all these words we find a common syllable *fūg*; and in *fūgi*, the perfect of *fūgio*, we find the same syllable with a long quantity, *fūj*. Here, then, we have a root in its two forms, *fūg*, *fūj*. We observe in these Latin words one meaning that is general in its character and common to all the words. This meaning is expressed in English by the word 'flee.' The syllable *fūg*, *fūj*, is a simple, primitive form, expressing only the general meaning of these words. As such, it is called their root.

By joining to this root significant elements, we may render

its meaning more limited, and so form stems and then words. Thus, by adding *a* to the root *fäg*, we form *fäga*, the stem of the noun *fäga*, flight. By adding to this stem the various case-suffixes, we may inflect the noun through all its variations of case and number. By adding to the root *fäg* the suffix *ā*, we form *fägā*, the stem of the verb *fägāre*, to put to flight. By adding to this stem the various suffixes that make up the verbal endings, we may inflect the verb through all its variations of voice, mood, tense, person, and number. The root *fäg*, with the termination *ax*, forms the adjective *fägax*, apt to flee. Strictly speaking, we should say that the suffix added to the root is only that which with the root forms the stem of the word; but it is often more simple and convenient, as well as customary in grammars, to state at once for nouns and adjectives the ending of the nominative singular, and for verbs the ending of the first person singular of the present indicative active. The other process, though accurate, may sometimes prove rather complicated. In this instance, in the termination *ax*, *x* is for *c-s*, of which the *s* is the case-suffix of the nominative singular; *c-s* is for *co-s*; and the *ā* was originally the stem-vowel of an *ā*-verb; so that the entire process might be represented by *fäg-ā-co-s*, *fäg-ā-c-s*, *fäg-āx*, *fägāx*.

A process similar in general to that illustrated with the Latin words may be applied to the Greek words in set No. 142. We find the root in two forms, *φευγ*, *φύγ*. From this root stems may be formed, and then words. Thus, by adding the suffix *a* to the root *φύγ*, we form *φύγα*, the (original) stem of the noun *φύγη*, flight.

The various prefixes and suffixes used in word-formation, together with their significations and application, are given in the grammars; and it is not thought best to enlarge the present work by a re-statement of what is already well stated in the grammars.

The following examples illustrate by comparison the formation of words:—

*stāre*, to stand.  
*abstāre*, to stand away from.  
*constāre*, to stand together.  
*distāre*, to stand apart.  
*exstāre*, to stand out or forth.  
*instāre*, to stand in or upon.  
*stābilis*, that stands firm, steady, stable.  
*stābilitas*, a standing firm, stability.  
*stābulum*, a standing-place, a stable.  
*stātus*, a standing, position, condition.  
*stātuerē*, to cause to stand, to establish.

Comparing these words with one another, we find in them all

1, a common syllable, *sta*.

2, a common meaning, expressed in English by the word 'stand.' The syllable *sta* is called the root of the words. We observe that its vowel is long in some of the words and short in others. The root has, therefore, two forms, *stā*, *stă*. These are called respectively the strong and the weak form. The syllable *sta*, which appears as a root in the preceding examples, is found with a changed form in some other kindred words. For example, in *solstitium*, the solstice, it appears as *sti*. In this and similar cases, the form which corresponds with the root may conveniently be called the root-equivalent.

Let us now examine words for the purpose of ascertaining the form and meaning of their prefixes and suffixes.

*fragilis*, easily broken, fragile.  
*docilis*, easily taught, docile.  
*amabilis*, worthy to be loved, amiable.  
*stabilis*, that stands firm, steady, stable.

In these examples, *frag* is a root meaning break; *doc* is a root meaning teach; *sta* is a root meaning stand; *ama* is a stem of the verb *amare*, to love. From these and other examples, we find that the suffixes *-ilis* and *-bilis* are used with roots

and verb-stems to form verbal adjectives expressing quality or capability. By a similar method of comparison widely extended and applied to the words of kindred languages, we may determine for each language the form and meaning of its roots and the form and meaning of its prefixes and suffixes.

The following plan of study is recommended in using this Etymology : —

Page xv., 7 to end of Suggestions: Sets 2, 3, 10, 12, 32. Part I., Chapters I.-IV. (pages 1-14). Sets 33, 69, 99, 104. Chapter V. (pages 14-20). Sets 112, 120, 142, 175, 225, 234, 236, 256, 344, 348, 440, 459, 493, 496, 509, 525. Sets (including the preceding sets) 1, 2, 3, 10, 12, 28, 29, 32, 33, 44, 45, 48, 54, 57, 67, 69, 80, 83, 99, 104, 112, 120, 125, 142, 175, 188, 189, 210, 213, 219, 224, 225, 234, 236, 256, 339, 344, 348, 350, 358, 369, 374, 377, 386, 387, 396, 400, 408, 410, 414, 426, 440, 459, 475, 493, 496, 500, 502, 509, 519, 525.

# CONTENTS.



## PART I.

### Principles of Etymology.

	Page
PROVINCE OF THE SCIENCE . . . . .	1
CLASSIFICATION OF INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES . . . . .	1-3
GROWTH OF LANGUAGE . . . . .	3, 4
ROOTS . . . . .	4-7
ROOTS CLASSIFIED BY THEIR FORM . . . . .	6
ROOTS CLASSIFIED BY THEIR SIGNIFICATION . . . . .	6, 7
CLASSIFICATION OF ALPHABETIC SOUNDS . . . . .	7
SOUNDS OF THE ENGLISH ALPHABET . . . . .	8
SOUNDS OF THE INDO-EUROPEAN ALPHABET . . . . .	10
SOUNDS OF THE SANSKRIT ALPHABET . . . . .	11
SOUNDS OF THE GREEK ALPHABET . . . . .	11, 12
SOUNDS OF THE LATIN ALPHABET . . . . .	12-14
PHONETIC CHANGE . . . . .	14-20
GRIMM'S LAW . . . . .	14, 15
GENERAL PRINCIPLE OF PHONETIC CHANGE . . . . .	16
GENERAL RESULTS OF PHONETIC CHANGE . . . . .	16-19
I. WEAK ARTICULATION . . . . .	16-18
<i>Vowel Change</i> . . . . .	16, 17
1. Substitution . . . . .	16
2. Loss . . . . .	16
3. Assimilation . . . . .	17
4. Dissimilation . . . . .	17

	Page
<i>Consonant Change</i> . . . . .	17, 18
1. Substitution . . . . .	17
2. Loss . . . . .	17, 18
3. Assimilation . . . . .	18
4. Dissimilation . . . . .	18
II. INDISTINCT ARTICULATION . . . . .	18, 19
1. Labialism . . . . .	18
2. Dentalism . . . . .	18
3. Parasitic Sound . . . . .	18
4. Aspiration . . . . .	19
VOWEL-INCREASE . . . . .	19, 20
THE VIEWS OF THE NEW SCHOOL . . . . .	21-40

## PART II.

## Regular Substitution of Sounds.

TABLE OF REGULAR SUBSTITUTION OF SOUNDS . . . . .	41, 42
K . . . . .	43-64
G . . . . .	64-74
X . . . . .	75-80
T . . . . .	80-91
Δ . . . . .	92-102
Θ . . . . .	102-109
Π . . . . .	109-123
B . . . . .	124
Φ . . . . .	124-131
N . . . . .	131-138
M . . . . .	138-146
P . . . . .	146-152
Λ . . . . .	152-160
Σ . . . . .	161-164
Ξ . . . . .	164
F . . . . .	165-167

	Page
SPIRITUS ASPER FOR INITIAL <i>s</i> . . . . .	167, 168
SPIRITUS ASPER FOR <i>j</i> . . . . .	168
VOWELS . . . . .	168-170

## PART III.

## Irregular Substitution of Sounds.

LABIALISM . . . . .	171-177
DENTALISM . . . . .	177, 178
PHONETIC WEAKENING . . . . .	178, 179
SPORADIC CHANGE OF LIQUIDS . . . . .	179, 180

## PART IV.

## Application of the Principles of the New School.

ABLAUT I. . . . .	181-185
ABLAUT II. . . . .	186-188
ABLAUT III. . . . .	189-194
ARRANGEMENT OF THE ROOTS . . . . .	194-201
GREEK INDEX . . . . .	203-220
LATIN INDEX . . . . .	221-238
ENGLISH INDEX OF COGNATE WORDS . . . . .	239-252

## EXPLANATIONS.

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IN Part II. and Part III. the words are arranged in sets, numbered from 1 to 528. In general, at the beginning of each set, five things are stated in the following order: 1. The Indo-European root; 2. The Sanskrit root; 3. The Greek root; 4. The Latin root; 5. The meaning of the roots. Each of the first four particulars is separated from the following by a semicolon, and a dash is used to show that a root is wanting. If a root appears in one language under more than one form, the forms are separated from each other by a comma. In these sets the sign  $\checkmark$  is not needed and not used; elsewhere it is used to denote a root, and Indo-European roots are printed in capitals. If any form, however placed or marked, contains more than one syllable, it may not be called strictly a root; also, if inclosed in parenthesis, it may not be a root.

At the beginning of each great division of the sets, the corresponding letters of Indo-European, Sanskrit, Greek, and Latin, for that division are shown by the same method of representation. A cognate English word is printed in italics; and, if not a definition, it is also enclosed in brackets. In the separate indexes of Greek, Latin, and English, the figures refer to the number of the set of words.

\* denotes a theoretical form, i.e., a form which, though not actually occurring, may be supposed to have preceded the existing form to which it is attached. A theoretical form is also sometimes denoted by being enclosed in parenthesis and following the sign =.

† denotes that a word is borrowed from Greek.

‡ denotes that a word is found only in inscriptions, or in the old grammarians or lexicographers.

Other signs and abbreviations are employed with the significations usual in grammars and lexicons.

# PART I.

## Principles of Etymology.



### CHAPTER I.

#### CLASSIFICATION OF INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES.

ETYMOLOGY treats of individual words, with reference to their origin and development. Its methods of investigation are historical, aiming to ascertain the forms which were earliest, with their corresponding meanings, and the form and meaning of each subsequent modification.

Nearly all the languages of Europe, and two at least of those of Asia, the Sanskrit and the Zend, are found by comparison to have such resemblances to one another as to prove that they are descended from a common stock. They constitute a very large and important class, and as they have been spoken by nations living throughout a region that extended from India on the east to the western boundaries of Europe, they are called the Indo-European languages. They are also known by other names, — Aryan, Indo-Germanic, Japhetic.

The common stock from which they spring is called the Indo-European original-language. The words of this original language are not known to us by the direct evidence of any records, but from an extended comparison of the later existing forms in the derived languages we infer the forms of the original language. Neither do we know where or when the people lived who spoke this original language. It seems probable that their home was somewhere in south-western Asia, and the time of their dispersion not less than three thousand years

before Christ. From their successive and continued migrations, chiefly toward the west, arose the most important nations and languages of the civilized world.

Indo-European languages may be divided into three principal groups or divisions. These are:—

I. The *Aryan* division, comprising the Indian and the Eranian (or Iranian) family of language. Of the Indian family, that of which we have the oldest record is the Old-Indian, which is the language of the oldest portion of the Vedas. At a later time, when it had become fixed in a more simple form and subject to certain grammatical rules as a written literary language, and thus distinguished from the popular dialects, it was called Sanskrit. The Eranian family includes the Zend, the Old-Persian, and the Armenian.

II. The *South-Western European* division. This includes:—

1. The Greek. The ancient Greek is represented now by the Romaic or modern Greek.

2. The Latin, akin to which were the Oscan and the Umbrian of central Italy. The chief modern representatives of Latin are Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, and French.

3. The Keltic, the language of the tribes found by the Romans in Spain, Gaul, Britain, and Ireland.

III. The *Northern European* division. This includes:—

1. The Slavonic family, comprising numerous languages; among them Russian, Bulgarian, Polish, Bohemian, Lithuanian, and Old-Prussian.

2. The Teutonic family. Of this family the oldest member is the Gothic, which became extinct in the ninth century. The modern Teutonic languages are divided into two distinct groups, the Scandinavian and the Germanic. The Scandinavian includes the Danish, Swedish, Norwegian, and Icelandic. The Germanic is subdivided into two branches, the High Germanic and the Low Germanic. The Low Germanic includes: (1) The Friesic, (2) The Anglo-Saxon, (3) The Old

Saxon, (4) The Dutch, (5) The Low German. The English language is descended from the Anglo-Saxon; but it has also received large additions from other sources, especially from Latin through the French.



## CHAPTER II.

### GROWTH OF LANGUAGE.

THE various forms of inflected words have been constructed by joining together elements that were originally independent words. To illustrate the process, let us compare the expression *he did love* with the expression *he loved*. Of the form *loved*, let us examine the suffix *-d*. In Anglo-Saxon it is *-de*, which is derived from *dide*, the imperfect of *dōn*, 'do.' A similar form appears also in Gothic. From the Anglo-Saxon word *dide* comes the English *did*. Thus the suffix *-d* and the auxiliary verb *did* have the same origin; they have also the same effect on the meaning of the verb, so that, in regard to origin and meaning, *loved* = *did love*. The difference between the two expressions lies in the manner of applying the auxiliary. In the form *did love*, the auxiliary appears before the principal verb, not united in one word with the verb, and not abbreviated in its English form. In the word *loved*, the auxiliary appears after the principal verb, joined in one word with it, and abbreviated to *-d*, which we then call a suffix. In the word *godly*, the suffix *ly* is derived from an independent word, the same word from which we get the English *like*; *godly* = *god-like*. This suffix *ly* is the one used in forming most of our English adverbs. So also the French adverbial ending *ment* is derived from the Latin ablative *mente*; *grandement*, 'grandly,' was originally *grandi mente*, 'with great mind.' In the Latin verb *vocābam*, the suffix *bam* was originally an independent word, the imperfect from the root BHU (No. 348).

The process here illustrated is of very\* great importance and wide application. In the Indo-European languages, *all form-making which we can trace within the historical period is by this same method, namely, by external accretion.* We may logically conclude that this was the only method in the more ancient times, and therefore that it is sufficient to account for the whole structure of Indo-European language. Wherever we find in any word a subordinate part, indicating some modification or relation of the main radical idea, there we find what remains of a formerly independent word, which has ceased to be independent, and has become an affix. The Indo-European original-language in its earliest stage *consisted entirely of monosyllabic words.*

Entire words in a language may pass out of use, and so be lost. This may occur from various causes, as when the idea is no longer sufficiently important to the community to call for any word as its exponent, or when a given word is crowded out of use by another word coming in to take its place, or when, from no assignable cause other than mere chance, a word becomes obsolete. Still more important in the history of language is the loss of forms of grammatical inflection. Of this, the English language furnishes the most striking illustrations. Many of its suffixes have disappeared from their combination; but their place has been supplied by separate and auxiliary words.



### CHAPTER III.

#### ROOTS.

A **ROOT** is a simple, primitive form, expressing only the general meaning of a word. Such a form, within the boundaries of any one of the Indo-European languages, we may

properly describe by the name of the language in which it occurs; the corresponding root in the Indo-European original-language we call the Indo-European root. Thus, the Greek ἄκων, a javelin, and the Latin *acus*, a needle, are kindred in etymology. The Indo-European root from which they come is *ak*, the Greek root is ἄκ, the Latin root *ac*. So the Greek φεύγω and the Latin *fugio* are kindred; their Indo-European root is *bhugh*, the Greek root is φυγ, the Latin root *fäg*. Of an inflected word the fundamental part, to which the terminations are appended, is called the stem.

By taking from a word everything that is formative or accidental, we obtain the root. In the verb *vöcābam*, the last four letters are strictly formative. The root is *vöc*, which means simply 'call.' The suffix *a* forms with the root *vöc* the stem *vöcā*; the suffix *bam* was originally a separate word, the imperfect from the root BHU (No. 348), containing already the personal ending *m*, which marks the first person singular in the active voice. This *m* is from the pronominal root shown in the pronoun *me* (No. 385). In the word *vocabam*, the suffix *bam* performs the office of an auxiliary; *ba* is called the sign of the imperf. ind., and *m* is called the personal ending. In the verb ἐτίθετο, the parts ε, τι, and το are formative, ε denoting past time, τι denoting duration, and το denoting the person, number, and voice. The root is θεε. In the verb ἐγίγνετο, the parts ε, γι, ε, and το are known to be formative, and when they are taken away, the remaining part γν might seem to be the root; but the root is really the syllable γει, of which the ε has in some forms of the verb been dropped. The full root γειν is seen in other forms of the verb and in the cognate noun γένος.

Neither roots nor stems are to be regarded as mere abstractions obtained by any mechanical process of separating a word into its parts. In the earliest history of the Indo-European original-language, the roots were capable of independent use; they were themselves the monosyllabic words of the lan-

guage. They form, therefore, the groundwork upon which is built the structure of stems and words, — the process of building being one of composition, or joining one root to another. Of an inflected word, the root which conveys the general and principal meaning is called the root of the word, or the principal root. The roots joined to this, and serving to define, restrict, or vary its application, are called affixes. An affix placed before a principal root is called a prefix; placed after a principal root it is called a suffix.

Every root is a monosyllable, and of every unmodified root the vowel is short. A root containing a long vowel is a modified root. A root may sometimes vary in its form, and yet retain its meaning unchanged or but slightly changed. In such case we may place the forms side by side, generally giving that one first which has the widest use. Examples are *καλ, κελ; στελ, σταλ; βαλ, βελ; τρεπ, τραπ; ὀκ, ὀπ*. Whenever we have evidence that one form of the root existed before another or others, we may call that which was historically first the unmodified root, and every later form a modified root. We find a considerable number of roots existing in double forms, of which one is longer than the other by a final consonant. In such cases, the shorter form is believed to be the original one, and it is called a primary root; the longer form is called a secondary root; and the process of adding is called expansion. Example: primary root (Indo-Eur.), *bha*; secondary root, *bhan*.

Roots are divided according to their signification into two classes: I. *Verbal roots* (called also *predicative* and *notional*); II. *Pronominal roots* (called also *demonstrative* or *relational*, and sometimes called *radicals*).

I. VERBAL ROOTS. These express action, condition, or quality. From them are formed verbs, nouns, and adjectives. They constitute by far the more numerous class, being numbered by hundreds. They are also more complicated in their structure.

II. PRONOMINAL ROOTS. These indicate simply relation, especially the relation of place. From them are formed pronouns, adverbs, conjunctions, and all original prepositions. The pronominal roots are very few in number. They are of the simplest structure. Examples (Indo-Eur.) are *a*, *i*, *ma*, *na*, *tu*, *ka*.



## CHAPTER IV.

### ALPHABETIC SOUNDS.

THE sound of *a*, as heard in the word *far*, is the fundamental tone of the human voice, the tone naturally produced when the mouth is most fully open and the current of breath entirely unmodified. It is appropriately called a completely open sound, and the vowel representing it a completely open vowel. The opposite extreme is shown in the sounds of *k* as in *keel*, *t* as in *tan*, *p* as in *pan*. Here, some of the organs of speech having been entirely closed, the sounds are heard only upon the breaking of the contact; they are appropriately called completely close sounds, and are represented by the completely close mutes. Between these two extremes belong all the other alphabetic sounds, and they are properly arranged according to their relative degrees of closure. The principal mute-closures are three: one made by lip against lip, the labial closure, giving the sound represented by *p*; one made by the front of the tongue against the roof of the mouth, near the front teeth, the lingual closure, giving the sound represented by *t*; one, in the back of the mouth, made against the soft palate by the rear upper surface of the tongue, the palatal closure, giving the sound represented by *k*. The other classes of sounds may also be arranged in three corresponding lines of gradual closure, proceeding from the completely open *a* to the completely close mutes, *k*, *t*, *p*. This method of arrange-

ment has been applied (Whitney's "Life and Growth of Language," p. 62) in the following scheme to represent the alphabetic sounds of the English language:—

Sonant.	<div> <div>a</div> <div>æ    A</div> <div>e        o</div> <div>i        ə        u</div> </div>				<div>Vowels.</div> <div>Semivowels.</div> <div>Nasals.</div> <div>Aspiration.</div> <div> <div>Sibilents.</div> <div>Spirants.</div> <div>Mutes.</div> </div> <div>Fricatives.</div> <div>CONSONANTS.</div>
	y	r	l	w	
	ng	n		m	
	h				
	zh	z			
Surd.	sh	s			
Sonant.		dh		v	
Surd.		th		f	
Sonant.	g	d		b	
Surd.	k	t		p	
	Palatal Series.	Lingual Series.		Labial Series.	

As it is very important to observe the exact sound represented by each character in this alphabetic scheme, illustrative words are here given. Beginning with *a*, and going downward at the left, we have *a* as in *far*; *æ*, *pan*; *e*, *fate*, *they*; *i*, *mete*, *pique*; *y*, *yet*; *ng*, *ring*; *zh*, *azure*; *sh*, *shall*; *g*, *get*; *k*, *keel*: going downward centrally, we have *a* as in *far*; *ə* (inverted *e*), *but*; *r*, *ran*; *l*, *land*; *n*, *no*; *z*, *zeal*; *s*, *so*; *dh*, *then*; *th*, *thin*; *d*, *do*; *t*, *tan*: going downward at the right, we have *a* as in *far*; *A*, *war*; *o*, *note*; *u*, *tool*, *rule*; *w*, *wall*; *m*, *may*; *v*, *vain*; *f*, *fame*; *b*, *ban*; *p*, *pan*. *H* is sounded as in *hale*.

Let us first compare *k*, *t*, *p* with *g*, *d*, *b*, their corresponding

sonants. In the former series there is no sound while the organs of speech are closed; in the latter there is, even during the continuance of the closure, a tone produced by the vibration of the vocal chords. Herein lies the fundamental distinction of 'surd' and 'sonant' sounds. The former are produced by unintonated breath; the latter by intonated breath. Surd sounds have sometimes been called by other names, as 'strong,' 'hard,' 'sharp'; and sonant sounds have been called by other corresponding names, as 'weak,' 'soft,' 'flat'; but these names should be rejected, and the terms 'surd' and 'sonant' should be employed, because they express the true distinction. In Greek and Latin the surd aspirated mutes are often, and with sufficient propriety, called simply aspirates. Next to the mutes come the fricatives, divided into two sub-classes, spirants and sibilants. Then come the nasals (sometimes called resonants).

Beginning now at the other extreme with the open vowel *a*, we form by successive degrees of approach of the tongue to the palate the series of palatal sounds represented in the scheme by *a*, *æ*, *e*, *i*. By contraction with the lips, we form the labial series represented by *a*, *A*, *o*, *u*. The semivowels stand nearly on the dividing line between vowels and consonants. The closest of the vowels are *i* and *u*. By abbreviating their sounds sufficiently before another vowel-sound, we should change them into the consonantal sounds of *y* and *w*. With them belong *r* and *l*, which are in many languages used also as vowels. The distinctions of long and short vowel, and the three compound vowel-sounds, or diphthongs, *ai* (*aisle*, *isle*), *au* (*out*, *how*), and *Ai* (*oil*, *boy*), are for the sake of simplicity omitted in the scheme. The method of arrangement thus employed for the English alphabet may with equal advantage be applied to the alphabet of any language, to exhibit its internal relations or to compare it with other alphabets. It is in this work employed to illustrate the alphabetic sounds of Indo-European, Greek, and Latin.

## Sounds of the Indo-European Alphabet.

<i>Sonant.</i>	a				VOWELS.
	i		u		
	y	r	l	v	
		n		m	<i>Semivowels.</i>
					<i>Nasals.</i>
<i>Surd.</i>	h				<i>Aspiration.</i>
<i>Surd.</i>		s			<i>Sibilant.</i>
<i>Surd.</i>	kh	th		ph	} <i>Aspirated Mutes.</i>
<i>Sonant.</i>	gh	dh		bh	
<i>Sonant.</i>	g	d		b	} <i>Mutes.</i>
<i>Surd.</i>	k	t		p	
	Palatal Series.	Lingual Series.		Labial Series.	CONSONANTS.

The Indo-European original-language had three vowels, — *a, i, u*; three diphthongs, — *aa, ai, au*; and thirteen consonants, — *k, t, p, g, d, b, y, r, l, v, m, n, s*. *A* was sounded as in *far*, *i* as in *machine*, *u* as in *rule, tool*. Every short vowel had the same kind of sound as its corresponding long vowel, but less prolonged in time of utterance. In the pronunciation of a diphthong, each vowel received its own proper sound, — the sound of the second following that of the first without any interruption. The diphthongs were sounded approximately as follows: *aa* as in *far*; *ai* as in *aisle*; *au* as *ou* in *house*. The consonants, *k, t, p, d, b, r, l, m, n, h* were sounded as in English; *g* as in *get*; *y* as in *yet*; *s* as in *so*; *v* as *w* in *wait*; *kh, th, ph* were pronounced almost as in *inkhorn, hothouse, topheavy*; *gh, dh, bh* as in *loghouse, madhouse, Hobhouse*.

The aspiration *h* is found only in close combination with the mutes. All the aspirated mutes, and the letters, *y*, *l*, and *v*, were wanting in the earliest stage of the language.

### Sounds of the Sanskrit Alphabet.

Short *a* as in *vocal*, *cedar*, *organ*, or *u*-short in *but*; long *a* as in *father*; short *i* as in *pin*; long *i* as in *pique*; short *u* as in *pull*, *push*; long *u* as in *rule*, *rude*; the vowel *r* represents simply a smooth or untrilled *r*-sound, assuming a vocalic office in syllable-making; the vowel *l* represents an *l*-sound similarly uttered — like the English *l*-vowel in *able*, *angle*, *addle*; *e* is sounded as in *prey*; *āi* as in *aisle*; *o* as in *so*; *āu* as *au* in German *Haus* or *ou* in Eng. *house*; *n* = *ng* in *king*; *k'* = *ch* in *church*; *g'* = *j* in *judge*; *ñ* = *gn* in *Campagna*; *j* = *y* in *yes*; *ç* = *sh* in *shall*; *t*, *d*, *n* are commonly pronounced as *t*, *d*, *n*, but they were produced originally by the influence of a neighboring *r*, the lower surface of the tongue being brought against the palate in pronouncing them; *v* = probably the Eng. *w*; *kh*, *th*, *ph* are pronounced almost as in *inkhorn*, *hothouse*, *topheavy*; *gh*, *dh*, *bh* as in *loghouse*, *madhouse*, *Hobhouse*.

### Sounds of the Greek Alphabet.

For etymological purposes the following pronunciation is to be employed: *α* as *a* in *far*; *η* as *e* in *fête*; *ι* as *i* in *machine*; *ω* as *o* in *note*; *υ* was sounded originally as *u* in *rule* or *oo* in *tool*, later as French *u*. Every short vowel has the same kind of sound as its corresponding long vowel, but less prolonged in time of utterance. In the pronunciation of a diphthong, each vowel has its own proper sound, the sound of the second following that of the first without any interruption. The diphthongs are sounded approximately as follows: *αι* as *ai* in *aisle*; *ει* as *ei* in *eight*; *οι* as *oi* in *oil*; *υι* as *uee* in *queen* or as *ui* in *quit*; *αυ* as *ou* in *house*; *ευ* as *eu* in *feud*; *ου* as *ou* in

*group*;  $\alpha$ ,  $\eta$ ,  $\varphi$  like  $\alpha$ ,  $\eta$ ,  $\omega$ . Of the consonants,  $\beta$ ,  $\delta$ ,  $\kappa$ ,  $\pi$ ,  $\tau$ ,  $\rho$ ,  $\lambda$ ,  $\mu$ ,  $\nu$ ,  $\psi$  are sounded like their corresponding letters in English;  $\gamma$  before  $\kappa$ ,  $\gamma$ ,  $\xi$ , and  $\chi$  has the sound of *n* in *anger* (= *ng* in *ring*), and in any other position it has the sound of *g* in *get*;

			a		VOWELS.
Sonant.			ε	ο	
		η		ω	
	ι			υ	
		ρ	λ		Semivowels.
		γ (= Eng. ng)	ν	μ	Nasals.
Surd.					Aspiration.
Surd.			σ		Sibilant (fricative).
Surd.	χ		θ	φ	Aspirated Mutes.
Sonant.	γ		δ	β	Mutes.
Surd.	κ		τ	π	
Sonant.			ζ		Double Consonants.
Surd.	ξ			ψ	
	Palatal Series.		Lingual Series.		

CONSONANTS.

$\sigma$  has the sound of *s* in *so*. The letters  $\phi$ ,  $\theta$ ,  $\chi$  probably had at first the sounds of *ph*, *th*, *ch*, in Eng. *uphill*, *hothouse*, *block-head*; afterwards they were sounded as in Eng. *graphic*, *pathos*, and German *machen*. The letter  $\xi$  is sounded as *x* in *mix*;  $\zeta$  may be sounded like *dz* in *adze* or like *z* in *zone*.

### Sounds of the Latin Alphabet.

For etymological purposes, the Roman (or Phonetic) method of pronunciation is to be employed. According to this method,  $\bar{a}$  is pronounced as in *far*;  $\bar{e}$  as in *they*;  $\bar{i}$  as in *machine*;  $\bar{o}$  as

in *holy*; *ū* as *u* in *rule* or *oo* in *tool*. Every short vowel has the same kind of sound as its corresponding long vowel, but less prolonged in time of utterance. In the pronunciation of a diphthong, each vowel receives its own proper sound, the sound of the second following that of the first without any

Sonant.	a			VOWELS.
	e			
	i			
	y			
Surd.	j			Semivowels.
	r			
	l			
	v			
Surd.	n (= Eng. ng)			Nasals.
	n			
	m			
	h			
Surd.	s			Fricatives.
	f			
	ch			
	th			
Sonant.	g			Aspirated Mutes.
	d			
	b			
	p			
Surd.	c, k, q			Mutes.
	t			
	p			
	z			
Surd.	x			Double Consonants.
Palatal Series.		Lingual Series.		Labial Series.

interruption. The diphthongs are (*ai*), *ae*, *ei*, (*oi*), *oe*, *ui*, *au*, *eu*, (*ou*); the forms inclosed in parenthesis being found only in early Latin. The diphthongs are sounded approximately as follows: *ai* as *ai* in *aisle*; *ae* originally sounded as (Roman) *āē'*, later as (Roman) *ē*; *ei* as *ei* in *eight*; *oi* as *oi* in *oil*; *oe* nearly as German *oe* in *Oel*, or Eng. *o* in *world*; *ui* as *uee* in *queen*; *au* as *ou* in *house*; *eu* as *eu* in *feud*; *ou* as *ou* in *group*. Of the consonants, *b*, *d*, *p*, *t*, *r*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *h* are sounded as in

English; *j* as *y* in *yes*; *s* as in *so*; *v* like *w* in *wait*; *f* as in *fate*; *g* as in *get*; *c, k, q* as *c* in *can*; *ch, th, ph*, as *c, t, p*, with the slight addition of *h*-sound, as in the words, *blockhead, hothouse, uphill*; *x* as in *mix*. The letters *y* and *z* were introduced into the Latin language after the time of Cicero, and were used only in words taken from Greek, *y* being employed to represent the Greek *v*, and *z* to represent the Greek *ζ*. Latin *y* has the sound of French *u*, and for this reason its position in the scheme is between *u* and *i*; *z* may be sounded like *dz* in *adze* or like *z* in *zone*.

## CHAPTER V.

### PHONETIC CHANGE.

Throughout the history of language, changes of sound are going on. In comparing one language with any of its kindred, we must first ascertain to what sounds of the latter the sounds of the former regularly correspond. We then have a guide for the regular etymological comparison of words. An illustration of this appears in what is called (from its discoverer) "Grimm's Law of Permutation of Consonants," which exhibits, with some exceptions not necessary here to be shown, the regular interchange between (1) Sanskrit, Greek, and Latin, taken as one group; (2) Gothic and Low German dialects (including English); (3) High German and its stock (including modern German). This law may be expressed by the following formula:—

(1) Sanskrit, Greek, Latin . . . . .	Aspirate	Sonant	Surd
(2) Gothic and Low German (including English) . . . . .	Sonant	Surd	Aspirate
(3) High German . . . . .	Surd	Aspirate	Sonant

It may be illustrated by the following table:—

I.					
1. {	Greek θ . . .	θυγάτηρ	θήρ	θύρα	μέθυ
	Latin f . . .		fera	fores	
2.	English d . . .	daughter	deer	door	mead
3.	German t or th = t	tochter	thier	thor	meth
II.					
1. {	Greek δ . . .	ὀδούς	δαμῶν	δύο	ἔδειν ὕδωρ
	Latin d . . .	dens	domare	duo	edere unda
2.	English t . . .	tooth	tame	two	eat water
3.	German z or s . .	zahn	zähmen	zwei	essen wasser
III.					
1. {	Greek τ . . .	τύ (σύ)	τρεῖς	τό	
	Latin t . . .	tu	tres	tenuis is-tud	frater
2.	English th . . .	thou	three	thin that	brother
3.	German d . . .	du	drei	dünn das	bruder

General Table of Grimm's Law.

ORIGINAL SOUNDS.		A			B	C
		Sanskrit.	Greek.	Latin.	Gothic and Low Germ.	High Germ.
Aspirates . . .	{ KH	gh (h)	χ	h, f (g, v)	g	k
	{ TH	dh (h)	θ	f (d, b)	d	t
	{ PH	bh (h)	φ	f (b)	b	p
Sonants . . .	{ G	g (j)	γ	g	k	ch
	{ D	d	δ	d	t	zz
	{ B	b	β	b	p	f, ph
Surd. . .	{ K	k	κ	c, q	h, g (f)	h, g, k
	{ T	t	τ	t	th, d	d
	{ P	p	π	p	f, v	f, v

## PRINCIPLE OF PHONETIC CHANGE.

The principle which underlies the greater part of phonetic change is the *tendency to ease of utterance*. In using the organs of speech, we naturally tend to economize or diminish effort, to reduce the distance between one sound and another, and so to make each necessary step in utterance as short and easy as possible. Accordingly, *the general direction of phonetic change is from the extremes toward the middle of the alphabetic scheme*, movement in the opposite direction being only exceptional or from special causes.

## RESULTS OF PHONETIC CHANGE.

The results of phonetic change appear chiefly under two forms: I. *Weak Articulation*; II. *Indistinct Articulation*.

## I. WEAK ARTICULATION.

Weak Articulation appears under four forms: I. *Substitution*; II. *Loss*; III. *Assimilation*; IV. *Dissimilation*. These four forms are applied to vowels and to consonants.

## Vowel-Change.

I. SUBSTITUTION. By substitution the following changes may be made. Original *a* may be changed, —

1. In Greek and Latin to *ε*, *e*:  $\sqrt{\text{SAD}}$ , *ἔδος*, *sedes*. This change was very extensive even in the Graeco-Italic period.

2. In Greek and Latin, to *ο*, *o*:  $\sqrt{\text{DAM}}$ , *δόμος*, *dōmus*.

3. In Greek, to *ι*: Indo-Eur., *dā-dhā-mi*; Greek, *τί-θη-μι*.

4. In Latin, to *i*, — a very frequent change, especially in the second member of a compound word:  $\sqrt{\text{KAP}}$ , *capio*, *accipio*.

II. Loss. In the following examples, the vowel lost is enclosed in parenthesis. Greek: *γίγ(ε)νομαι*, *ἔσ(ε)χον*, *πατ(ε)ρός*. Latin: *(e)sum*, *gig(e)no*, *discip(u)lina*.

III. ASSIMILATION. When a vowel closely connected with a consonant has its utterance thereby made difficult, it may be changed to a vowel, having for that position an easier utterance. This is one form of assimilation. The resulting vowel is *u* in *flagro*, *fulgor*; *pello*, *pulsus*: *e* in *genosis*, *genoris*, *generis* (from *genus*). Two vowels in contact may approximate each other: *\*(e)syam*, *\*siam*, *\*siem*. Two vowels separated from each other only by a consonant sometimes assimilate: *bone*, *bene*.

IV. DISSIMILATION. The object of dissimilation is to prevent repetition of the same vowel. Thus, *sequentur* was a form retained instead of *sequuntur*; *aliinus* became *alienus*.

### Consonant-Change.

#### I. SUBSTITUTION.

1. In Greek and Latin we have a change from original surd to sonant; e.g., orig. *k* to *γ*, *g*:  $\sqrt{\text{PAK}}$ ,  $\pi\acute{\eta}\gamma\gamma\eta\mu\iota$ , *pagus*.

2. Greek shows an aversion to the original letters, *y*, *s*, and *v*; orig. *y* disappears, or is seen only in its effects; *v* appears as *F*; *s* is retained at the end of roots and words, but initial *s* before a vowel is generally changed to the rough breathing.

3. In Latin, the original letters *y*, *s*, *v* are generally retained, but often *s* passes into *r*, and *y* and *v* are interchanged with *i* and *u*.

II. Loss. This may be initial, medial, or final. In Greek and Latin an original initial *s* or *v* is sometimes lost:  $\sqrt{\text{SMI}}$ ,  $\mu\epsilon\iota\delta\acute{\alpha}\omega$ , *mīror*;  $\sqrt{\text{VARK}}$ , *VALK*, *VIAK*,  $\rho\acute{\alpha}\kappa\omicron\varsigma$ , *lucer*. Medial loss is not so frequent, very rare in Greek:  $\phi\acute{\epsilon}\rho\epsilon(\tau)\iota$ ,  $\mu\acute{\epsilon}\iota\zeta\omicron(v)\alpha$ ,  $\mu\acute{\epsilon}\iota\zeta\omega$ . In Latin, it occurs most frequently before *y*, *s*, and *v*: *di(c)sco*, *ma(g)ior*, *sua(d)vis*. It occurs also before nasals: *lu(c)na*, *lu(c)men*; and before *t* and *d*: *tor(c)tus*, *i(s)dem*. Loss at the end of a word affects single consonants or combinations of consonants. In Greek, when several consonants end a word, they are sometimes all dropped, as in  $\gamma\acute{\alpha}\lambda\alpha(\kappa\tau)$ ; but generally the last only is retained, and the preceding vowel is

then lengthened; as,  $\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\acute{\epsilon}(\nu\tau)s$ ,  $\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\acute{\epsilon}is$ . In Latin, a combination of several consonants may end a word, as in *ferunt*, *urbs*; but in the older Latin, final consonants, especially *s*, *m*, *t*, were frequently dropped.

III. ASSIMILATION. The most important rules for assimilation of consonants in Greek and Latin are given in the grammars.

IV. DISSIMILATION. The rules are given in the grammars. Examples are  $\acute{\alpha}\delta\tau\acute{\epsilon}\omicron\nu$ ,  $\acute{\alpha}\sigma\tau\acute{\epsilon}\omicron\nu$ ;  $\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\theta\acute{\upsilon}\text{-}\theta\eta\nu$ ,  $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\acute{\upsilon}\theta\eta\nu$ ;  $\theta\acute{\iota}\text{-}\theta\eta\text{-}\mu$ ,  $\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\eta\mu$ ; *claudtrum*, *claustrum*.

## II. INDISTINCT ARTICULATION.

In general, the immediate cause of indistinct articulation is an excessive tendency to ease of utterance. A part of the needful sound of a word is slurred or omitted; then some indistinct or indefinite sound is added on; and this, afterwards becoming more definite, may lead to the utterance of a sound even more difficult than the original one which had thus suffered. Indistinct articulation appears under the following forms: I. *Labialism*; II. *Dentalism*; III. *Parasitic Sound*; IV. *Aspiration*.

I. LABIALISM. This is a change from *k* to  $\pi$  and  $\rho$ , or from *g* to  $\beta$  and *b*. If the *k* is pronounced lazily, a slight *w*-sound is apt to be produced immediately after it; and then, if the lips be nearly closed, an indistinct labial sound is produced. For examples, see Nos. 496-515.

II. DENTALISM. This is a change from *k* to  $\tau$ , or from *gh* to  $\theta$ . For examples, see Nos. 516-520.

III. PARASITIC SOUND. In Greek,  $\delta y$  may regularly become  $\zeta$ . Initial *y*, if uttered lazily, may have a slight sound of  $\delta$  (here called parasitic) uttered before it, and then the  $\delta y$  may become  $\zeta$ . Thus, for original *y* in  $\sqrt{YUG}$ , we find  $\zeta$  in  $\sqrt{\acute{\zeta}y\gamma}$ ,  $\acute{\zeta}y\gamma\omicron\nu$ .

IV. ASPIRATION. Examples are *φρουρός*, for *προορός*; *ἐπίβαθρον*, for *ἐπίβατρον*; *ῥῥωρ* from  $\sqrt{\text{UD}}$ .

# VOWEL-INCREASE.

An important kind of phonetic change is what is called *vowel-increase* ('intensification,' 'strengthening,' 'raising'). The vowels, arranged in the order of their strength, and beginning with the weakest, are in Greek, *ι, υ, ε, ο, α*; in Latin, *ι, υ, e, o, a*. Change of any vowel into one farther to the right, or into a long vowel or diphthong, is *vowel-increase*. Change in the opposite direction is *vowel-decrease* ('weakening,' 'lowering'). Vowel-increase is extensively employed in forming stems from roots. The following arrangement of the different vowel-scales will illustrate the successive steps of vowel-increase. Reckoning from the fundamental-vowel toward the right, we have vowel-increase shown in two successive steps. The change from the fundamental-vowel as shown toward the left is vowel-decrease, which appears as either 'weakening' or 'loss.'

## Vowels of the Indo-European Language.

	<i>Fund.-Vowel.</i>	<i>First Step.</i>	<i>Second Step.</i>
<b>a-scale</b> . . . . .	<i>ā</i>	$a + a = aa = \bar{a}$	$a + aa = \bar{a}a = \bar{\bar{a}}$
<b>i-scale</b> . . . . .	<i>ī</i>	$a + i = ai$	$a + ai = \bar{a}i$
<b>u-scale</b> . . . . .	<i>ū</i>	$a + u = au$	$a + au = \bar{a}u$

## Vowels of Sanskrit.

		<i>Weakening</i>	<i>Fund.-Vowel.</i>	<i>First Step.</i>	<i>Second Step.</i>
<b>a-scale</b> .	loss	<i>i, u; ī, ū</i>	<i>ā</i>	<i>ā</i>	<i>ā</i>
<b>i-scale</b> .			<i>ī</i>	<i>ē</i>	<i>āi</i>
<b>u-scale</b> .			<i>ū</i>	<i>ō</i>	<i>āu</i>

## Vowels of Greek.

		<i>Weakening.</i>	<i>Fund.-Vowel.</i>	<i>First Step.</i>	<i>Second Step.</i>
<b>a-scale</b> .	loss	ι, υ	ε, ο, ᾱ ĩ ũ	ο, ᾱ, η ει (αι) ευ (αυ)	ω οι ου (ᾱυ)
<b>i-scale</b> .					
<b>u-scale</b> .					

## Vowels of Latin.

(Old-Latin in heavy type)

		<i>Weakening.</i>	<i>Fund.-Vowel.</i>	<i>First Step.</i>	<i>Second Step.</i>
<b>a-scale</b> .	loss	ĩ, u	ē, ō, ā ĩ ũ	ο, ē, ā <b>ei</b> , ī, ē, <b>ai</b> , ae <b>eu</b> , au, ō	ō <b>oi</b> , oe, ū <b>ou</b> , ū
<b>i scale</b> .					
<b>u-scale</b> .					

The following rules and examples illustrate some applications of vowel-increase :

In Greek, —

1. Radical ε is raised to ο: √φερ, φόρος; √γεν, γέγονα.
2. " α " ᾱ, η: √λαᾱκ, λέ-ληκ-α, λε-λαᾱκ-α.
3. " ι " ει: √ĩ, εĩ-μι; √πĩθ, πείθω.
4. " ι " οι: √ĩ, οĩ-μος; √πĩθ, πείποιθα.
5. " υ " ευ: √φũγ, φεύγ-ω.

In Latin, —

1. Radical a is raised to ā, ē: √āg, amb-āg-es, ēg-ĩ.
2. " e " o: √mēn, mōn-eo.
3. " e " ē: √tēg, tēg-ula.
4. " i " ī, oe: √fĩd, fĩd-us, foed-us.
5. " u " ū: √dũc, dũc-o.

## CHAPTER VI.

## THE VIEWS OF THE NEW SCHOOL.

THE researches of comparative philologists have for the past few years been directed very largely to a closer study of the vocalism of the Indo-European languages. The final opinions on vocalism of Schleicher, as laid down in the third edition of his "Compendium," 1870 (p. 10, ff.), and of Curtius in the fifth edition of his "Grundzüge der Etymologie," 1879 (Bk. I. § 7), may be regarded as the ripest expressions of the views of the old school.

The treatises of Verner, Brugman, Fick, Collitz, De Saussure, Johannes Schmidt, etc., contain more or less directly and explicitly the opinions of the new school, and these opinions are now generally accepted in Germany.

1. The brilliant discovery of Verner, in which he successfully explained almost the last remaining exception to the first "rotation of mutes" of Grimm's law, was not of merely local importance. In explaining the exception, he proved indirectly that *the accent of the Rig Veda, in its broad outlines, was once the accent of every Indo-European language*; that, therefore, it is a correct method to search for the effects of this accent where tradition has failed to bring it down to historical times (as in the German languages), or where it has been driven out by a new system (as in Greek).

2. The accentuation of the Veda is wedded to a phenomenon which penetrates the entire language. The syllable upon which the tone rests has a fuller vocalization than the others, especially those immediately preceding the tone. This causes the so-called strong and weak forms *é-mi* and *i-más*, *ta-nó-mi* and *ta-nu-más*, *pád-am* and *pad-á*, etc. Tracing these weak forms,

and distinguishing them from the strong ones, not only on Indian ground but also in the European languages (a process rendered safe by Verner), led Brugman to *the discovery of lingual and nasal vowels* on a level with Indian *r* and *l*, occurring in every language of the family in parallel and identical formations, and manifesting, therefore, a phenomenon of the original Indo-European language. Excepting *r* and *l*, in India the lingual and nasal vowels lack separate alphabetic signs, and are expressed by certain fixed groups of letters. So Greek *ap* and *pa* represent Indian *r*, Gr. *αλ* and *λα* = Ind. *l*; so Sk. *a* and *an*, Gr. *a* and *av*, are the expedients by which nasal vowels (*ṛ*, *ṝ*) are rendered.

3. The time-honored opinion, which explained the European vowels *ä*, *ē*, *ö* (*a*, *e*, *o*) as later modifications of an original Indo-European *ā* which had been preserved intact in the Indo-Iranian languages, thus received its first shock; for it appeared that Sanskrit *ā*, when in connection with nasals it represented a nasal vowel, was a sound historically different from *ā* in other connections; while Greek *a*, in connection with linguals as well as nasals, was not the residue of the assumed original Indo-European *ā*. This led Brugman to characterize *European ā*, *ē*, *ö* as *Indo-European*, an assumption which was destined to be verified from a totally different direction.

4. *This proof came from the Indo-Iranian palatal series:* Sk. *e*, *j*, *jh*; Zd. *e* (*sh*), *j* (*zh*), which is a modification of the first Indo-European guttural series *k<sup>1</sup>*, *g<sup>1</sup>*, *gh<sup>1</sup>*. The close study of these, inaugurated by Ascoli, Fick, and Hübschmann, led at last to a recognition (simultaneous, as it seems, in various quarters) of the fact that they owe their origin, not as had been previously assumed, to parasitic palatal vowels sounded after them, but simply to the fact that a palatal vowel actually following the guttural changed it to a palatal, and that this palatal vowel was often in Indo-Iranian written *ä*, corresponding to European *e*; that therefore *this Indo-Iranian ā had, at the period in which the palatals originated, still a physiological*

*value, which is best expressed by a<sup>e</sup>.* So Brugman's assumption, that the European triad *ā, ē, ō* was more original than the Indo-Iranian *ā*, became an assured fact of science.

## I.

The vowel variation of the couplets *λειπ-λοιπ*, *ἐλευθ-ἐλουθ*, *γεν-γον*, etc., reaches back to the earliest period of our family of languages, as far as the deepest investigation of scholars has pierced. It is the key-note, the starting-point from which the vocalism of every Indo-European language must be investigated. Whenever the question of priority arises between a root-form *λπ* on the one hand, and *λειπ-λοιπ* on the other, the weak form must be regarded as a reduction. *λειπ* as well as *λοιπ*, if occasion for reduction or weakening should present itself, would both naturally reduce to *λπ*, while there is no reason to assume that *λπ* can be heightened by the effect of accent into both *λειπ* and *λοιπ*. It is, therefore, the converse of *vowel-increase* which grammar must see in verbal formations when strong and weak root-forms alternate with one another.

If, then, the root is to be looked for in the strong forms, the result is a double root where there exist two strong forms, a single root where there is but one. We should arrive then at such roots for the Greek: *πετ-ποτ*, *δει-δοι* [in *δε(γ)ος* and *δε-δοι-κα*]; *χεν, χου* [in *χέ(F)ω* and *χο(F)είς*]; *λειπ-λοιπ*; *ἐλευθ-ἐλουθ*; *μεν-μον*; *στελ-στολ*, *πειθ-πονθ*, etc.; single roots *lāθ*, *lāβ*, *phā*, *stā*, etc. The *weakest* form *πτ*, *δι*, *κλι*, *λπ*, *ἐλυθ*, *μν*, *στλ*, *πνθ*, *lāθ*, *phā*, *stā*, etc., has provisionally been termed a *reduced* form. It will not require very keen perception or close scrutiny to perceive that the term '*reduced*' is false. We must here watch lest grammatical method and terminology obscure the facts of language. In *ἵ-μεν*: *εἶ-μι*, *ι* is no more a reduction from *ει* than *ει* the *vowel-increase* of *ι*; they are forms as perfectly independent of one another as *λείπω* and *λέλοιπα*, as *βέλος* and *βολή*. When the form *ἵ-μεν* (originally *ι-μέν*) came into existence, *it did not start from an accented base εἶ*, which

lost its accent, with it an  $\epsilon$ , and became  $\iota$ ; all that can be said is, that words of this group, when they have the accent on formative elements, appear with the radical or significant element  $\iota$ ; when they have the accent on the root, with one of the two radical elements  $\epsilon\iota$  or  $ο\iota$ .

If what we have stated is in accordance with the facts, the idea of a single root falls to the ground. We have in word-groups which show the variation between  $\epsilon$  and  $ο$  a root-system consisting of three forms, two strong ones and one weak one; in all other word-groups a root-system of two forms, a weak one and a strong one. Designating the first class by AA, the second by BB, we have:—

CLASS AA		CLASS BB.	
<i>Strong Forms.</i>	<i>Weak Forms.</i>	<i>Strong Forms.</i>	<i>Weak Forms.</i>
I. $\mu\epsilon\nu$ II. $\mu\omicron\nu$	III. $\mu\nu$	I. and II. $\sigma\tau\tilde{\alpha}$	III. $\sigma\tau\tilde{\alpha}$
I. $\pi\epsilon\iota\theta$ II. $\pi\omicron\iota\theta$	III. $\pi\iota\theta$	I. and II. $\theta\eta$	III. $\theta\epsilon$
I. $\pi\epsilon\tau$ II. $\pi\omicron\tau$ etc.	III. $\pi\tau$ etc.	I. and II. $\lambda\tilde{\alpha}\theta$ etc.	III. $\lambda\tilde{\alpha}\theta$ etc.

All other root-forms are modifications of these ground-forms; e.g.,  $\mu\alpha$  in  $\mu\epsilon\text{-}\mu\alpha\text{-}\tau\omicron\nu$  and  $\mu\alpha\nu$  in  $\mu\alpha\iota\nu\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$  (=  $\mu\alpha\nu\text{-}\gamma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ ) are but modifications of  $\mu\nu$ , having their cause in the character of the inflectional elements which appear in connection with the root; in the same way  $\tau\omicron\alpha\phi$  and  $\tau\alpha\rho\phi$ , in  $\xi\text{-}\tau\omicron\alpha\phi\text{-}\omicron\nu$  and  $\tau\alpha\rho\phi\text{-}\acute{\upsilon}\varsigma$ , are but graphical expedients for rendering the sound-group  $\tau\rho\phi$  ( $\tau\rho\phi$ ) in the root-system  $\tau\rho\epsilon\phi$ ,  $\tau\rho\omicron\phi$ ,  $\tau\rho\phi$ , etc. Hereafter we will designate a root-form like  $\mu\epsilon\nu$ ,  $\chi\epsilon\nu$  or  $\chi\epsilon(F)$ ,  $\pi\epsilon\iota$ ,  $\pi\epsilon\tau$ , etc., as ablaut I.;  $\mu\omicron\nu$ ,  $\chi\omicron(F)$ ,  $\pi\omicron\iota\theta$ ,  $\pi\omicron\tau$ , etc., as ablaut II.;  $\mu\nu$  ( $\mu\alpha$ ,  $\mu\alpha\nu$ ),  $\chi\nu$ ,  $\pi\iota\theta$ ,  $\pi\tau$ , etc., as ablaut III.

## II.

From the first days of the comparative study of the Indo-European family of languages, up to the year 1876, it was held almost without a dissenting voice that the body of short vowels which the so-called original Indo-European language possessed consisted of *a*, *i*, *u*. Of these *a* was supposed to have remained unchanged in the Asiatic division of the family, the Indian and Iranian languages; while in the European languages it had in a large proportion of cases been weakened into *e* and *o*, the sounds holding physiologically a middle position respectively between *a* and *i*, and *a* and *u*. An exhaustive investigation of this supposed breaking up of Indo-European *a* on European ground was made by Curtius in 1864. It resulted in establishing the fact that the deviation of *a* into *e* occurred on the whole in the same words and formations in all of the European languages; that it could not have taken place in each one of them independently of the others; that, therefore, a common European language must be assumed; from this the several European languages had separated, as the Iranian and Indian languages had done from a common Indo-Iranian language. On the other hand, the coloring of *a* into *o* had taken place later and separately in the several European branches, because the *o* of one branch does not accord with the *o* of another.

Fick, in his book "Die Spracheinheit der Indo-Germanen Europas," makes use of Curtius' results in the same direction; he also holds to an Indo-European *a* which in Europe divided itself into *a* and *e*; of these two, *a* again was resolved, in the separate European branches, into *a* and *o*. The vowel system of Schleicher, which on the whole is artificial, does not deviate in any material respects from those above mentioned, as far as the short vowels are concerned.

Two points, which are the result of this system of short vowels, are to be carefully noted:—

1. In Sanskrit *a* is throughout the language one and the same vowel, being everywhere the direct descendant of the original Indo-European *a*.

2. Greek *ǣ* represents throughout the language what has been left undisturbed of the original Indo-European *a*, a large part of this latter having been changed to *ε* and *ο*.

The first serious attack upon this system of short vowels struck at the two rules which have been deduced. In vol. ix. of Curtius' "Studien" there appeared the famous article by Karl Brugman, entitled "Nasalis Sonans," etc., which for the first time definitely proved the negative of these two rules. It will not be necessary to go through Brugman's proofs. Though his article furnished the key to the understanding of the Indo-European linguals and nasals, and more or less directly has formed the basis for most of the successful investigations on vocalism since that day, principles which are laid down there can now be presented in a more comprehensive fashion, owing to further investigations by Brugman himself and by others.

Brugman starts with the discussion of an interesting fact which Sievers teaches in his "Lautphysiologie," p. 26 ff. He observes that in the usual pronunciation of words containing nasals (*n*, *m*) and liquids (*r*, *l*), these are pronounced both as vowels and as consonants. As vowels, they form in connection with one or more consonants a distinct syllable, just as any other vowel. So in 'sieben mal acht' (*sic-bŋ*), 'wir ritten nach hause' (*rit-tŋ*), 'tändeln' (*tän-dŋ*), 'wandern' (*wan-dŋ*). English examples would be: 'the father is' (*fa-thr*), 'ankle' (*an-kŋ*), 'heaven' (*hea-vŋ*), 'handsome' (*han-sm*), etc. On the other hand, the consonantal pronunciation of linguals and nasals is seen in 'beritt-ne': 'beritten' (*berit-tŋ*); 'ath-me': 'a-them' (*a-thŋ*); Eng. 'ank-let': 'ankle' (*an-kŋ*), etc. The alphabets of these languages fail to furnish separate characters for these two classes of sounds, — a fact which of course in nowise throws a doubt on their existence.

The Vedic and Sanskrit, as is well known, do possess distinct characters for lingual vowels, which are transcribed in the manner in which we have differentiated them in German and English from their corresponding consonants; viz.: *ɣ* and *ʃ*.

The change between the lingual consonants and lingual vowels is quite analogous to that between *y* and *i*, and *v* and *u*; before vowels there always appears the consonantal pronunciation *r* and *l*, *y* and *v*; before consonants the treatment of the linguals, though in principle the same as that of the dental and labial vowels, is characterized by a smaller degree of sensitiveness than these. While the latter always appear as *i* and *u* before consonants, *r* and *l* are changed to their corresponding vowels only when preceded as well as followed by consonants, or in the beginning of a word when followed by a consonant. A few examples will suffice. As the weak forms of the perfect of the verb *nī*, 'to lead,' appear as *nī-ny-* before endings beginning with a vowel, so do the weak forms of the verb *kar* appear as *ca-kr-* in the same connections: *nī-ny-á*, *nī-ny-ús*, *nī-ny-é*, — *ca-kr-á*, *ca-kr-ús*, *ca-kr-é*. But between consonants the semi-consonantal elements of these roots appear as vowels: *nī-tá-s*, *kṛ-tá-s*, *gru-tá-s*. So also the same change is seen in *i-más* : *y-anti*; in *ca-kṛ-má* : *ca-kr-ús*; in *tu-ṣṭu-má* : *tu-ṣṭuv-ús* (for *tu-ṣṭv-ús*); cf. *cā-kṛ-ré*.

The Sanskrit does not possess distinct characters to express nasals between two consonants (nasal vowels); these, however, indicate their presence by very distinct and peculiar phenomena. As we have *y* : *i*, *v* : *u*, *r* : *ɣ*, and *l* : *ʃ*, we have also *n* : *ṇ* and *m* : *ṁ*. *ṇ* and *ṁ* appear almost always as simple *ä*, sometimes as *än* (*äm*); this *än*, which is the phonetic equivalent of *ṇ*, can be differentiated from *an* = *a* + *n* by the aid of the Greek. While the latter *an* corresponds to Gr. *αν* or *ορ*, the former appears in Greek also as *αρ*, occurring there, as well as in Sanskrit, only in formations which require the weak form of the root (ablaut III.). So *mán-as* (*an* = *a* + *n*) = *μév-ος*;

*ma-mán-tha* (*an* = *a* + *n*) = Gr. *μέ-μον-α*; but *mán-ye* for *mū-ye* corresponds to Gr. *μαίνομαι* for *μαν-γομαι* for *μν-γομαι*.

There appear, then, in Sanskrit, instead of merely the sounds *y-i*, *v-u*, as mediators between vowels and consonants, the very considerable body which is made up by these and the linguals and nasals in addition. The Sanskrit system of semi-consonants is as follows:—

Consonants:	<i>y</i>	<i>v</i>	<i>r</i>	<i>l</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>m</i>
Vowels:	<i>i</i>	<i>u</i>	<i>ṛ</i>	<i>ḷ</i>	<i>a</i> , <i>an</i>	<i>a</i> , <i>am</i>

This proves that *Sanskrit a* is not everywhere the same sound, and not everywhere the direct representative of Indo-European *a*. The Indo-European *a* will suffer further infringements in the course of our discussion, until it will have shrunk into comparative insignificance.

This variable function of semi-consonants is by no means restricted to Sanskrit. In every language of the family these sounds occur, but with still less perfect systems of expression. In Sanskrit there are at least distinct characters for lingual vowels; in the other languages these, as well as the nasal vowels, lack single characters, and are everywhere expressed by combinations similar to those which are found for nasal vowels even in Sanskrit. The following is the system for the Greek:—

Consonants:	( <i>y</i> )	( <i>F</i> )	<i>ρ</i>	<i>λ</i>	<i>ν</i>	<i>μ</i>
Vowels:	<i>ι</i>	<i>υ</i>	<i>αρ</i> , <i>ρα</i>	<i>αλ</i> , <i>λα</i>	<i>α</i> , <i>αν</i>	<i>α</i> , <i>αμ</i>

Consonant *y* is shown in *δέ(γ)ος*; cf. *δέ-δοι-κα*: *κέ(γ)-ομαι*; cf. *κεῖ-μαι*. *F* is shown in *χέ(F)-ω*; cf. *χέυ-ω*: *κλέ(F)-ος* = Sk. *grāv-as*. The consonants *ρ*, *λ*, *ν*, and *μ* are occasionally split into *αρ*, *αλ*, *αν*, and *αμ*; a phenomenon quite parallel with the breaking up of *y* and *v* in Sanskrit into *iy* and *uv*.

The following is the system for Gothic and High German:—

Consonants:	<i>j</i>	<i>v</i>	<i>r</i>	<i>l</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>m</i>
Vowels:	<i>i</i>	<i>u</i>	Goth. <i>air</i>	Goth. <i>ul</i>	<i>un</i>	<i>um</i>
			H. G. <i>or</i>	H. G. <i>ol</i>		

The following is the system for Latin : —

Consonants:	j	v	r	l	n	m
Vowels:	i	u	or (ur)	ul (ol)	en	em

*The extent to which Greek a and Sanskrit a do not represent Indo-European a is very considerable. In Greek the great mass of a's that appear in the vicinity of liquids and nasals are but defective (or rather excessive) graphic representations of the weakest imaginable vocalic element (sh'va).*

The discovery of the preceding facts was soon employed as the entering wedge for a series of attacks upon Indo-European *a*, which have by this time resulted in a very serious curtailment of it, and by consequence in an almost totally changed system of Indo-European vowels. The first step was here again taken by Brugman (Curtius' Studien, ix. 367, ff.; Kuhn's Zeitschrift, xxiv. 1, ff.), successful at least in that it pointed the right way for further examination. He there assumes for Greek *ε*, *ο*, *α*, three different Indo-European sounds, which he indicates by *a*<sup>1</sup>, *a*<sup>2</sup>, and *a*<sup>3</sup>; *a*<sup>3</sup> he regards as an original short *a*, which appears in Europe as *a*; in Sanskrit sometimes as *a*, sometimes as *i* (examples: Gr. *στα-τό-ς*, Lat. *sta-tu-s*, Sk. *sthi-tá-s*); *a*<sup>1</sup> corresponds to European and Armenian *e* and Sk. Zend *a*; *a*<sup>2</sup> corresponds to Greek, Italic, Celtic, and Slavic *o*, German and Lithuanian *a*, also to Sk. *a* in a closed syllable; but in an open syllable, in cases represented by *bhár-ā-mas* (*φέρ-ο-μεν*), *pāl-am* (*πόδ-α*), *dātár-am* (*δώτορ-α*), *ushás-am* (*ῥό-α*), *jānu* (*γόνυ*), *ḍāpv* (*δόρυ*), *a*<sup>2</sup> is, according to Brugman, represented by Sk. *ā*. That, however, the lengthening of the *ā* in these cases is accidental or owing to special Sanskrit laws, was shown (in the main successfully) by Collitz and J. Schmidt. Aside from this, Brugman had intuitively seen the truth, though the more concrete proofs of his system came from a totally different direction, as will be shown in the next section. It will be seen that European and Armenian *e*'s were *e* from all time; that the Sanskrit and Iranian *a*, which correspond to it, are

either special deviations dating from a comparatively late period in the co-existence of these languages; or, what is even more probable, that this *a* in these languages is but an insufficient sign for a sound which would be best indicated by *ae* (*a<sup>e</sup>*); as yet there has been no proof that the Sanskrit *a* which corresponds to Greek *o* is a sound which is colored by *o* (*a<sup>o</sup>*); it is enough to know that the Greek ablaut *ε : o* exists in every language of the family.

### III.

The fact that the Indo-European languages have two series of guttural consonants was discovered and settled by Ascoli, and has become one of the best-known laws of Indo-European phonetics. They are generally differentiated by the designations *k<sup>1</sup>*, *g<sup>1</sup>*, *gh<sup>1</sup>*, and *k<sup>2</sup>*, *g<sup>2</sup>*, *gh<sup>2</sup>*, for the common Indo-European period. In Sanskrit the first series is left in part as *k*, *g*, *gh* (Zend *k*, *g*); it also appears palatalized as *c*, *j*, *h* (Zend *c* and *sh*, *j* and *zh*). In Greek this series appears partly as *κ*, *γ*, *χ*, partly as *π*, *β*, *φ*; these latter interchange in a few instances with *τ*, *δ*, *θ*, under circumstances which are in principle the same as those in which Sk. *k*, *g*, *gh*, interchange with *c*, *j*, and *h*. The second Indo-European series *k<sup>2</sup>*, *g<sup>2</sup>*, *gh<sup>2</sup>*, shows in Sanskrit a sign devoted solely to itself only for *k<sup>2</sup>*, namely *ç*; while the sounds *g<sup>2</sup>* and *gh<sup>2</sup>* share the signs *j* and *h* with the palatals of the series *k*, *g*, *gh*. In Zend *k<sup>2</sup>* is *ç*; *g<sup>2</sup>* and *gh<sup>2</sup>* are *z*. In Greek *k<sup>2</sup>*, *g<sup>2</sup>*, and *gh<sup>2</sup>* appear regularly as gutturals: *κ*, *γ*, *χ*.

The following scheme will illustrate the subject:—

INDO-EUROPEAN.	SANSKRIT.			ZEND.	
<i>k<sup>1</sup></i> <i>g<sup>1</sup></i> <i>gh<sup>1</sup></i>	<i>k</i>	<i>g</i>	<i>gh</i>	<i>k</i> ( <i>kh</i> )	<i>g</i> ( <i>gh</i> )
<i>k<sup>2</sup></i> <i>g<sup>2</sup></i> <i>gh<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>c</i> }	<i>j</i>	<i>jh</i>	<i>c</i> ( <i>sh</i> )	<i>j</i> ( <i>zh</i> )
	<i>ç</i> }				

INDO-EUROPEAN.	GREEK.					
<i>k<sup>1</sup></i> <i>g<sup>1</sup></i> <i>gh<sup>1</sup></i>	<i>κ</i>	<i>γ</i>	<i>χ</i>	<i>π</i>	<i>β</i>	<i>φ</i>
				<i>τ</i>	<i>δ</i>	<i>θ</i>
<i>k<sup>2</sup></i> <i>g<sup>2</sup></i> <i>gh<sup>2</sup></i>			<i>κ</i>	<i>γ</i>	<i>χ</i>	

It is the palatal series which has branched off from the first guttural series — Sk. *c, j, h*; Zd. *c, j*; Gr. *τ, δ, θ* — which concerns the subject here treated. The true cause of this division remained unrecognized up to the time of Ascoli; he was the first to get some inkling of the way to a legitimate explanation. He states that in Zend the change from a guttural to a palatal in the three degrees of the adjective, *aka-*, *ashyó*, and *acista-* [*k : c (sh)*], is due to the change of the vowel following the guttural, and also notes that there is no root of the form *gi* either in Sanskrit or Zend, but that they show *ji*. This is really a recognition, fragmentary as it may be, of the principle that palatalization is due to the influence of palatal vowels actually occurring after gutturals. According to J. Schmidt, Dr. Vilhelm Thomsen was the first to hint that the *European* languages, with their supposed secondary vocalization, might be drawn in as auxiliaries in such a way that Sanskrit and Zend syllables *ca* and *ka* should be explained from *κε* and *κα* as European equivalents, and that thus the palatals before a written *a* owe their origin to the fact that this *a* was in such connections originally sounded as *ae* (*a<sup>e</sup>*). The full principle was recognized, as it seems, nearly simultaneously by Collitz, Karl Verner, Saussure, and J. Schmidt.

If we formulate the principles which are laid down by these writers, there result the following rules: —

1. The Indo-Iranian palatals — Sk. *c, j, h*; Zend *c(sh), j(zh)* — are a modification of the first guttural series (*k<sup>l</sup>, g<sup>l</sup>, gh<sup>l</sup>*) before palatal vowels, — *i* (*y*), *a<sup>e</sup>* (*a<sup>e</sup>i, a<sup>e</sup>u*), — and can originally have stood only before these vowels.

2. The vowel signs *a, ai, and au*, in the Indo-Iranian languages, actually represent two series of vowels at least (more if more can be proved); namely: *a<sup>e</sup>, a<sup>e</sup>i, a<sup>e</sup>u*, and *a, ai, au*, — the former corresponding to *e, ei, eu* (Gr. *ε, ει, ευ*) in the European languages.

The last rule bears upon the correct understanding of Greek ablaut in three vital points.

(a) In the ablaut series the  $\epsilon$  which appears in the row marked I. (ablaut I.) is not the result of the weakening of Indo-European  $a$ , but represents an original sound, which is clearly expressed in the European branches of the family, and

I.	$\pi\epsilon\tau$	$\sigma\tau\epsilon\lambda$	$\pi\epsilon\rho\theta$	$\pi\epsilon\nu\theta$	$\rho\epsilon\nu$ ( $\rho\epsilon F$ )	$\pi\epsilon\iota\theta$ , etc.
II.	$\pi\omicron\tau$	$\sigma\tau\omicron\lambda$	$\pi\omicron\rho\theta$	$\pi\omicron\nu\theta$	$\rho\omicron\nu$ ( $\rho\omicron F$ )	$\pi\omicron\iota\theta$ , etc.
III.	$\pi\tau$	$\sigma\tau\alpha\lambda$	$\pi\rho\alpha\theta$	$\pi\alpha\theta$	$\rho\upsilon$	$\pi\iota\theta$ , etc.

which is not expressed by a distinct sign in the Indo-Aryan languages, but there manifests itself in the palatals of the Indo-European series  $k^1$ ,  $g^1$ ,  $gh^1$ ; namely,  $c$ ,  $j$ ,  $h$ .

(b) Again looking at the series of roots laid down under (a), it will appear that all the forms under I. are on the same level as far as the root vowel is concerned; so also the forms under II. From necessity, the forms under III. are also on a level; one of these holds the same grammatical position as the other; one is used in the same kinds of formations, verbal and nominal, as the other.

(c) The sound  $a$  appears in III. only in connection with linguals and nasals; it is something special.

The following examples illustrate the origin of palatalization, and the Sanskrit sound  $a^*$ :—

Variation between  $k$  and  $c$ : Sk. *cuk-rá-s* : *çòc-iṣṭa-s*; *çak-rá-s* : *çac-iṣṭa-s*; Zend *aka-* : *acista-*; Sk. *ark-á-s* : *arc-í-s*.

Variation between  $g$  and  $j$ : *tiḡ-má-s* : *tíj-iṣṭa-s*; *tyag-á-s* : *tyáj-as*, etc.

The facts and principles illustrated by these examples for the Indo-Iranian languages are represented in Greek also. The variation takes place here between *labials* (which represent original gutturals) and the *dentals* of Curtius' dentalism, which take the place of palatals. Not indeed in so widely diffused a manner has the original difference between the labials (= gutturals) and dentals (= palatals) been held fast; it has

been wiped out very largely at the expense of the palatals; but there are still enough data left to show that the Greek started with the same differences, and that these differences were based upon the same cause, the character of the following sound. As in Sk. a palatal before *i* (*y*), *a<sup>e</sup>* (*a<sup>e</sup>i*, *a<sup>e</sup>u*) corresponds to a guttural before other sounds, so in Greek there is still a respectable body of forms which show dentals before *ι* and *ε* (*ει*, *ευ*) which vary with labials according to the proportion:—

$$\tau, \delta, \theta : \pi, \beta, \phi = \text{Sk. } c, j, h : k, g, gh.$$

Greek palatalization appears in the following cases:—

1. *τῖς*, gen. *τε(σ)ο*, *τε: πό-τερος* = Zend *eis*, *cahyā*, *ca* : Sk. *ka-tarás*.
2. *πέντ-ε* : *πέμπ-τος* = Sk. *pāñc-a* : *pank-ti-s*.
3. *τρι-στῖς*, *ὄσσε*, *ὄσσομαι* : *ὄψομαι*.
4. *ὀδελός* : *ὀβολός*.

The vocalism of the Greek has the largest claim to being a correct, undisturbed reflex of that of the corresponding roots in all the languages of the family. Sanskrit and Zend in reality possess the root-triad (*πेत*, *ποτ*, *πτ*; *λειπ*, *λοιπ*, *λιπ*) to even a larger extent than the Greek; but the first two ablauts have fallen together, at least graphically.

Surprising is the non-sensitiveness of the Latin to variations of root-vowels, especially if its otherwise close kinship with Greek is kept in view. It everywhere evinces the tendency to urge some one of the root-vowels through the entire group of formations belonging to the root. To a large extent this is the vowel of the root-form (ablaut I.). So the vowel of *lego*, *clepo*, *tremo*, *pe(r)do*, *serpo*, etc., fails to vary with ablaut II. (*ο*) in the perfect. On the other hand, the Indo-European perfect vowel (ablaut II.) is contained in *to-tond-i*, *spo-pond-i*, and *mo-mord-i*; but the radical vowels of these words have spread over their entire respective word-groups, either assimilating the vowel, or suppressing forms which show another root-vowel, and placing such as had *ο* in their place. Such are

the presents of these words: *tondeo*, *spondeo*, *mordeo*, which legitimately show *o*, but are in reality causative formations, such as Gr. *φορ-έω* to *φέρω*. The weakest root-form (ablaut III.) is retained to the exclusion of the other two in the groups of which *sci-n-d-o*, *fi-n-d-o*, *ju-n-g-o* are presents, e.g., *jungo*, *jūxi*, *junctus*, *jugum*, *conjux*, etc. Still enough has been left of a Latin ablaut to show that it once coincided with the Greek, though there is no one case in which all three forms have been preserved. Examples of roots which show the first and second forms of the root are: *ncx* : *noc-co*; *teg-o* : *tog-a*; *sequi* : *socius*. Of groups which show ablauts I. and III., examples are *fer-o* : *for-(ti)s* = Sk. *bhr-t-is*; *dic-o* (= *deic-o*) : *causi-dic-us*; *duc-o* (= *deuc-o*) : *duc-em*; *ūr-o* (= *cus-o*) : *ūs-tus*. Of groups which show ablauts II. and III., an example is *mon-co* : *men-(ti)s* = Sk. *ma-ti-s*.

The triple form of the root is not an accidental modification on European ground of a *simplex* primitive form, but it belongs to our family of languages as a whole; it is Indo-European. It is a fact which has until lately not been sufficiently emphasized that *each one of the three root-forms is restricted to a certain number of formations, nominal and verbal*; this fact alone, if reflected on consistently, is enough to establish the root-triad as Indo-European.

#### IV.

A closer look at the physiological construction of the roots which show the variation between *ε* and *ο* (Class AA) yields the following results: These roots have in their strong forms, as purely vocalic element, this *ε* varying with *ο* and nothing else. The remaining elements have never the character of pure vowels, but are either full consonants or semi-consonants, or both. Of the first category there is but one type, that exhibited in roots like *πετ*, *ές*, etc.; the root-vowel is preceded and followed by a consonant (spiritus lenis in *ές*, *εδ*, etc.).

This we name type A. The rest arrange themselves best according to the following scheme: Type B, those which end in a semi-consonant; type C, those which contain a semi-consonant preceded and followed by other consonants:—

A.	B.	C.
<p>πετ, ποτ          εδ, (δδ) in the          Goth. perf.          ατ, etc.</p>	<p>δε(γ), δοι          χευ, χο(φ)          δερ, δορ          στελ, στολ          μεν, μον          τεμ, τομ          etc.</p>	<p>λειπ, λοιπ          ελευθ, ελουτθ          δερκ, δορκ          κλεπ, κλοπ          πενθ, πονθ          ρεμφ, ρομφ          etc.</p>

This classification has especial value for understanding ablaut III.,—the weakest, the accentless form of the root. This differs from the two strong ones in no particular, except that it does not possess the purely vocalic element (ε or ο) which appears in the strong forms. The root-forms which lie at the base of ablaut III. are, therefore:—

A.	B.	C.
<p>πτ          σ          etc.</p>	<p>δι          χυ          δρ          στλ          μν          τμ, etc.</p>	<p>λιπ          ελυθ          δρκ          κλπ          πνθ          ρμφ, etc.</p>

It is evident that some of these last groups are unpronounceable in certain connections; *e.g.*, according to type A we have ἔ-σχ-ον, the second aorist, which legitimately shows the weakest form; so also ἐκ-τός for σχ-τός, the verbal adjective, is made

from the same degree of the root (cf.  $\xi\pi\theta\text{-}\sigma\nu$  and  $\pi\sigma\text{-}\tau\acute{o}\varsigma$ ); but the difficult group of consonants  $\sigma\chi\tau\text{-}$  necessitated the insertion of a short vowel. It is not to be supposed, however, that the  $\epsilon$  in  $\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\text{-}\tau\acute{o}\varsigma$  possessed in speaking the same value as that of  $\acute{\epsilon}\chi\text{-}\omega$ , as long as the position of the accent was not disregarded in pronunciation. In weak forms of the types  $\sigma\tau\lambda$ ,  $\delta\rho\kappa$ ,  $\pi\nu\theta$ ,  $\rho\mu\phi$ , etc., the lingual and nasal consonants were changed to lingual and nasal vowels;  $\lambda$ , when vocalized, appears as  $\alpha\lambda$ ,  $\lambda\alpha$ ;  $\rho$  as  $\alpha\rho$ ,  $\rho\alpha$ ;  $\nu$  and  $\mu$  appear as  $\alpha$ ,  $\alpha\nu$ , and  $\alpha$  ( $\alpha\mu$ ).

It has appeared sufficiently that the assumption of a root  $\lambda\iota\pi$  or  $\phi\nu\gamma$  by the side of  $\pi\epsilon\tau$  is inconsistent, because the two root-forms have totally different functions in their respective groups of words; the above schemes will furnish a purely physiological reason. Roots which contain an  $\iota$  or  $\nu$  are never followed by another semi-consonant ( $\rho$ ,  $\lambda$ ,  $\mu$ ,  $\nu$ ); there are no roots of a type  $\mu\nu$ ,  $\delta\rho$ ,  $\pi\nu\theta$ ,  $\delta\rho\kappa$ , etc., as there are  $\mu\epsilon\nu$ ,  $\delta\epsilon\rho$ ,  $\pi\epsilon\nu\theta$ ,  $\delta\epsilon\rho\kappa$ , etc. Nasals do, indeed, occur after  $\iota$  and  $\nu$  in certain formations, generally the present, as  $\pi\nu\text{-}\nu\text{-}\theta\text{-}\acute{\alpha}\nu\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ , Lat. *sci-n-d-o*, etc.; but a look at some other formation from the same root will quickly teach that the nasal does not belong to the root [ $\pi\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}(\theta)\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ , Sk. *chi-chéd-a*]. On the other hand, when a nasal or lingual is preceded by  $\epsilon$ , it belongs to the root, and appears, or must be accounted for, in all formations; so  $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\nu\theta\text{-}\sigma\omicron$ ,  $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\pi\omicron\nu\theta\text{-}\alpha$ ,  $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\iota\sigma\omicron\text{-}\mu\alpha\iota$  (=  $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\nu\theta\text{-}\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ ), Sk. *ta-sthám-b-a*, *ba-bándh-a*, etc. The morphological function of nasals and linguals, which belong to the root, is therefore precisely the same as that of  $\iota$  ( $y$ ),  $\nu$  ( $F$ ) belonging to the root. Both waver between a vocalic and a consonantal condition, according to their surroundings; both are totally different from the  $\epsilon$  and  $\omicron$  which appear in the root. These are the root-vowels proper, and about these the semi-consonantal and consonantal elements of the root are grouped.

The triple root (Class AA) runs through nearly 250 groups of Greek words, is preponderant in Teutonic and Sanskrit,

and is really the phenomenon from a discussion of which any treatise on ablaut must start. It is not, however, the only kind of root which appears either in Greek or in the kindred languages; there are considerable numbers of roots which show but two forms, differing from one another merely in the quantity of the root-vowel, Class BB, and that in such a way that the form with the long vowel occurs in precisely those formations in which Class AA shows the forms with  $\epsilon$  and  $\omicron$ . The form with the short vowel occurs in those formations in which Class AA shows the weak form (ablaut III.) as the following scheme will show:—

	I.	II.	III.
AA	<p> <i>πείθ-ω, τείχ-ος</i>  <i>φεύγ-ω, ζεύγ-ος</i>  <i>μέν-ω, μέν-ος</i> </p>	<p> <i>πέ-ποιθ-α</i>  <i>έλ-ήλουθ-α</i>  <i>μέ-μον-α</i> </p>	<p> <i>ἐ-πέ-πιθ-μεν, πισ-τός</i>  <i>ἐλ-ήλυθ-μεν, φυκ-τός</i>  <i>μέ μα-μεν, -μά-τος</i> </p>
BB	<p> <i>λάθ-ω, λαθ-ος</i>  <i>ἵ-στη-μι, στή-μων</i>  <i>τί-θη-μι, θή-μων</i>  <i>δί-δω-μι, δώ-τωρ</i> </p>	<p> <i>λέ-λαθ-α</i>  <i>ῥ-στη-κα</i>  <i>ῥ-θη-κα</i>  <i>δέ-δω-κα</i> </p>	<p> <i>λέ-λασ-μαι, -λασ-τος</i>  <i>ῥ-σταῖ-μεν, σταῖ-τός</i>  <i>τέ-θε-μαι, θε-τός</i>  <i>δέ-δο-μαι, δο-τός</i> </p>

The Latin exhibits ablaut consisting in variation between long and short vowels in *scāb-i* : *scrāb-o* ; *fōd-i* : *fōd-io* ; *ōd-i* : *ōd-ium*, etc. Sanskrit has not often kept this kind of formation undisturbed ; it appears in *ṣa-ṣād-a* : *ṣā-ṣād-ūs* ; *á-sthā-t* : *sthī-tā-s*, etc.

The question now fairly presents itself: What are the causes of these phenomena which penetrate the vocalism of our languages with such far-reaching regularity ; what is the cause that sets *δέ-δο-μαι* against *δέ-δω-κα* ; *φυκ-τός* against *φεύγ-ω* ; *πείθ-ω* against *πέ-ποιθ-α*, and both against *πισ-τός*? The question naturally falls into two distinct parts: (1) What is the relation, in both AA and BB of the scheme above, of

the forms in column III. to those in columns I. and II.?  
 (2) In Class AA what causes the difference in the root-vowels of columns I. and II.?

Surprising as it may seem, this *latter* question remains as yet unanswered. In spite of the large extent of the material which is accessible, there has not been found anything upon which an explanation of the ablaut  $\epsilon : o$  can be rested with safety. That it is not accidental and inorganic, as it was formerly regarded, is clear from the regularity of its distribution, and not the less clear because the reason of it has not been as yet discovered. It is to be noted that it is not restricted to the *root* of words; it occurs as well in formative elements.

Very different is the state of our knowledge with regard to the *former* question. The cause whose workings we see in the difference between  $\pi\omega\text{-}\tau\acute{o}\varsigma$ , and  $\pi\epsilon\acute{\iota}\theta\text{-}\omega$  and  $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\pi\omicron\iota\theta\text{-}\alpha$ , is perfectly well known. It is the varying position of the accent which creates the difference between strong and weak forms. The languages which have preserved this ablaut best, have fortunately also with it preserved a sufficient amount of data for its explanation.

The Vedic texts which are accented show that, as a rule, the strong form of the root occurs when the tone rests on the root; the weak form, when the tone rests on inflectional elements; so  $\acute{i}\text{-}mi$  ( $a^e i\text{-}mi$ ) :  $i\text{-}m\acute{a}s$ ;  $du\text{-}d\acute{a}r\epsilon\text{-}a$  :  $du\text{-}d\acute{r}\epsilon\text{-}\acute{u}s$ ;  $v\acute{a}c\text{-}as$  :  $uk\text{-}t\acute{a}s$ , etc.

The Greek originally possessed the law of accentuation indicated by these examples to much the same extent as the old Aryan language of India. But in the historical period of the language a new principle, the recessive accentuation, has usurped its place, leaving but a few fossilized remnants of the old method. In  $\theta\rho\alpha\omega\text{-}\acute{u}s$ ,  $\pi\omega\text{-}\tau\acute{o}\varsigma$ ,  $\lambda\epsilon\text{-}\lambda\alpha\omega\text{-}\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu\omicron\varsigma$ ,  $\lambda\iota\pi\text{-}\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$ , etc., we have survivals of the older accentuation, accompanied by the weak form of the root. Generally the accent has been subjected to the new law; usually, however, without disturbing the form of the root which had accompanied the old accent.

So ἵ-μεν, πέ-φα-ται, ἔ-φθαρ-μαι, κάρ-σις, were once oxytone, for they contain the weakest form of their roots: ι, φα (φν), φθαρ (φθρ), καρ (κρ).

The German shows the traces of the old tone system in two ways:—

(1) In the ablaut. This coincides in its leading traits with the ablaut of the Greek and Vedic. The two strong forms (ablauts I. and II.), as *steig* and *staig*, *bind* and *band*, occur in those formations in which Vedic words present the strong form of the root accompanied by the accent; the weak forms of the root, as *stig*, *bund* (= *bnd*), in those in which the Vedic shows weak forms, and the accent on a formative element.

(2) An exception to the first German rotation of mutes (*Grimm's Law*) is due to this method of accentuation. In a considerable number of cases Indo-European surd mutes do not, as the law demands, appear in the Germanic languages as *surd spirants*, but as *sonant spirants*; this irregularity takes place only in the middle of a word between two sonants. The irregular Teutonic sound to a considerable extent alternates with the regular one in inflected words belonging to the same root. In the inflection of verbs the Germanic languages, with the exception of Gothic, show this alternation in such a way that the irregular sound appears in precisely those forms which contain the weakest form of the root (ablaut III.); while the regular consonant appears in the two strong forms of the root (ablaut I. and II.). The entire phenomenon lives to-day in High German in such changes as *ziehe*: *gezogen*; *kiesc*: *erkoren*; Eng. *lose*: *forlorn*. The cause of it was discovered by Karl Verner. He saw that there was a living remnant of Vedic and Indo-European accentuation preserved in this alternation of consonants. *The forms with irregular consonant and weakest root-form* (ablaut III.) *originally had the tone on their inflectional elements* (zig-úm and zig-a-ná) *in Indo-European times, and have it in the accented Vedic texts which have come down to us* (e.g., bi-bhid-imá and bhin-ná); *the forms with regular*

consonant were accented on the root (zi'h-a and zē'h); V<sub>n</sub>.  
 bhār-ā-mi and ja-bhār-a. Verner's law formed one of  
 most important factors in establishing the truth that the h, med. g  
 facts of Vedic accentuation once ruled in all Indo-F  
 languages; it is the strongest justification of the , t  
 accounting for variations of root-vowels which is , d  
 sally practised; in fact, it has been seen that, so init. f, med. d, b  
 wherever it is explainable, is so on the basis of th.  
 accent. Wherever this fails, there is as yet no other P  
 fact or principle which furnishes additional light. Explab  
 tion must be held in abeyance until further investigation ed. b  
 new material shows the way.

## PART II.

### Regular Substitution of Sounds.

1. a'

अ'



ber

<i>Indo-European.</i>	<i>Sanskrit.</i>	<i>Greek.</i>	<i>Latin.</i>
a	a	ᾱ ε o	a e o i u
â	â	ᾱ η ω	â ê ô
i	i	ι	i e
î ?	î	ι	i
u	u	υ	u o
û ?	û	υ	u
ai	ê	αι ει οι	ai ê oi ae oe î û
âi	âi	αι ηι ϖι	
au	ô	αυ ευ ου	au o u
âu	âu	αυ ηυ	au
k	k kh k' ç	κ	c q
g	g g'	γ	g

r's  
ne  
ōc

th  
th  
,

<i>Indo-European.</i>	<i>Sanskrit.</i>	<i>Greek.</i>	<i>Latin.</i>
gh	gh h	χ	<i>imit. h, med. g</i>
t	t th	τ	t
d	d	δ	d
dh	dh	θ	<i>imit. f, med. d, b</i>
p	p ph	π	p
b	b	β	b
bh	bh	φ	<i>imit. f, med. b</i>
ñ	ñ ñ	γ <i>before gutt.</i>	n
n	n ñ	ν	n
m	m	μ	m
r	r	ρ	r
l	l	λ	l
j	j	<i>imit. spir. asp.</i>	j
s	s sh	σ, <i>spir. asp.</i>	s (r)
v	v	F	v

## K

**k; k, kh, k', c; κ; c, k, q, (seldom g).**

1. **ak, ank; ak'; άκ; anc, unc; bend, curve.**

άκ-ώρ, a bend; άκ-ος, a bend, hollow, valley; όγκ-ος, a bend, hook, barb; άκ-ύλος, crooked; άκ-ύρα, an anchor.

anc-ίλε, a small, oval shield; anc-ύλος (dim.), a man-servant; anc-ύλα (dim.), a maid-servant; anc-illa (dim.), a maid-servant, female slave; anc-illāris, relating to maid-servants, [ancillary]; ang-ύλος, an angle, a corner; unc-us, a hook; unc-us (adj.), hooked, curved; ad-unc-us, bent in, hooked, curved; ung-ύλος, a ring; †anc-όρα, an anchor.

2. **ak; ac; ακ; ac; sharp, pointed, swift.**

άκ-ων, a javelin; άκ-αρος, άκ-αιρα, a thorn; άκ-πος, at the point or end, highest, outermost; άκ-πις, όκ-πις, a mountain-peak; όκ-ύς, swift; όξ-ύς, sharp, keen, swift, [oxide, oxygen, oxytone].

άc-er, sharp, acute, [acrid, crabbed, eager]; άc-rimōnia, sharpness, acrimony; άc-erbus, harsh; άc-erbitas, harshness, acerbity; άc-ervus, a heap; άc-eo, to be sour; άc-esco (inch.), to become sour; άc-ētum, sour wine, vinegar, [acetic]; άc-ιδus, sour, acid; άc-ies, edge, keen look, sight, army in battle-array; άc-uo, to sharpen; άc-ūtus (part.), sharpened; άc-ūtus (adj.), sharp, pointed, acute; άc-ūmen, a point, acuteness, acumen; άc-us, a needle, [to cag, to edge = to urge on or incite]; όc-ior, swifter; όc-ίter, swiftly.

3. **ark; —; άλκ, άρκ; arc; keep off, hold good.** In the root άρκ the more prominent meaning is the positive one, to hold good; in άλκ, the negative meaning, to keep off.

ἀλ-αλκ-εῖν, to keep off; ἀλκ-ή, strength, courage, defence; ἀρκ-έω, to keep off, to suffice; ἄρκ-ιος, certain, sufficient.

arc-*eo*, to shut up, to keep off; co-*erc-*eo**, to enclose something on all sides or wholly, to restrain, confine, *coerce*; *ex-erc-*eo** (lit. to thrust or drive out of an inclosure), to drive on, keep at work, to *exercise*; *ex-erc-*itum**, *exercise*; *ex-erc-*itus**, a trained or disciplined body of men, an army; *arx*, a citadel, height, defence; *arc-a*, a chest, [*ark*]; *arc-ānus*, trusty, secret; *arc-ānum*, a secret, a mystery.

4. ἄρκτος, a bear.

*Arctos*, the Great and the Lesser Bear (*Ursa Major et Minor*); *ursus* (for *ursus*), a bear; *ursa*, a she-bear.

5. —; δαγ; δακ; —; bite.

δάκ-νω, to bite; δάκ-ος, an animal of which the bite is dangerous; δῆγ-μα, a bite.

6. δάκρυ, δάκρυν, a tear; δακρύω, to weep.

*lacrima*, *lacrūma* (old form *dacrima*, *dacruma*), a tear, [*lachry-mal*]; *lacrimo*, *lacrūmo*, to weep. The root is perhaps the same as of No. 5.

δει 7. δάκτυλος, finger, [*ductyl*]. The root is probably δεκ (δεχ) in δέκομαι (δέχομαι), to take. By some authorities the root is referred to No. 10.

*digitus*, finger, [*digit*]. The root of this word is by some authorities referred to No. 10.

8. δέκα, ten.

*dēcem*, *ten*; *Dēcember* (*decem* and *-ber* = *fer*, Sanskrit *bhar*, to carry, bear), *December*, the tenth month of the Roman year (reckoned from March); *dēcīmus*, *dēcūmus*, the tenth, [*decimal*].

9. —; δαγ; δερκ, δρακ; —; see.

δέρκ-ομαι, to look, to see; δέργ-μα, a look; δράκ-ων, a *dragon*; δορκ-άς, a gazelle.

**10. dak ; dic ; δακ, δεικ ; dic ; show.**

δείκ-νυμι, to show, to point out ; δείξ-ις, a pointing out ; δείγμα, something pointed out ; δίκ-η, right, justice (orig. sense, custom, usage).

dic-o (vb. conj. 1), to proclaim, to devote ; ab-dic-o (to proclaim one's self removed from a thing), to disown, renounce, *abdicate* ; dē-dic-o (to adjudge a thing from one's self to a deity), to *dedicate* ; in-dic-o, to point out, to *indicate* ; prae-dic-o, to cry in public, to proclaim, declare, [*predicate*] ; dic-o (vb. 3), to say, (compd. w. ab, ad, com, contra, e, in, inter, prae), [*contradict, edict, interdict, predict, verdict*] ; dic-tio, a saying, *diction*, [*dictionary*] ; dic-to (freq.), to say often, prescribe, *dictate* ; dic-tātor, a *dictator* ; dic-tito (intens.), to say often or emphatically.

**11. dak ; (dac-as, fame) ; δοκ ; dic ; be esteemed, esteem.**

δοκ-έω, to think, seem ; δόξ-α, opinion.

dēc-et, it is proper, it is fitting, (compd. w. ad, com, de) ; dēc-ens, becoming, fit, *decent* ; dēc-or (ōris), what is seemly or becoming, elegance, grace ; dēc-ōrus, becoming, suitable, *decorous* ; dēc-ōrum, propriety, *decorum* ; dēc-us (ōris), ornament, honor, glory ; dēc-ōro, to *decorate*, adorn, (compd. w. com, de) ; dig-nus (= dic-nus), worthy ; dig-nitas, worthiness, *dignity* ; dig-nor, to deem worthy, to regard as worthy of one's self, to *deign* ; de-dig-nor, to *disdain* ; in-dig-nor, to consider unworthy, to be *indignant*.

**12. du, du-k ; duh ; δυκ ; dūc ; draw, lead.**

δα-δύσσε-σθαι, to draw.

dūc-o, to lead, conduct, draw, (compd. w. ab, ad, circum, com, de, di, e, in, intro, ob, per, prae, praeter, pro, re, retro, se, sub, subter, super, trans), [*abduce, abduction, adduce, adduction, circumduct, circumduction, conduce, conduct, conduction, cōduct, deduce, deduction, diduction, educe, eduction, induce, induct, induction, introduce, introduction, produce, prōduce, prōduct, production, reduce, reduction, retroduction,*

*seduce, seduction, subduce, subduct, subduction, superinduce, superinduction, traduce, trauduction*]; ē-dūc-o (conj. 1), to bring up a child physically or mentally, to rear, to *educate*; **dux**, a leader; **duc-to** (freq.), to lead, conduct; **duc-tilis**, that may be led or drawn, *ductile*.

13. εἴκοσι, Bæot. *Φίκατι*, twenty.

**vīginti**, twenty; **vīcesimus, vīcensimus, vīgesimus**, the twentieth.

14. **vik**; **vik'**; **Φικ, ικ**; **vic**; yield, give way.

εἴκ-ω, to yield.

**vī-to** (= **vic-i-to**), to shun, avoid, (compd. w. *de, e*); **vīc-is**, change, alternation, *vicissitude*; **vīc-issim**, in turn.

15. ἑκατόν, a hundred. Sk. *çata-m*.

**centum**, a hundred, [*cent*]; **centesimus**, the hundredth; **centūria**, an assemblage or a division consisting of a hundred, a *century*; **centūrio**, a commander of a hundred men, a *centurion*.

16. **vak**; **vac**; **Φεκ, ἐκ**; **vic**; will, desire.

ἐκ-ών, willing; *ἐκ-ητι*, by means of, for the sake of; *ἐκ-ηλος*, at rest, at one's ease.

**in-vī-tus** (= **in-vic-i-tus**), unwilling.

17. *ἐκυρός*, a father-in-law; *ἐκυρά*, a mother-in-law.

**sōcer**, a father-in-law; **socrus**, a mother-in-law.

18. **vark, vrak, valk, vlak, lak**; —; **Φελκ**; **lac**; draw, drag, allure.

ἐλκ-ω, to draw; *ὀλκ-ή*, a drawing; *ὀλκ-ός*, that which draws, that which is made by drawing, a furrow.

‡**lāc-io**, to entice, allure, (compd. w. *ad, e, in, per, pro*), [*elicit*]; **de-lec-to** (intens.), to allure, delight, [*delectable*]; **delicātus**, alluring, *delicate*; **deliciōsus, delicious**; **lāqu-eus**, a snare; **il-lēc-ēbra**, enticement.

19. ἔλκος, a wound, an ulcer.

ulcus, a sore, an *ulcer*; *ulcĕro*, to make sore, to cause to *ulcerate*; *ulcerātio*, *ulceration*.

20. Sk. rt. ark', beam.

ἡλέκτωρ, the beaming sun; ἤλεκτρον, amber, a shining metal [*electricity*]; Ἠλέκτρα, Electra.

21. Greek rt. ικ.

ικ-μάς, moisture; ικ-μαίνω, to moisten.

22. Greek rt. **Fi**κ, **i**κ, come.

ἵκ-ω, ικ-νέομαι, ικ-άνω, to come, reach; ικ-έτης, ικ-τήρ, a suppliant; ικ-ἄνός, coming far enough, sufficient; ἵκ-μενος, following, favorable.

23. κάδος, a jar or vessel for water or wine.

cădus, a large vessel for containing liquids.

24. καθ-ἄρός, clean, clear, pure; καθ-αίρω, to purify; κάθ-αρσις, purification, [*cathartic*].

cas-tus (= cad-tus), pure, *chaste*; in-ces-tus, impure, unchaste; in-ces-tum, in-ces-tus, unchastity, *incest*; cas-tigo (castum-ago), to set right, to correct, *chastise*, *chasten*, *castigate*.

25. Pronominal stems, **ka**, **ki**; —; **ka**, **ko**; —.

καί, and. From the same stem comes τε with τ for κ.

que, and.

26. Greek rt. **κακ**.

κακ-ός, bad; κακ-όω, to maltreat; κακ-ύνω, to damage; κάκ-η, wickedness.

27. κάλαμος, a reed, a fishing-rod; καλίμη, a stalk; καλα-μεύς, a reaper, an angler.

călămus, a reed; culmus, a stalk, *culm*.

28. kar, kal, kla, kla-m; —; **καλ**; kal, cal, cla; call.

καἰλ-έω, to call; κλη-τήρ, κλή-τωρ, one who calls or summons; κλη-σις, a calling, call; κλη-τεύω, to cite, to summon.

**cāl-o, kāl-o**, to call, call together, summon; **inter-cālo**, to *intercalate*; **Cāl-endae, Kāl-endae**, (the day when the order of days was proclaimed), the first day of the Roman month, the Calends; **Cāl-endārius, Kāl-endārius**, of or pertaining to the Calends; **Cāl-endārium, Kāl-endārium**, the interest-book of a money-lender, [*calendar*]; **inter-cāl-āris**, *intercalar, intercalary*; **con-cil-ium**, an assembly, a *council*; **nomen-clā-tor**, one who calls by name; **nomen-clā-tūra**, a calling by name, *nomenclature*; **clas-sis** (= *cla-t-ti-s*, or = *κλᾶ-σις* = *κλῆ-σις*), (a mustering, a summons), a *class*, an army, a fleet; **classicus**, (of or belonging to a class), belonging to a class of the Roman people, belonging to the first class, of the highest rank, *classical*; **clā-mo**, to call, cry out, shout, [*claim*], (compd. w. *ad, com, de, ex, in, pro, re, sub*), [*acclaim, acclamation, declaim, declamation, exclaim, exclamation, proclaim, proclamation, reclaim, reclamation*]; **clā-mīto** (freq.), to cry out violently, to vociferate; **clā-mor**, a loud call, a shout, a cry, *clamor*.

29. **kal**; (stem-form **kala**); **καλ**; **cal, cel**; cover.

**καλ-ία**, a wooden dwelling, hut, barn, granary; **καλ-ίος, καλ-ίης**, a hut, a cabin. An expansion of the root **καλ** is found in the stem **καλυβ** of **καλύβ-η**, hut, and **καλύπ-τω**, to cover. Another expansion is probably the root **κλεπ**, No. 55.

† **cāl-ix**, a cup; † **cāl-yx**, the bud, cup, or *calyx* of a flower; **cāl-igo**, a thick atmosphere, mist, fog; **cel-la** (prob. a dim. form for **cel-ula**), a store-room, granary, chamber, [*cell*]; **cel-larium**, a receptacle for food, a pantry, [*cellar*]; **cel-lūla** (dim.), a small store-room or apartment, [*cellule, cellular, cellulose*]; **cēl-o**, to conceal; **con-cēl-o**, to *conceal* carefully; **oc-cūl-o**, to cover, cover up, hide, [*occult, occultation*]; **cū-cul-lus**, a covering, a cap, a hood; **cōl-or, color**; **cōl-ōro**, to color; **de-cōl-ōro**, to discolor; **clam** (old access. form **cal-lim**), secretly; **clan-destinus**, (for **clam-dies-tinus**), secret, *clandestine*; **gal-ea**, a helmet; **gal-ērum, gal-ērus, gal-ēra**, a covering for the head, a cap; **clipeus, clipeus, clipeum**, a shield. From the root **cel** come the O. H. Ger. **helan**, to conceal, and **hella**, hell; A.-S. **hell**; Eng. *hell*.

30. *καλός*, beautiful; *καλλίων*, more beautiful; *κάλλος*, *καλλονή*, beauty; *καλλύνω*, to beautify. The *λλ* of these words is produced by assimilation from *lj*. Kindred with these words are the following: Sk. *kal-jas*, healthy, pleasant; Goth. *hail-s*, sound, healthy; Ger. *heil*, sound, whole; A.-S. *hal*, sound, whole; O. Eng. *hale*, *hole*; Eng. *hale* (written also *hail*), *whole*, *heal*, *health*.

31. Sk. rt. *kmar*, be crooked.

*καμάρα*, anything with an arched cover, a vault, a covered wagon.

*cămur*, *cămŭrus*, crooked, turned inwards; † *camëra*, † *camăra*, a vault, an arched roof, an arch, [*chamber*].

32. *kan*; —; *καν*; *can*; sound.

*καν-άσσω*, *καν-άζω*, to sound; *καν-αχή*, a sharp sound; *κόν-αβος*, a ringing, clashing; *κύ-κν-ος*, a swan.

*căn-o*, to sing (compd. w. *com*, *in*, *ob*, *prae*, *re*, *sub*); *căn-ōrus*, melodious; *can-to* (freq.), to sing, (compd. w. *de*, *ex*, *in*, *re*), [*chant*, *cant*, *chanticleer*, *enchant*, *incantation*, *recant*]; *can-tor*, a singer; *can-trix*, a songstress; *prae-cen-tor* (fr. *prae-cin-o*), a leader in music, a *precentor*; *in-cen-tor* (fr. *in-cin-o*), a precentor, an inciter; *in-cen-tivus* (adj.), that strikes up or sets the tune, that provokes or incites; *in-cen-tivum*, an *incensive*; *can-tus*, song, music; *can-tillo* (dim. fr. *can-to*), to sing low, to hum, [*cantillate*]; *can-ticum*, a song, a solo; *can-ticŭlum* (dim.), a little song, a *canticle*; *ac-cen-tus* (fr. *accĭno*), a blast, signal, *accent*, tone; *con-cen-tus*, harmony, *concert*.

33. *kap*; —; *καπ*; *cap*; take hold of, seize.

*κόπ-η*, any handle, the handle of an oar, handle of a sword.

*căp-io*, to take hold of, (compd. w. *ad*, *ante*, *com*, *de*, *ex*, *in*, *inter*, *ob*, *per*, *prae*, *re*, *sub*), [*conceive*, *conception*, *conceit*, *deceive*, *deception*, *deceit*, *except*, *incipient*, *inceptive*, *inception*, *intercept*, *interception*, *perceive*, *perception*, *receive*, *receipt*, *reception*, *susceptible*]; *cap-to* (freq.), to strive to seize, (comp. w. *com*, *dis*, *ex*, *in*, *ob*, *re*); *cap-esso* (desid.), to take or catch at

eagerly; anti-cīp-o, to take before, to *anticipate*; oc-cūp-o, to take possession of, to *occupy*, [*occupation*]; prae-oc-cūp-o, to *preoccupy*; cāp-ax, *capacious*; cāp-acitas, *capacity*; cāp-istrum, a halter; cap-tor, a hunter, a *captor*; captīvus, a *captive*; cāp-ūlus, cāp-ūlum, a tomb, a handle, a hilt; manceps (mānus, cāpio), a purchaser, contractor; man-cīp-o, man-cūp-o, to make over as property, to transfer; eman-cīp-o, to *emancipate*; muni-cīp-ium (munia, capio), a free town; municipālis, *municipal*; princeps (primus, capio), first, chief; principālis, first, *principal*; prae-ceptor, one who takes beforehand, a ruler, *preceptor*; re-cep-tācūlum, a *receptacle*.

34. κάπ-ηλος, a peddler; καπ-ηλείω, to be a κάπ-ηλος, or retail dealer; κῤπ-ηλεία, retail trade, tavern-keeping.

caupo, a petty tradesman, an innkeeper; caupōna, a landlady, an inn.

35. kvap; (kap-is, kap-ilas, incense); καπ; vap (for evap); breathe forth.

κῤπ-ύω, to breathe forth; κε-καφ-ηώς, gasping; καπ-νός, smoke.

vāp-or (for evapor), exhalation, *vapor*; vāp-ōro, to emit steam or vapor; e-vāp-ōro, to *evaporate*; vap-īdus, that has emitted steam or vapor, *i.e.* that has lost its life and spirit, spoiled, *vapid*; vap-pa, wine that has lost its spirit and flavor, *vapid* wine.

36. κάπ-ρος, a boar.

cāp-er, a he-goat, [*caper, caprice, capricious*]; cap-ra, a she-goat; Cap-ricornus (caper, cornu), *Capricorn*.

37. κάρα, κάρηνον, the head; κρᾶνίον, the skull, [*cranial*, N. Lat. *cranium*]; κᾶρᾶνος, a head, chief; καρᾶνώω, to achieve; κορυφή, the head; κρήνη, a spring.

cĕrĕbrum, the brain, [*cerebral*].

38. κῆρ, κέαρ, καρδ-ία, καρδ-ίη, *heart*.

cor (st. cord), heart, [*cordial*]; cordātus, wise; vēcors, senseless.

39. *καρκίνος*, a crab.

*cancer*, a crab [*cancer*].

40. Greek rt. *καρπ*, *κραπ*.

*καρπ-άλιμος*, swift; *κραπ-νός*, swift; *κραπ-άλη*, a drunken headache; *κάλη*, a gallop.

41. *καρπός*, fruit, [*harvest*]; *κάρπιμος*, fruitful; *καρπώω*, to bear fruit, (mid.) to get fruit for one's self; *κρώπιον*, a sickle.

Latin rt. *carp*.

*carp-o*, to pick, pluck, gather, to *carp* at, (compd. w. *com*, *de*, *dis*, *ex*, *prae*); *carptim*, by detached parts, separately.

42. Indo-Eur. rt. *kar*, hard.

*κάρ-υον*, a nut, the stone in stone-fruit; *καρύα*, the walnut-tree.

*car-īna*, the keel of a ship, a nut-shell, (cf. Eng. naut. terms, hull, shell); *calx*, a small stone, limestone; *cal-cūlus* (dim. fr. *calx*), a small stone (used in playing draughts, in reckoning or in voting), [*calculus*]; *cal-cūlo*, to *calculate*.

43. Greek rt. *καυ*, *καF*.

*κα-ί-ω*, to burn; *καῦ-μα*, burning heat; *καυ-στός*, burnt, capable of being burnt; *καυ-στικός*, capable of burning, *caustic*.

44. *ki*; *çi*; *κει* (stem); *qui*, *ci*; lie (recline).

*κέ-μαι*, to be laid, to lie; *κοί-τη*, a bed, a couch; *κοι-μάω*, to put to sleep; *κῶ-μος*, a jovial festivity, a revel; *κώ-μη*, a village, [*home*]; *κω-μωδός* (*κῶμος*, *ἀείδω*), a comedian; *κω-μωδία*, a comedy.

*qui-es*, rest, *quiet*; *rě-qui-es* (re, *quies*), after-rest, i.e. rest from labor, suffering, care, etc., [*requiem*]; *qui-esco*, to rest, to keep quiet, (compd. w. *ad*, *com*, *re*), [*quiescent*, *acquiesce*]; *cī-vis*, a citizen; *cī-vīlis*, of citizens, *civil*; *cī-vīcus*, of citizens, *civic*; *cī-vītas*, citizenship, the state, a *city*.

45. *sak*, *ska*, *ski*; *k'hâ*; *σκε*, *σκα*; *sci*, *sec*, *sac*; split, cleave, sever, distinguish, decide.

*κέ-ω*, *κε-άζω*, to split; *κέ-αρνον*, a carpenter's axe.

*sci-o*, (prop. to distinguish, discern), to know, (compd. w.

com, ne); **sci-entia**, knowledge, *science*; **con-sci-entia**, joint knowledge, consciousness, *conscience*; **con-sci-us**, knowing with others or by one's self, *conscious*; **sci-sco** (inch.), to seek to know, to inquire, to decree; **a-sci-sco**, **ad-sci-sco**, to receive as true, to receive in some capacity; **con-sci-sco**, to approve, to decree a thing together or in common; **de-sci-sco**, to set one's self loose, to free one's self from (this compound brings out most clearly the meaning of the root); **prae-sci-sco**, to find out beforehand; **re-sci-sco**, to find out, ascertain a thing (bringing it again to light from concealment); **sci-tus**, knowing, wise; **sci-tum**, a decree; **sēc-o**, to cut, to cut off, (compd. w. circum. com, de, dis, ex, in, inter, per, prae, pro, re, sub), [*secant, dissect, intersect*]; **sec-ta**, a path, way, *sect*; **sec-tio**, a cutting, cutting off, *section*; **sec-ūris**, an axe; **serra** (?) (perhaps = **sec-ra**), a saw; **serrātus** (?), *serrated*; **seg-mentum**, a piece cut off, a *segment*; **sic-a** (?), a dagger; **sax-um**, any large, rough stone, a detached fragment of rock; **sex-us**, (prop. a division), a *sex*.

46. Indo-Eur. rt. **skal**, be rough, be harsh.

**καλ-αυρός**, black; **καλα-ρεφής**, black with clouds, cloud-wrapt, black.

**squāl-eo**, to be stiff or rough, to be filthy or squalid; **squāl-or**, stiffness, roughness, filthiness, *squalor*; **squāl-idus**, stiff with dirt, filthy, *squalid*.

47. **κέλ-εν-θος**, a way; **ἀκόλου-θος**, following; **ἀκόλου-θος** (subst.), a follower; **ἀκόλου-θείω**, to follow, [*anacoluton*].

**cal-lis**, a path.

48. **kal**; **kal**; **καλ**; **cel**; urge on, drive.

**κέλ-λω**, to drive on; **καλ-εύω**, **κέλ-ομαι**, to urge or drive on, exhort, command; **κέλ-ης**, a courser; **βου-κόλ-os**, a herdsman, [*bucolic*].

**cel-lo** (found only in compounds); **per-cel-lo** (lit. to impel greatly), to beat, strike, beat down, urge on; **prō-cel-lo**, to drive or urge forward; **prō-cul**, afar off; **cél-ex**, swift; **cél-ēritas**, swiftness, *celerity*; **cél-ěro**, to quicken, hasten, be quick; **ac-cél-**

ěro, to hasten, *accelerate*, make haste; cěl-ox, swift; cěl-ox, a swift-sailing ship, a yacht; prě-cel-la, a violent wind, a storm.

49. κέρας, horn; κεράς, horned, of horn; κρῖός (?), a ram; ῥινόκερος (ῥίς, κέρας), the *rhinoceros*.

cornu, *horn*, [*corn* (on the foot), *corner*, *cornet*, *cornucopia*, *unicorn*].

50. κερ-ᾶσός, the cherry-tree (κερασός is to κέρας as cornus to cornu); κρᾶ-νον, κρά-νεια, the cornel-tree.

cornus, a cornel-cherry tree, a javelin made of cornel-wood.

51. skar; çar; κερ; —; cut off, damage.

κέιρ-ω, to cut short, cut off, ravage, destroy; κορ-μός, the trunk of a tree; κέρ-μα, anything cut small, small coin; κορ-ά, a shearing; κορ-εύς, a barber; κερ-αίζω, to destroy, to plunder; κηρ-αίνω, to destroy; Κήρ, the goddess of death or doom; κήρ, death, doom; κόρ-ος, κοῦρ-ος, a boy, a youth (from the custom of cutting the hair at the time of puberty); κόρ-η, κοῦρ-η, a maiden, a bride; κορ-ίδιος, wedded.

cur-tus, shortened, short, [*curt*, *curtail*].

52. Indo-Eur. rt. kap, grasp, have. (This No. is probably connected with No. 33.)

κεφαλή, the head; κεφάλαιος, of the head; ἀκέφαλος, without head, *accephalous*.

căp-ut, the head, [*cap*, *cape*, *captain*]; căp-itălis, relating to or belonging to the head, relating to life, *capital*; Căp-itôlĭum, the Capitol (at Rome), [*a capitol*]; căp-itŭlum, (dim.), a small head, (in architecture) the capital of a column, (in late Latin) a *chapter*, section, [*capitulate*]; căp-illus, the hair of the head, the hair; căp-illăris, of or pertaining to the hair, [*capillary*]; anceps, [*an*, *caput*], (lit. two-headed), double, that extends on two opposite sides, wavering, doubtful; biceps (*bis*, *caput*), two-headed, divided into two parts; praeceps (*prae*, *căput*), headlong, (of places) steep, *precipitous*; praeceps (subst.), a steep place, a *precipice*; praecipĭto, to throw down headlong, to *precipitate*.

53. skap; —; σκαπ; —; dig.

κῆπ-os, a garden.

camp-us, a plain, a field, [*camp*, n. and v., *encamp*].

54. ki; çī; κι; ci; rouse, excite, go.

κί-ω, to go; κί-ννμαι, to move one's self, to go; κί-νέω, to move, to set in motion.

cī-ēo (fr. the primitive form cīo prevailing in the compounds, *accio*, *excio*, etc.), to put in motion, to move, disturb; ac-cī-o, to summon; ex-cī-o, to call out; cī-tus, put in motion, swift; cī-to, quickly; cī-to (freq.), to put into quick motion, rouse, summon, *cite*; ex-cī-to, to call out or forth, to *excite*; in-cī-to, to urge forward, to *incite*; solli-cī-tus, solī-cī-tus (*sollus*, [old word meaning 'entire'] *cīeo*), wholly, *i.e.* violently moved, disturbed, *solicitous*; solli-cī-to, solī-cī-to, to disturb, urge, *solicit*.

55. klap; —; κλεπ; clēp; steal. (This No. is probably connected with No. 29.)

κλέπ-τω, to steal; κλώψ, κλοπ-εὺς, κλέπ-της, a thief; κλοπ-ή, theft, [*klopemania*, *kleptomania*].

clēp-o, to steal.

56. sklu; —; κλει, κλειδ; cli; shut, close, fasten.

κλη-ῖ-ς, κλείς, a key; κλεί-ω, to shut.

clāv-i-s, a key; clāv-icūla (dim.), a small key, [*clavicle*]; clāv-us, a nail; clau-d-o (in compounds *cludo*), to shut, *close*, (compd. w. circum, com, dis, ex, in, inter, ob, prae, re, se), [*conclude*, *disclose*, *exclude*, *include*, *inclose*, *interclude*, *preclude*, *recluse*, *seclude*]; claus-tra (in sing. *claustrum*, rare), a lock, door, defence; claudus, lame.

57. kli; —; κλι; cli; lean (incline).

κλί-ν-ω, to make to bend, to lean, to incline, [*cneltic*]; κλί-νῃ, that on which one lies, a couch; κλί-μα, inclination (of ground), region, *clime*, *climate*; κλί-μαξ, a ladder, a *climax*; κλί-σία, a place for lying down, or reclining, a hut, a couch; κλί-τὺς, a slope, hill-side.

cli-vus, a gently-sloping height, a hill; cli-no (found only in

participle *clinatus*, inclined), [*lean*]; *ac-clī-no*, to lean on or against; *dē-clī-no*, to turn aside or away, to *decline*, [*declination, declension*]; *in-clī-no*, to bend in any direction, to *incline*, [*inclination*]; *re-clī-no*, to bend or lean back, to *recline*.

58. *kru*, *klu*; *ꝥru*; *κλυ*; *clu*; hear.

*κλύ-ω*, to hear; *κλῦ-τός*, heard of, renowned, [*loud*]; *κλέ-ος*, report, fame; *κλε-ίω* (poet. for *κλέ-ω*), to make famous, celebrate; *κλει-νός*, *κλει-τός*, renowned.

*clu-ĕo*, *clī-o*, to hear one's self called in some way, to be called; *cli-ens*, *clu-ens*, (one who hears), a *client*, dependant, retainer; *in-clū-tus*, *in-clī-tus*, celebrated, famous; *glō-ria*, *glory*, fame; *glo-rrior*, to glory, to boast; *glo-riōsus*, *glorious*, famous; *clā-rus*, (prop. well audible), *clear*, loud, brilliant, illustrious; *clā-ro*, to make clear; *de-clā-ro*, to make clear, to manifest, *declare*; *clā-rifico* (*clarus*, *facio*), to make illustrious, [*clarify*]; *laus* (for *claus*), praise, glory, [*laud*]; *lau-do*, to praise; *lau-dā-bilis*, praiseworthy, *laudable*.

59. *klu*; —; *κλυ*; —; wash, cleanse.

*κλύ-ζω*, to wash; *κλύ-δωι*, a wave.

‡ *clu-o* (= *purgo*), to cleanse; *clō-āca*, a sewer, a drain.

60. *sku*, *skav*; *kav*; *κοφ*; *cav*; look, observe.

*κο-έ-ω*, to perceive, to hear; *θυο-σκόος*, one who looks on at a sacrifice, a sacrificing priest; *ἀκού-ω*, to hear, [*acoustic*]; *ἀκου-ή*, *ἀκο-ή*, hearing, a sound.

*cāv-ĕo*, to be on one's guard, to take care; *cau-tus*, careful, wary, *cautious*; *cau-tio*, *caution*; *cu-ra*, care, [*cure*]; *cū-ro*, to care for, [*curate, curator*]; *se-cū-rus* (*se* = *sine*, *cura*), free from care, free from danger, *secure*, [*sure*]; *cū-riōsus*, careful, inquiring eagerly or anxiously about a thing, *curious*; *cu-riositas*, curiosity; *cau-sa*, *caussa*, a *cause*, [*causal, because*]; *ac-cū-so* (orig. = *ad causam provocare*), to call one to account, to *accuse*; *ex-cū-so* (prop. to release from a charge), to *excuse*; *in-cū-so*, to accuse, to complain of; *rĕ-cū-so*, to make an objection against, to refuse, [*recusant*].

61. *κόγχη, κόγχος*, a bivalve shell-fish, mussel (muscle).  
*concha*, a bivalve shell-fish, mussel (muscle), mussel-shell,  
 snail-shell, trumpet, [*conch, conchology*].

62. *ku; kû; —; —*; scream.  
*κόκκυξ*, a *cuckoo*; *κόκκυ*, the cuckoo's cry; *κυκκύζω*, to cry  
 like a cuckoo, to crow.  
*cūcūlus*, a cuckoo.

63. *κολ-ωνός, κολ-ωνή*, a hill; *κολ-οφών*, a summit.  
*cel-sus*, high, lofty; *ante-cel-lo*, to surpass; *ex-cel-lo*, to raise,  
 to rise, to *excel*; *prae-cel-lo*, to distinguish one's self, to excel;  
*cōl-ūmen*, cul-men, the summit, [*culminate*]; *cōl-umna*, a *column*,  
 a pillar; *col-lis*, a hill.

64. *skap; —; κοπ; —*; cut, strike.  
*κόπ-τω*, to strike, to cut, [*apocope, syncope*]; *κόμ-μα*, that  
 which is struck, that which is knocked off, a piece, a short  
 clause of a sentence, [*comma*]; *κοπ-ή*, a striking, a cutting in  
 pieces; *κοπ-εῖς*, a chisel; *κοπ-ίς*, a broad, curved knife; *κόπ-ις*,  
 a prater, a wrangler; *κόπ-ος*, a striking, suffering, weariness;  
*κοπ-αῖω*, to be tired; *κοπ-άζω*, to grow tired or weary; *κωφ-ός*,  
 blunt, dumb, deaf.

65. *kar; —; —; —*; croak.  
*κόρ-αξ*, a raven; *κορ-ώγη*, a crow.  
 These words are probably akin to the onomatop. words  
*κράζω* [rt. *κραγ*], to *croak* [like the raven]; *κρώζω*, to cry like  
 a crow, to caw.

*cor-vus*, a raven; *cor-nix*, a crow.

66. *skar, skar-d, skra-d; (kûrd, a spring, a leap); κραδ;*  
*card; swing.*

*κραδ-η*, the quivering twig at the end of a branch, a branch;  
*κραδ-αῖω, κραδ-αίρω*, to swing.

*card-o*, a hinge; *card-inālis*, of a door-hinge, on which some-  
 thing turns or depends, principal, *cardinal*.

67. **kar**; **kar**; **κρα, κραν**; **cer, cre**; do, make.

**κραίν-ω**, to accomplish, fulfil; **κράν-τωρ, κρεί-ων, κρέ-ων**, a ruler; **Κρόνος**, Cronos (identified with the Latin Saturnus), son of Uranus and Gaia; **κρα-τός**, strong; **κρα-τέω**, to strengthen; **κρά-τος, κύρ-τος**, strength; **κρα-τέω**, to be strong, to rule; **κάρ-τερος, κρα-ταίος**, strong, mighty; **ἀριστοκρατία** (*ἄριστος*, best), the rule of the best-born, an *aristocracy*; **αὐτο-κράτης**, (*αὐτός*, self), ruling by one's self, having full power, [*autocrat*]; **δημοκρατία** (*δῆμος*, the people), *democracy*, popular government.

**Cēr-ēs**, Ceres (prob. the goddess of creation), the goddess of agriculture; **Cēr-eālis**, pertaining to Ceres, pertaining to grain or agriculture, *cereal*; **prō-cēr-us**, high; **crē-o** (old form *cer-eo*), to bring forth, produce, make, *create*, beget, [*creator, creature*]; **prō-cre-o**, to bring forth, beget, *procreate*; **re-cre-o**, to make or create anew, to restore to a good condition, *rē-create, rēcreate*, [*rē-creation, rēcreation*]; **cre-sco** (incli.), to come forth, appear, grow up, increase, [*crescent*], (compd. w. *ad, com, de, in, pro, re, sub*), [*accretion, concrete, concretion, decrease, decrement, increase, increment*]; **crē-ber** (lit. made to increase), frequent, numerous; **cor-pus**, a body (whether living or lifeless), a *corpse*, [*corps, corporal, corporal, corpulent*]; **cor-pōro**, to make or fashion into a body, (compd. w. *ad, com, in*), [*corporate, incorporate, corporation, incorporation*]; **caer-īmōnīa, cēr-īmōnīa** (sacred work, divine rite), sanctity, veneration, a religious *ceremony*.

68. **kru, krav, karv**; —; —; —; be hard, curdle.

**κρέ-ας**, flesh; **κπέ-ορ**, a meat-tray.

**crū-or**, blood; **cru-entus**, bloody; **cār-o**, flesh; **car-nālis**, fleshly, *carnal*.

69. **skar**; **kar**; **κρi**; **cer, car** (for *skar*); separate.

**κρi-νω**, to separate, judge, decide; **κρί-μωρ**, coarse ground barley; **κρi-τής**, a judge; **κρί-σις**, decision, trial, *crisis*; **κρi-τῖ-κός**, critical, [*critic, criticise*]; **κρi-τήριον**, a test, a *criterion*.

**cer-n-o**, to separate, distinguish, perceive, decide, (compd. w. *com, de, dis, ex, in, se, sub, super*), [*concern, decrec, discern,*

*discreet, discern, secrete, secret, secretary*]; **cer-tus** (part.), determined; **cer-tus** (adj.), established, *certain*; **cer-tō, cer-tē**, certainly; **cer-to** (freq.), to decide something by a contest, to fight; **con-cer-to**, to contend zealously, [*concert, concert*]; **de-cer-to**, to fight earnestly, to fight it out; **cri-brum**, a sieve; **cri-men** [contr. from *cernimen*, (lit. a judicial decision)], a charge, a *crime*; **criminālis, criminal**; **crimino**, to accuse, to *criminate*; **dis-cri-men**, separation, distinction; **dis-cri-mīno**, to separate, distinguish, *discriminate*.

70. **kru**; (**krû-ras**, sore); **кρυ; cru**; be hard. (This root is probably connected with Nos. 42 and 68.)

**κρύ-ος, κρυ-μός**, icy-cold, frost; **κρύ-ομαι**, to be icy-cold; **κρύ-εις**, chilling; **κρυ-σταίνομαι**, to be congealed; **κρύ-σταλλος**, ice, *crystal*.

**cru-sta**, the hard surface of a body, shell, *crust*; **cru-sto**, to cover with a rind, shell, etc.; **in-cru-sto**, to *incrust*; **cru-dus**, bloody, raw, unripe, *crude*; **cru-dēlis, cruel**, fierce.

71. Greek rt. **κτα, κταν, κτεν**.

**κτείν-ω**, to kill; **κτόν-ος**, murder; **καίν-ω**, to kill.

72. Greek rt. **κτι**.

**ἐϋ-κτί-μενος**, well-built; **περι-κτί-ονες, ἀμφι-κτί-ονες**, the dwellers around, neighbors; **κτί-ζω**, to settle, found, build; **κτί-σις**, a founding, a settling.

73. **ку; cvi; ку, кой; —**; swell, be hollow.

**κυ-έω**, to be pregnant; **κύ-ος, κύ-ημα, kū-μα**, a foetus; **κῦ-μα**, the swell of the sea, wave; **κύ-αρ, κύ-τος**, a hollow; **κοῖ-λος**, hollow; **κοι-λία**, a belly; **καυ-λός**, a stalk.

**in-ci-ens**, pregnant; **cāv-us**, hollow, [*cave, cavity*]; **cāv-erna**, a hollow, a *cavern*; **cau-lis**, a stalk; **cau-lae**, an opening, a hollow; **cae-lum, coe-lum** (for *cav-ilum*), the sky; **cae-lestis, ecclestial**.

74. **kar, kvar, kur**; (**k'a-kr-a-s** for **ka-kra-s**, wheel); **κυρ, κυλ**; —; curved.

**κυρ-τός**, curved, [*crook*]; **κίρ-κος**, a circle, a kind of hawk which flies in a circle; **κυλ-λός**, crooked; **κύ-κλος**, a circle, [*cycle, cycloid, cyclone, cyclopedia*, or *cyclopaedia* (*παιδεία*, education)]; **κυλ-ίω** (**κυλ-ίνδω**), to roll along; **κορ-ώνη**, anything curved, e.g., the curved stem of a ship; **κορ-ωνός, κορ-ωνίς**, curved.

**cir-cus**, a circular line, a circle; **cir-cūlus** (contr. **circulus**), a circular figure, a *circle*; **cir-cūlor**, to form a circle, [*circulate, circulation*]; **cir-cum, cir-cā**, around; **cōr-ōna**, a garland, a crown, a circle of men, a *corona*, [*coronal, coronation, coronet, colonel* (prob.), *coroner, coronet*]; **cur-vus**, curved.

75. **κύ-ων**, a dog, [*cynic, cynosure*].

**căn-is** (for **cvan-is**), a dog, [*hound*]; **căn-inus**, *canine*. These words are by some considered to be akin to those under No. 73.

76. **κῶ-ρος**, a pine-cone, a *cone*, [*conic, conical, hone*].

**cūneus**, a wedge, [*cunēiform, cūniform*]; **cos**, a whetstone, a hone; **cau-tes**, a rough, pointed rock; **cā-tus**, sharp to the bearing, clear-sighted, intelligent. Of these words the meaning of the root is "pointed, sharp." Cf. No. 2.

77. **ra, rak, lak**; **lap**; **λακ**; **loqu, loc**; sound, speak.

**ἐ-λακ-ον, λέ-λακ-α, λά-σκω**, to sound, shriek, shout; **λακ-ερός**, talkative.

**lōqu-or**, to speak, (compd. w. *ad, com, e, inter, ob, prae, pro, re*), [*allocution, colloquy, colloquial, eloquent, interlocution, obloquy, prolocutor*]; **lōqu-ax**, *loquacious*; **loqu-ēla**, speech.

78. **vark, valk, vlak, lak**; (**vraçk'**, scindere); **Φρακ, Φλακ, λακ**; **lac**; tear.

**ῥᾶ-κ-os**, a ragged garment, a *rag*?; **λάκ-os, λακ-ίς**, a rent; **λακ-ερός**, torn; **λάκ-κος**, a hole.

**lăc-er**, mangled, lacerated, torn to pieces; **lăc-ěro**, to tear to pieces, *lacerate*; **lac-inia**, the lappet, edge or corner of a gar-

ment, a small piece; **lāc-us** (anything hollow), a tank, a reservoir, a *lake*; **lāc-ūna**, a cavity, a gap, a defect.

79. **λείσσω**, to *look*. (Connected, though not directly, with No. 80.)

80. **ruk, luk**; (**ruk'**, appear, shine); **λυκ**; **luc**; light, shine.

**ἀμφι-λέκ-η**, morning twilight; **λῆχ-ρος**, a lamp; **λευκ-ός** (adj.), light, white.

**lūc-eo**, to be light or clear, to shine, (compd. w. *di, e, inter, re, sub, trans*), [*look, translucent*]; **lūc-esco** (inch.), to begin to shine, to grow light, (compd. w. *in, re*); **lūc-erna**, a lamp; **lux**, **lū-men** (for *luc-men*), *light*; **lū-mī-no**, to light up; **il-lū-mī-no**, to light up, to *illuminate*; **lū-minōsus**, full of light, *luminous*; **lūc-idus**, shining, clear, *lucid*; **lū-na** (for *luc-na*), the moon, [*lune, lunar, lunatic*]; **il-lus-tris**, lighted up, clear, *illustrious*; **il-lus-tro**, to light up, make clear, *illustrate*, render famous.

81. **λύκος**, a wolf.

**lupus**, a *wolf*.

82. **mak**; **makara-s**; **μακ**; **mac**; extend, make large.

**μάκ-αρ**, blessed; **μακ-ρός**, long; **μηκος**, length.

**mac-to** (lit. to make large), to worship, honor, (*macto* is best referred to No. 320, when it means to kill, slaughter, destroy); **mac-tus**, venerated, honored. It is probable that there were three related roots existing side by side, *mak* (No. 82), *mag*, and *magh*, all three perhaps to be traced back to the root *ma*, and all with the meaning of extension.

83. **nak**; **naç**; **nek**; **nec, noc**; perish, destroy, injure.

**νέκ-us**, corpse; **nek-ρός** (noun), corpse; **nek-ρός** (adj.), dead.

**nēc-o**, to kill; **per-nēc-o**, to kill utterly or completely; **nex**, a violent death, murder, slaughter; **inter-nēc-io**, **inter-nīc-io**, a massacre, a general slaughter, a destruction; **inter-nēc-inus**, **inter-nēc-ivus**, deadly, destructive, *internecine*; **per-nīc-ies**, destruction, calamity; **per-nīc-iōsus**, destructive, *pernicious*; **nōc-eo**, to do harm, to injure; **noxa** (= *noc-sa*), harm, injury; **nox-ius**, injurious, *noxious*, guilty.

84. **nak; nak;** (st. **νυκτ**); (st. **nocti**); perish, destroy, injure.

The root is the same as of No. 83, since night is said to be "no man's friend."

**νύξ**, night; **νύκ-τωρ** (adv.), by night, nightly; **νύκ-τερος**, **νυκ-τερινός** (adj.), by night, nightly; **νυκ-τερίς**, a bat.

**nox**, *night*, [*fortnight*]; **noctu**, **nocte**, **nox** (adv'ly), in the night; **noc-turnus**, *nocturnal*; **noc-tua**, a night-owl; an owl.

85. **vik; viç; Fik; vic;** come, enter, settle.

**οἶκος** (**Φοῖκος**), **οἰκία**, house; **οἰκέτης**, an inmate of one's house; **οἰκέ-ω**, to inhabit, dwell.

**vīc-us**, a village, [*-wick*, *-wich*, as in *Berwick*, *Norwich*]; **vīc-inus** (adj.), near, neighboring; **vīc-inus** (subst.), a neighbor; **vīc-initas**, neighborhood, *vicinity*; **villa** (most probably for *vicula*, from *vicus*), a country-house, country-seat, farm, *villa*, [*vill*, *village*, *villain*].

86. **ὀκτώ**, eight; **ὄγδοος**, eighth.

**octo**, *eight*; **octāvus**, eighth, [*octave*].

87. **pak; —; πεκ; pec;** comb.

**πέκ-ω**, **πέικ-ω**, **πεκ-τέ-ω**, to comb, to shear; **πέκ-ος**, **πόκ-ος**, wool, fleece.

**pec-to**, to comb; **pec-ten**, a comb.

88. **πεύκ-η**, the fir; **πευκ-ών**, a fir-wood; **πέυκ-ῖνος**, of or made of fir.

89. Greek rt. **πικ**.

**πικ-ρός**, **πευκ-εδανός**, bitter, sharp; **ἔχε-πευκ-ές** (**βέλος**), sharp. Connection of this root with No. 88 is probable.

90. **pik, pig; piç; πικ; pic, pig, pi-n-g;** prick, prick with a needle, embroider, color, paint. (Connection of this root with Nos. 89 and 88 is probable).

**ποικ-ίλος**, many-colored.

**ping-o**, to *paint*, embroider, (compd. w. *ad*, *de*, *ex*, *sub*), [*depict*]; **pic-tor**, a painter; **pic-tūra**, painting, a painting, a *picture*; **pig-mentum**, paint, *pigment*.

91. **plak, pla-n-k**; —; (st. **πλακ**); **plac**; spread out.

**πλάξ**, anything flat and broad; **πλάκ-ινος**, made of boards; **πλακ-οῦς**, a flat cake.

**planc-a**, a board, a *plank*; **plā-nus** (for *plac-nus*), even, level, flat, *plane*.

92. **park, plak, plag**; **park'**; **πλεκ**; **plag, plec, plic**; braid, plait, entwine.

**πλέκ-ω**, to plait, weave; **πλέγ-μα**, anything twined or plaited; **πλοκ-ή**, a twining, plaiting, anything plaited or woven; **πλόκ-ᾱμος**, a lock of hair.

**plec-to**, to plait, interweave; **am-plec-tor**, to wind or twine around, to encircle, embrace; **com-plec-tor**, to entwine around, [*complex, complexion*]; **plic-o**, to fold, to wind together, (compd. w. ad, circum, com, ex, in, re), [*applicant, application, complicate, complication, explication, explicit, implicate, implication, implicit, replication*]; **sup-plic-o**, to kneel down or humble one's self, to *supplicate*; **sup-plic-atio**, a public prayer or *supplication*; **plāg-a**, a hunting-net; **plāg-ium**, man-stealing, kidnapping, [*plugiarist, plugiarism, plagiarize*].

93. **πόρκος**, a swine, hog, pig.

**porcus**, a swine, hog, pig, [*pork, porcupine*, (fr. *porcus*, swine, and *spina*, thorn)].

94. **σκαίος**, left, on the left hand or side, [*skew, askew*]; **σκαιότης**, left-handedness, awkwardness.

**scaevus**, left, toward the left side, awkward; **scaevitas**, awkwardness, misfortune.

95. —; —; (st. **σκαλπ**); **scalp**; cut, scratch.

**σκάλοψ**, **σπάλαξ**, **ἀσπάλαξ**, the mole.

**scalp-o**, to cut, scratch, engrave, [*scalp*]; **scalp-rum**, a sharp, cutting instrument, a knife; **scalp-ellum** (dim.), a small surgical knife, a *scalpel*; **talp-a** (= *stalp-a* = *scalp-a*), a mole.

96. skand; skand; σκαδ; scad; move swiftly.

σκάνδ-αλον, σκανδ-άληθρον, a trap-spring, a snare, stumbling-block, *scandal*; σκανδ-αλίζω, to make to stumble, to give offence or scandal to any one, to *scandalize*.

scand-o, to climb, to ascend, (compd. w. ad, com, de, e, in, super, trans), [*ascend, descend, transcend*]; scā-la (for *scand-la*) (mostly in pl. scālae), a flight of steps, a staircase, a ladder, [*scale*, a series of steps, a graduated instrument for measuring; *scale*, to climb].

97. skap; —; σκαπ, σκιπ, σκιμπ; scap; support.

σκήπ-τω, to support, to press against, to let fall upon; Dor. σκάπ-ος, σκῆπ-τρον, σκήπ-ων, a staff; σκηπ-τός, a gust of wind, a thunderbolt; σκίμπ-τω, collateral form of σκήπτω; σκίπ-ων, collateral form of σκήπ-ων.

†scāp-us, a *shaft*?; scip-io, a staff; scōp-ae, twigs; scōp-io, a stalk; scam-num (for *scap-num*), a bench.

98. Greek rt. σκαπ.

σκάπ-τω, to dig; σκαπ-άνη, a spade; σκάπ-ετος, κάπ-ετος, a ditch.

99. spak; spac; σκεπ; spec; spy.

σκέπ-τομαι, to look carefully, spy, examine, consider; σκεπ-τικός, thoughtful, reflective, [*skeptical*]; σκοπ-έω, to look at; σκοπ-ή, σκοπ-ιά, a lookout-place; σκόπ-ελος, a lookout-place, a high rock; σκοπ-ός, a watchman, a mark, [*scope*].

spēc-io, to look, to look at, (compd. w. ad, circum, com, de, di, in, intro, per, pro, re, sub), [*aspect* (noun), *circumspect* (adj.), *conspicuous* (adj.), *inspect, introspect, perspective, perspicuous, próspect, prospectus, respect, respite, suspect*]; spec-to (freq.), to look at, (compd. w. ad, circum, de, ex, in, per, pro, re, sub); ex-spec-to, expecto, to look out for, to *expect*; spēc-ūla, a watch-tower; spēc-ūlum, a mirror; spec-trum, an appearance, image, *spectre*, [*spectrum*]; spēc-ies, a seeing, sight, appearance, kind, *species*; spēc-imen, that by which a thing is seen or recognized, an example, a *specimen*; spēc-ūlor, to spy out, to watch, [*spcculate*].

100. ska, skad; —; —; —; cover.

σκι-ά, a shadow, shade; σκια-ρός, σκιε-ρός, shady; σκιά-ω, to overshadow; σκη-νή, a tent or booth; σκότ-ος, darkness.

cae-cus (= sca-i-cus), blind; cā-sa (= scaul-ta), a cottage or cabin; cas-sis, a helmet; cas-trum, a castle, fortress, (cas-tra, pl., a camp); scaena, scena, the stage, a scene.

101. sku; sku; σκυ; seu; cover.

σκεν-ή, equipment, dress; σκεῦ-ος (mostly in pl. σκεύ-η), furniture; σκευ-άζω, to prepare; σκῦ-τος, κύ-τος, a skin, hide; ἐπι-σκέ-υω, the skin of the brows; σκῦ-λον (mostly in pl. σκῦ-λα), the arms stripped off from a slain enemy, spoils.

ob-scu-rus, dark, *obscure*; scū-tum, an oblong shield; cū-tis, the skin, the *hide*; spō-lium, the skin or hide of an animal; spō-lium (usu. in pl. spolia), the arms or armor stripped from a defeated enemy, booty, *spoil*.

102. Greek rt. σκυλ.

σκέλ-λω, to skin, flay, mangle.

103. φάλκ-ης, a crooked piece of ship-timber, rib of a ship.

falx, a sickle, [*falcon*]; flec-t-o, to bend, curve, turn, (compd. w. circum, de, in, re), [*deflect, inflect, reflect, flexible*].

# I'

g; g, g'; γ; g.

104. ag; ag; άγ; ag; drive, move, convey, lead, weigh, consider.

άγ-ω, άγ-ινέω, to lead, drive, hold, account; άγ-ός, άκ-τωρ, a leader; άγ-ών, an assembly, a contest; άγ-νά, a street; όγ-μος, a straight line, a furrow; άγ-ρα, the chase, the prey; άγ-ρεύω, άγ-ρέω, to hunt, to catch; ήγ-έομαι, to go before, to lead, believe, suppose, hold; άξ-ιος, weighing as much, worth as much, worthy; άξ-ιώω, to think or deem worthy of, to demand; άγα-ν (lit. drawing), very; άγ-ήνωρ (άγαν, άνήρ), manly, proud, stately.

άg-o, to put in motion, lead, drive, (compd. w. ab, ad, amb, circum, com, de, ex, in, per, praeter, pro, re, retro, sub, subter,

trans), [*agent, act, cogent, re-act, transact*]; **ag-men**, a course, line, troop, army; **äg-ilis**, easily moved or moving, *agile*, [*agility*]; **ac-tor**, a doer, agent, *actor*; **ac-tus**, the moving, driving, doing, *act* (subst.); **ac-tio**, a doing, an *action*; **äg-ito** (freq.), to put in motion, *agitate*; **amb-ig-uus**, drifting or moving to both sides, uncertain, *ambiguous*.

105. Greek rt. **áy.**

**áy-omai**, to stand in awe of, to dread, to reverence; **áy-rós**, pure; **áy-uos**, devoted to the gods, sacred, accursed; **áy-ízō**, to hallow, make sacred; **áy-ízō**, to offer sacrifice to the dead; **áy-os**, consecration, sacrifice.

106. **áyπό-s** (stem **áyπο**), a field; **áyπιος**, living in the fields, wild; **áyπίω**, to make wild.

**äger** (stem **agro**), a territory, a field, [*acre*]; **agricultūra** (better separately **agri cultūra**), *agriculture*; **agrārius**, pertaining to land, *agrarian*; **perāgro** (*per, ager*), to travel through or over, to traverse; **pĕrēgrīnor**, to live in foreign parts, to travel about, *peregrinate*. These words are perhaps all to be traced to the same root as under No. 104, **áyπόs** and **ager** being so named "a pecore agendo," like the German *trift*, pasturage, from *treiben*, to drive.

107. **arg**; **arg'**, **rag'**; **ápγ**; **arg**; shine, be light or bright.

**ápγ-ós**, **ápγ-ής**, **ápγ-εινός**, **ápγ-ιόας**, bright, white, shining; **ápγ-vpos** (subst.), silver; **ápγ-λλος**, **ápγ-ίλος**, white clay.

**arg-entum**, silver, [*argent*]; **†arg-illa**, white clay, [*argil, argillaceous*]; **arg-uo**, to make clear, prove, assert, accuse, [*argue*]; **arg-ūtus**, clear, bright, clear-sounding; **arg-ūmentum**, proof, *argument*.

108. **gau**; —; **γαν**, **γαF**; **gau**; be glad.

**γαν-pos**, exulting, haughty; **γα-ί-ω**, to exult; **γη-θέω**, to rejoice; **γη-θος**, **γη-θοσύνη**, joy; **γη-θόσινος**, glad; **γά-vvμαι**, to be glad; **γά-ros**, brightness, gladness.

**gau-deo**, to rejoice (inwardly); **gau-dium**, (inward) joy.

109. St. γαλακτ (nom. γάλα), milk.

Latin stem, *lact* (nom. *lac*), milk, [*lacteal*, *lactation*].

110. γαστήρ (St. γαστερ), belly, [*gastric*].

*venter* (perh. for *gventer*), belly, [*ventricle*, *ventriloquist*].  
Original initial *g* became *gv*, of which Latin retained *v*. Cf. No. 509 and 514.

111. gam; —; γεμ; gem; be full.

γέμ-ω, to be full; γεμ-ίζω, to fill; γόμ-ος, freight; γομ-όω, to load.

gēm-o, to sigh, to groan; gēm-itus, a sighing, sigh, groan;  
in-gēm-o, in-gem-isco, to groan or sigh over a thing.

112. ga, gan, gna; γ'αν; γεν, γα; gen, gna; beget, bring forth, produce, come into being, become.

γί-γν-ομαι (for γι-γέν-ομαι), to come into a new state of being, to come into being, to be born, to become; γείν-ομαι, to beget, bring forth, be born; γέν-ος, race; γεν-εά, race, family, [*genealogy*]; γεν-έτηρ, γει-έτης, father, son; γεν-έτιρα, mother, daughter; γέν-εσις, origin, [*genesis*]; γυν-ή, woman; γνή-σιος, legitimate, genuine.

gi-gn-o (for *gi-gen-o*), to beget, bring forth, (compd. w. e, in, pro, re); gen-itor, father; pro-gen-itor, ancestor, *progenitor*; gēn-etrix (less freq. gen-itrix) mother; gen-s, a clan, house, race, nation; in-gens (*in*, *gens*, that goes beyond its kind), vast, great; gen-tilis, of or belonging to the same clan or race, national, foreign, [*gentile*, *genteel*, *gentle*, *gentleman*, *gentry*]; gēm-us, birth, race, *genus*, [*generic*]; in-gēm-ium, innate quality, natural disposition; in-gēm-iōsus, of good natural abilities, *ingenious*; in-gēm-uus, native, free-born, worthy of a freeman, frank, *ingenuous*; prō-gēm-ies, descent, descendants, offspring, *progeny*; gēm-er, son-in-law; gēm-ius (the innate superior nature, the spirit), the tutelary deity of a person, place, etc., *genius*; indi-gēm-a, native, *indigenous*; gēm-ūinus, innate, *geniune*; gēm-erōsus, of noble birth, noble-minded, *generous*; gēm-ěro, to beget, produce, *generate*, (compd. w. de, in, pro, re),

[*degenerate, regenerate*]; *gēmīnus*, twin-born, twin-; *gemini*, twins; *gēn-ētivus*, of or belonging to birth; *gēn-ētivus casus*, the *genitive* case; *gēn-ītālis*, of or belonging to generation or birth, *genital*; *na-scor* (for *gna-scor*), to be born, to be begotten, (compd. w. *circum, e, in, inter, re, sub*), [*nascant, natal, cognate, innate*]; *prae-gna-us*, *pregnant*; *ua-tūra*, *nature*; *nā-tio*, birth, a race, a *nation*.

113. γέρ-αρος, a crane.

gr-us, a crane.

The Indo-Eur. rt. is perhaps *gar*, be old.

114. γέρ-ων, an old man; γρᾶῦ-s, an old woman; γῆρ-ας, old age. The Indo-Eur. rt. is *gar*, be old, become infirm.

115. gus; gush; γευ; gus; taste, try.

γεύ-ω, to give a taste of; γεύ-ομαι, to taste; γεύ-σις, a tasting, taste; γεῦ-μα, a taste, food.

gus-tus, a tasting, taste, [*gust*]; gus-to, to taste, [*gustatory, disgust*].

116. γῆ (contr. from γέα), γα-ῖ-α, Earth, land, the earth, [*geode, geodesy, geography, geology, geometry*]; γεί-των, a neighbor. The Indo-Eur. rt. is probably *ga, go* (No. 509) or No. 112.

117. gar; gar; γαρ; gar; sound, call.

γῆρ-υς, speech, voice; γῆρ-ύω, to speak, [*care*].

gar-rio (for *gar-sio*), to chatter, prate, chat, [*call*]; gar-rūlus, talkative, *garrulous*; gal-lus (for *gar-lus*), a cock; gal-līna, a hen; gal-līnāceus, of or belonging to domestic fowls, *gallinaecous*.

118. Greek rt. γλαφ.

γλάφ-ω, to hew, dig, hollow out; γλάφ-ῦ, a hollow; γλαφ-υρός, hollow, smooth.

glāb-er, smooth, bald.

119. Greek rt. γλυφ.

γλύφ-ω, to carve, engrave, [*glyphic, hieroglyphic*]; γλύφ-ανος, a carving-tool; γλύπ-της, a carver, a sculptor.

†glūb-o, to deprive of the bark, to peel; glū-ma, a hull or husk.

120. gan, gna; ᾔνα; γνο, γνω; gna, gno; perceive, know.

γν-γνώ-σκω, to learn to know, to perceive, to *know*, to *ken*, [*can, con*]; γνώ-σις, a seeking to know, knowledge; γνώ-μη, a means of knowing, mind, opinion; γνω-στός, γνω-τός, known; γνω-ρίζω, to make known; νόος, mind; νοέω, to perceive, to think.

gnā-rus, gna-ruris, †na-rus, knowing, skilful; i-gnā-rus (*in, gnarus*), ignorant; i-gnō-ro, not to know, [*ignore, ignorant*]; nar-ro, to make known, tell, *narrate*, (compd. w. e, prae, re); nā-vus (*gnā-vus*), diligent, active; i-gnā-vus, inactive, slothful; no-sco (= *gno-sco*), to get a knowledge of, to come to know; i-gno-sco, not know, to pardon, overlook; a-gno-sco, to know, to recognize (an object already known); co-gno-sco, to become acquainted with, to learn, [*cognition, cognizant, connoisseur*]; re-co-gno-sco, to know again, to *recognize*, [*recognition*]; no-tio, an examination, an idea, a *notion*; no-bilis (= *gno-bilis*), that can be known or is known, famous, *noble*; nō-ta, a mark, sign, *note*; nō-to, to mark, to *note*, (compd. w. ad, de, e, prae, sub), [*notation, annotation, denote*]; nor-ma (= *gnor-ima*), a square, a rule; nor-mālis, made according to the square, [*normal*]; ē-nor-mis (out of rule), irregular, immoderate, *enormous*; ē-nor-mitas, irregularity, vastness, *enormity*.

There is a relationship between the root γνο, perceive, and the root γει, produce. The connecting link is probably the idea of coming contained in the root γα, gam.

121. γόνυ, knee; γονν-όμαι, γονν-άζομαι, to clasp another's knees, to implore; γνύξ, with bent knee; πρό-χυνῖ, with the knees forward, on one's knees.

gēnu, the *knee*, [*genuflection*].

122. **skrabh**; —; **γραφ**; **scrib**, **serob**, **serof**; **dig**, **grave**.

**γράφ-ω**, to *grave*, *scratch*, *write*, [*-graph*]; **γραφ-ή**, *writing*; **γραφ-ίς**, a *style* for *writing*; **γραφ-ικός**, of or for *writing*, *graphic*; **γραμ-μή**, a *line*; **γράμ-μα**, a *letter*, [*grammar*].

**scrōf-a**, a *sow*, [*scrofula*]; **scrōb-is**, a *ditch*; **scrib-o**, to *write*, (compd. w. *ad*, *circum*, *com*, *de*, *ex*, *in*, *inter*, *per*, *post*, *prae*, *pro*, *re*, *sub*, *super*, *trans*), [*ascribe*, *circumscribe*, *conscript*, *describe*, *inscribe*, *postscript*, *prescribe*, *proscribe*, *rescript*, *subcribe*, *superscribe*, *transcribe*]; **scrib-a**, a *public writer*, a *secretary*, *scribe*.

123. Greek rt. **ἔργυ**.

**ἔρδ-ω**, **ῥέζω**, to *do*; **ἔργ-ον**, *work*; **ἐργ-άζομαι**, to *work*; **ὄργ-αρον**, an *instrument*, an *organ*; **ὄργ-ια**, *secret rites*, *orgies*.

124. **varg**; **varg'**; **ἔργυ**, **ἔειργυ**; **urg**; **press**, **turn**, **urge**.

**ἐργ-ω**, **ἔργ-ω**, **ἔειργ-ω**, to *shut in*, to *shut out*, to *hinder*; **ἔειργ-μος**, a *shutting in* or *up*, a *prison*; **εἰρκ-τή**, an *inclosure*, a *prison*. **urg-eo**, to *press*, to *urge*, (compd. w. *ex*, *per*, *sub*).

125. **ju**, **yu**, **yu-g**, **yu-dh**; **jug'**; **ζυγ**; **jug**; **bind**, **join**.

**ζεύγ-νυμι**, to *join*, *yoke*; **ζεύγ-μα**, a *band*, *bond*, *zeugma*; **ζεύγ-os**, a *team*; **ὁμό-ζυγ-os**, *yoked together*; **ζυγ-όν**, **ζυγ-ός**, a *yoke*.

**jus** (that which joins together, that which is binding in its tendency or character), *right*, *law*, *justice*, [*jurist*]; **jus-tus**, *just*; **jus-titia**, *justice*; **jū-dex**, a *judge*; **ju-dīco**, to *judge*, (compd. w. *ab*, *ad*, *di*, *prae*), [*adjudge*, *adjudicate*, *prejudge*, *prejudicate*]; **jū-dīcium**, a *judgment*; **ju-diciālis**, *judicial*; **prae-jū-dīcium**, a *preceding judgment*, a *prejudice*; **jū-ro**, to *swear*, to *take an oath*, (compd. w. *ab*, *e*, *com*, *de*, *ex*), [*abjure*, *conjure*]; **per-jū-ro**, **per-jē-ro**, **pē-jē-ro**, (*per*, *juro*), to *swear falsely*, to *perjure* one's self; **per-jū-rium**, *perjury*; **jur-go** (*jus*, *ago*), to *quarrel*, to *proceed at law*; **in-ju-ria**, anything that is done contrary to *justice*, *injury*; **ju-n-go**, to *join*, *yoke*, (compd. w. *ab*, *ad*, *com*, *dis*, *in*, *inter*, *se*, *sub*), [*adjoin*, *adjunct*, *conjoin*, *conjunctive*, *conjunction*, *disjoin*, *disjunct*, *disjunctive*, *subjoin*, *subjunctive*];

jūg-um, a *yoke*; jū-mentum (for *jugimentum*), a draught-animal; con-junx, con-jux, husband, wife; con-jūg-ālis, relating to marriage, *conjugal*; jūg-o, to bind, join, marry; con-jūgo, to join together, unite, *conjugate*; sub-jūg-o, to bring under the yoke, to *subjugate*; bī-gae, bī-ga, (for *bijugae*), a pair of horses yoked together, a car or chariot drawn by two horses; jūg-ērum, an acre (or, rather, a *juger*) of land; jux-ta (superlative form from *jugis*), near to, nigh, [*juxtaposition*]; cunctus (contr. from *conjunctus*) [more freq. in pl. *cuncti*], all together, all; jūg-ūlum, (the joining thing), the collar-bone, the throat, [*jugular*]; jūg-ūlo, to cut the throat, to kill; jū-beo, (perhaps from *jus*, *habeo*), to order, to command.

126. dīgh; dīh; θιγ; fig, fi-n-g; touch, feel, knead.

θιγ-γάρ-ω, to touch; ἐ-θιγ-οι, I touched; θίγ-ημα, a torch.

fi-n-g-o, to shape, form, contrive, *feign*, [*feint*]; fic-tio, a forming, *fiction*; fig-men, fig-mentum, formation, figure, production, fiction, *figment*; fig-ūlus, a potter; fig-ūra, form, *figure*; fig-ūro, to form, to shape; trans-fig-ūro, to transform, *transfigure*; ef-fig-ies, an imitation, image, *effigy*.

127. lang, lag; —; λαγ; lag; be slack, lax.

λαγ-αρός, slack, thin; λάγ-ρος, lewd.

langu-eo, to be weak or languid; langu-esco (inch.), to become weak or languid; langu-īdus, faint, weak, *languid*; langu-or, weakness, *languor*; lax-us, wide, loose, *lax*; lax-o, to make wide or roomy, to unloose, slacken; rē-lax-o, to stretch out or widen again, to unloose, *relax*; prō-lix-us (*pro*, *laxus*), stretched far out, long, *prolix*.

128. Connection of this number with 127 is probable.

λαγγάζω, λογγάζω, to slacken, to give up, *linger*, [*lag*, *laggard*].

longu-s, *long*; longī-tūdo, length, [*longitude*]; longinquus, long, distant, prolonged.

129. **rug**; **rug'**; **λυγ**; **lug**; be grieved.

**λυγ-ρός**, sad, baneful; **λευγ-αλέο-ς**, wretched; **λοιγός**, ruin; **λοίγ-ιο-ς**, ruinous, deadly.

**lūg-eo**, to lament, mourn; **lūg-ūbris**, of or belonging to mourning, *lugubrious*; **luc-tus**, sorrow, mourning.

130. **lig**; —; (st. **λυγ**); **lig**; join closely, bind.

**λύγ-ος**, a pliant twig; **λυγ-όω**, to bend; **λυγ-ισμός**, a bending.

**lig-o**, to bind, (compd. w. *ad*, *circum*, *com*, *de*, *in*, *ob*, *prae*, *re*, *sub*), [*alligation*, *oblige*, *obligate*, *obligation*, *liable*, *league*]; **lig-āmen**, **lig-āmentum**, a band, [*ligament*]; **lic-tor**, (he who binds or ties the rods or culprits), a lictor; **lex** (perh. fr. rt. **λεχ**, [No. 150], denoting something laid down; perh. fr. rt. **leg**, of *lego*, to read [No. 440], denoting that which is read, i.e., a proposition or motion reduced to writing and read to the people with a view of their passing it into a law), a law, [*legal*, *legislate*, *legitimate*].

131. **mark**, **marg**; **marg'**; **μελγ**; **mulg**; come into contact with, rub away, strip off.

**ἀ-μέλγ-ω**, to *milk*; **ἄ-μελξ-ις**, a milking; **ἀ-μολγ-εύς**, a milk-pail; **ἀ-μολγ-αῖος**, of milk.

**mulg-eo**, to milk; **mule-tus**, a milking; **mule-tra**, **mule-trum**, a milking-pail.

132. **mark**, **marg**; **marg'**; **μεργ**; **merg**; come into contact with, rub away, strip off.

**ἀ-μέργ-ω**, to pluck off; **ἀ-μοργ-ός**, a squeezing out; **ὀ-μόργ-νυμι**, to wipe away; **ὀ-μοργ-μα**, that which is wiped off, a spot.

**merg-ae**, a two-pronged pitchfork; **merg-es**, a sheaf, a two-pronged pitchfork.

133. **varg**; **ûrg'**; **ὀργ**; **virg**; swell.

**ὀργ-άω**, to swell, to be eager or excited; **ὀργ-ή**, impulse, passion, anger; **ὀργ-άς**, a fertile spot of land; **ὀργ-άς** (fem. adj.), marriageable.

**virg-a**, a green branch, rod, wand; **virg-o**, a maiden, a *virgin*.

134. *arg, rag; arg; ὀργ, ὀρεγ; reg; stretch, extend.*

*ὀρέγ-ω, ὀρέγνυμι*, to stretch out; *ὀργι-νάομαι*, to stretch one's self, reach after, reach; *ὀρεγ-μα*, a stretching out; *ὀρεξ-ις*, a longing after; *ὀρεχ-θέω*, to stretch one's self; *ὀργ-υιά, ὀργ-υιά*, the length of the outstretched arms, a fathom.

*rĕg-o*, to keep straight or from going wrong, to lead straight, direct, rule, (compd. w. *ad, com, di, e, per, pro, sub*), [*regent, correct, direct, erect*]; *por-rĭg-o* (*por = pro, rego*), to stretch or spread out before one's self, to extend; *pergo* (*per, rego*), to go on, proceed, pursue with energy, arouse; *surgo, surrigo* (*sub, rego*), to raise, to rise. (compd. w. *ad, com, ex, re*), [*surge*]; *resurrectio* (in eccl. Latin), a rising again from the dead, *resurrection*; *rec-tus* (led straight along), straight, correct, *right*; *rex*, a ruler, a king; *reg-ālis*, royal, *regal*; *reg-num*, kingly government, kingdom, dominion; *reg-ŭla*, a *rule*, [*regular*]; *rĕg-io*, a direction, line, boundary-line, portion (of the earth or the heavens), *region*; *erga* (syncop. for *e-rega*, from *ex* and the root *reg*, to reach upward, be upright), over against, opposite, toward; *ergo* (for *e-rego*, from *ex* and the root *reg*, to extend upward), proceeding from or out of, in consequence of, because of, consequently, therefore.

135. *stag; sthag; στεγ; steg, teg; cover.*

*στέγ-ω*, to cover; *στέγ-η, τέγ-η, στέγ-ος, τέγ-ος*, a roof, a house; *στεγ-αρός, στεγ-ρός*, closely covered.

*steg-a*, the deck of a ship; *tĕg-o*, to cover, (compd. w. *circum, com, de, in, ob, per, prae, pro, re, super*), [*thatch, deck, protect*]; *tĕg-i-men, tĕg-ŭ-men, teg-men*, a covering, [*integu-ment*]; *tĕg-ŭ-lae*, tiles, roof-tiles; *tec-tum*, a roof; *tĕg-a*, a garment, the toga; *tŭg-nrium (teg-nrium, tig-urium)*, a hut, a cottage.

136. *σφίγγ-ω*, bind tight or fast; *σφιγκ-τός*, tight-bound; *σφίξ-ις, σφιγ-μός*, a binding tight; *φῖ-μός*, a muzzle.

*fig-o*, to *fix*, fasten. (compd. w. *ad, circum, com, de, in, ob*,

prae, re, sub, trans), [*affix, infix, prefix, suffix, transfix*]; *fibula* (contr. fr. *figibula*), that which serves to fasten two things together, a clasp.

137. ὑγ-ρός, wet, moist, [*hygrometer*]; ὑγρό-της, moisture; ὑγρ-αίρω, to wet.

ūv-esco, to become moist; ūv-or, moisture; ū-mor (not *humor*), a liquid, moisture, *humor*; ūv-idus, ū-mīdus (less correctly hūmīdus), moist, wet, *humid*; ū-meo (less correctly hūmeo), to be moist or wet; ū-mecto (less correctly humecto), to moisten, to wet; ū-līgo, moisture.

138. vag, ug, aug; vag, ug; ὑγ; veg, vīg, aug; be active, awake, strong.

ὑγι-ής, sound, healthy; ὑγι-ηρός, ὑγι-ερός, healthy, [*hygiene*]; ὑγ-ία, health; ὑγι-αίρω, to be sound or in health; ὑγι-άζω, to make sound or healthy.

vĕg-eo, to move, excite; vĕg-ĕto, to arouse, enliven, quicken, [*vegetate, vegetable, vegetation*]; vīg-eo, to be lively or vigorous, to flourish; vīg-esco, to become lively or vigorous; vīg-or, liveliness, *vigor*; vīg-il, awake, alert, [*vigil*]; vīg-il, a watchman; vīg-ilo, to watch, [*vigilant*]; aug-eo, to increase; aug-mentum, an increase, [*augment, augmentation*]; auc-tio, an increase, a sale by increase of bids, an *auction*; auc-tor (incorrectly written *autor* or *author*), a maker, producer, *author*; auc-toritas, a producing, *authority*; aug-ustus, majestic, *august*; Aug-ustus, *Augustus*, [*August*]; aux-iliūm, aid; aux-iliāris, aiding, *auxiliary*.

139. φηγός-s, oak; φηγ-ών, an oak-grove; φήγ-ῖνος, φηγ-υέος, oaken.

†fāg-us, a beech tree; fāg-īnus, beechen. These words may perhaps be traced to the root φαγ (No. 340), thus referring originally to a tree with edible fruit.

140. bhrag, bharg; bhrāg'; φλεγ; flag, fulg; burn, shine.

φλέγ-ω, φλεγ-έθω, to burn, blaze, [*blink, bright*]; φλέγ-μα, a flame, inflammation; φλεγ-υρός, burning; φλόξ, a flame.

**flāg-ro**, to blaze, burn, (compd. w. *com*, *de*), [*flagrant*]; **flam-ma** (= *flag-ma*), a blazing fire, *flame*; **flam-mo**, to flame, blaze; **in-flam-mo**, to set on fire, light up, *inflame*; **in-flam-matio**, a setting on fire, conflagration, *inflammation*; **flā-men** (= *flag-men*), (lit. he who burns, sc. offerings), a priest; **flag-ito**, to demand anything fiercely or violently, to press earnestly, importune; **flāg-ītium**, an eager or furious demand, a disgraceful act done in the heat of passion, a disgraceful act; **flāg-ītīōsus**, infamous, *flagitious*; **fulg-eo**, to flash, to shine, (compd. w. *ad*, *circum*, *ex*, *ob*, *prae*, *re*, *trans*), [*effulgent*, *refulgent*]; **fulg-or**, lightning, brightness; **fulg-ur**, lightning, a thunderbolt; **ful-men**, a thunderbolt; **ful-mīno**, to hurl lightning, [*fulminate*]; **ful-vus**, deep yellow, tawny.

141. **bhrag**, **bharg**; **bharg'**; **φρυγ**; **frig**; burn.

**φρύγ-ω**, to roast; **φρύγ-ωρον**, dry wood; **φρύγ-ετρον**, a vessel for roasting barley; **φρυκ-τός**, roasted; **φρυκ-τός**, a fire-brand, signal-fire.

**frig-o**, to roast. The words under No. 141 probably have some connection with those under No. 140.

142. **bhugh**, **bhug**; **bhug'**; **φυγ**; **fug**; bend out, bend around, turn one's self, flee.

**φεύ-ω**, to flee, [*bow*]; **φύγ-ή**, flight; **φύζα**, flight, fright; **φύγ-ας**, a fugitive, an exile; **φύξ-ις** (**φειξ-ις**), flight, refuge; **φύξ-ιμος** (**φειξ-ιμος**), adj., whither one can flee.

**fūg-io**, to flee, (compd. w. *ab*, *com*, *de*, *di*, *ex*, *per*, *pro*, *re*, *sub*, *subter*, *trans*); **fūg-o**, to cause to flee, to put to flight; **fūg-ito** (freq.), to flee eagerly or in haste, to shun; **fūg-a**, flight, [*fugue*]; **per-fūg-a**, **trans-fūg-a**, a deserter; **fūg-ītīvus** (adj.), fleeing away, *fugitive*; **fūg-ītīvus** (subst.), a fugitive; **rē-fūg-ium**, a fleeing back, a place of refuge, a *refuge*; **subter-fug-ium**, a *subterfuge*; **fūg-ax**, apt to flee, fleet, *fugacious*.

## X

gh; gh, h; x; h, (in the middle of a word) g.

143. —; arh; ἀρχ; —; worth.

ἀρχ-ω, to be first, begin, lead, rule; ἀρχ-ός, a leader; ἀρχ-ή, beginning, the first place or power, sovereignty; ἀρχ-ων, a ruler; ὄρχ-αμος, the first, a leader; ἀν-αρχ-ία, want of government, *anarchy*; μόν-αρχ-ος, μον-ἀρχ-ης, ruling alone, *monarch*; ἱερ-ἀρχ-ης, a high-priest, *hierarch*.

144. agh, angh; ah; ἄχ, ἄγχ; ang; squeeze, press tight, cause pain or anguish.

ἄγχ-ω, to press tight, to strangle; ἄγχ-όνη, a strangling; ἄγχ-ι, ἄγχ-οῦ, near; ἄχ-νυμι, ἄχ-ομαι, ἄχ-εῖω, ἄχ-έω, to be in grief, be troubled; ἄχ-ος, pain, distress; ἄχ-θος, a burden; ἄχ-θομαι, to be loaded, weighed down, grieved.

ang-o, to press tight, to cause pain; ang-or, a compression of the throat, strangling, *anguish*, [*anger*]; ang-ustus, narrow, close; ang-īna, the quinsy; anx-ius, distressed, troubled, *anxious*.

145. vragh; —; βρεχ, βροχ; rig; wet.

βρέχ-ω, to wet; βροχ-ετός, a wetting.

rīg-o, to wet; ir-rīg-o, to lead or conduct water or other liquids to a place, to *irrigate*; ir-rīg-aus, well-watered, watering.

146. ragh, lagh; rah; λαχ; lev for legv; flow, run, hasten.

ἐ-λαχ-ύς, small.

lēv-is, *light* (in weight), light (in motion), swift; lēv-itas, lightness, easiness or rapidity of motion, *levity*; lēv-o, to lift up, lighten, relieve, (comp. w. ad, e, re, sub), [*alleviate*, *relieve*]; lēv-āmentum, an *alleviation*.

147. vagh; vah; ἔχ, Fεχ; veh; move (trans.)

ὄχ-ος, a carriage; ὄχ-έομαι, to be borne; ὄχ-ημα, a vehicle; ὄχ-λος, a crowd; ὄχ-λέω, to move, disturb; ὄχ-ετός, a water-pipe.

**vĕh-o**, to bear, carry [*way* (vb. and noun), *weigh*, *wave* (vb. and noun)], (compd. w. ad, circum, com, de, e, in, per, prae, praeter, pro, re, sub, super, trans); **vĕh-es**, a carriage loaded, a wagon-load; **vĕh-icŭlum**, a carriage, a *vehicle*, a *wagon*, a *wain*; **vec-to** (freq.), to bear, (compd. w. ad, com, sub, trans); **vec-tor**, a bearer, a rider, passenger; **vec-tŭra**, a bearing; **vec-tigal**, a payment for carrying, impost, revenue; **vĕ-lum** (= *veh-lum* or *veg-lum*), a sail, a cloth, covering; **vĕ-lo**, to cover, (comp. w. ad, de, re); **vexillum** (dim. of *vĕlum*), a military ensign, a standard, a flag; **vex-o** (freq.), to move violently, to trouble, *vex*; **via** (= *veh-ia*), a *way*; **vĭo**, to go, travel; **dĕ-vio**, to turn from the straight road, to *deviate*; **ob-vio**, to meet, prevent, *obviate*; **de-vius**, lying off the high-road, out of the way, *devious*; **ob-vius**, in the way so as to meet, [*obvious*]; **ob-vĭam** (*ob, vĭam*) (adv.), in the way, towards, to meet.

148. **sagh**; **sah**; **σeχ, éχ, ěχ**; —; hold on, be strong.

**ĕχ-o**, to have, to hold; **ĕχ-ομαι**, to hold one's self fast, to cling closely; **σχε-σις**, a state, condition; **σχη-μα**, a form; **σχο-λή**, leisure (holding up); **ἐξῆς, ἐξείης**, holding on to each other, one after another; **σχε-δόν**, near; **ἰσχ-ω** (= *σι-σεχ-ω*), to hold on, restrain; **ἰσχάν-ω, ἰσχανάω**, to hold back, to check; **ἐχ-ϋρός**, **ὀχ-ϋρός**, firm.

† **schōla**, (spare time, leisure; hence in partic.) leisure given to learning, a place of learning, a *school*, [*scholar*].

149. Greek rt. **άχ, άγχ**, same as No. 144.

**ĕχι-s, ĕχι-δρα**, an adder; **ĕγχελυ-s**, an eel.

**angui-s**, a serpent.

150. **lagh**; —; **λεχ**; **lee**; lie (recline).

**λέχ-os**, a bed; **λέκ-τρον**, a couch, bed; **ἄ-λοχ-os**, the partner of one's bed; **λοχ-εύω**, to bring forth; **λοχ-εία**, birth; **λόχ-os**, an ambush; **λόχ-μη**, a thicket.

**lec-tus**, a couch, bed; **lec-tica**, a litter, a sedan.

151. **rih**; **lih**; **lih**, **rih**; **lih**; **lih**, **li-n-g**; lick.

**λείχ-ω**, **λιχ-μάω**, **λιχ-μάζω**, to lick, lick over; **λιχ-ανό-ς**, the forefinger; **λίχ-νος**, greedy.

**li-n-g-o**, to *lick*, lick up; **lig-urio**, to lick, to be dainty, fond of good things.

152. **stigh**; **stigh**; **στιχ**; **stig?**; stride, step, stalk.

**στείχ-ω**, to walk, march, [*stīle*, *stirrup*]; **στίχο-ς**, **στοῖχο-ς**, a row, rank, line; **στιχά-ομαι**, to march in rank.

**ve-stig-o?** [etym. dub.; perh. Sk. *vahis* (*bahis*) out, and rt. *stigh*], to track, trace out; **ve-stig-ium?** a footstep, trace, *vestige*.

153. Greek rt. **τρέχ**.

**τρέχ-ω**, to run; **τρόχ-ος**, a running, a course; **τροχ-ός**, a wheel; **τρόχ-ις**, a runner, footman.

154. **gha**, **ghi**; —; **χα**, **χαν**; **hi**; yawn, gape, separate.

**χαίν-ω**, **χά-σκ-ω**, to *yawn*, gape; **χά-σμα**, a yawning, hollow, *chasm*; **χά-ος**, *chaos*, space, a vast gulf or chasm; **χαῦ-νος**, gaping, loose; **χε-ύ**, a hole; **χῆ-μη**, a gaping.

**hi-o**, to open, open the mouth, be eager; **hi-sc-o** (inch.), to open, open the mouth, speak; **hi-ātus**, an opening, eager desire, *hiatus*.

155. **gadh**, **ghad**; —; **χαδ**; **hend**; seize, take.

**χα-ν-δ-άρω**, to take in, hold, be able, [*get*].

**pre-hend-o**, **prae-hend-o**, **prend-o**, to seize, grasp, (compd. w. *ad*, *com*, *de*, *re*) [*apprehend*, *comprehend*, *reprehend*, *apprehension*, *comprehension*, *reprehension*]; **praed-a** (= *prae-hend-a* = *prae-hid-a*), booty, *prey*; **praed-atorius**, plundering, *predatory*; **praed-o**, a robber; **praed-or**, to plunder; **depraedatio** (late Lat.), a plundering, *depredation*; **praed-ium**, a farm, estate.

156. **ghar**, **ghar-d**, **ghra-d**; **hrád**, **ghrad**; **χλαδ**; **grad**, **gra-n-d**; sound, rattle.

**χάλαζᾱ**, a hail-storm; **χαλαζ-άω**, to hail.

**grand-o**, hail, a hail-storm; **grand-inat**, it hails; **sug-grund-a** (*sub-grund-a*), the eaves.

157. *χαμα-ί*, on the ground; *χᾶμᾶ-ζε*, *χαμά-δης*, to the ground; *χᾶμᾶ-θεν*, from the ground; *χαμ-ηλός*, *χθαμ-αλός*, near the ground, low.

*hūm-us*, the earth, the ground; *hūm-i*, on the ground or to the ground; *hūm-o*, to cover with earth; *in-hūm-o*, to bury in the ground, *inhume*, *inhumate*, [*exhume*]; *hūm-ilis*, low, *humble*; *hūm-ilitas*, lowness, *humility*; *hōm-o* (ancient form *hemo*), a human being, a man, [*homicide*]; *nē-mo* (= *ne-hemo* = *ne-homo*), no person, no one; *hūm-ānus*, of or belonging to man, *human*, *humane*; *hūm-anitas*, *humanity*.

158. *ghar*, *ghra*; *har*; *χαρ*; *gra*; shine, be glad, glow, desire enthusiastically.

*χαίρ-ω*, to rejoice, [*ycarn*]; *χαρ-ά*, joy; *χάρ-μα*, a source of joy, a joy; *χάρ-ις*, grace, favor; *χαρ-ίζομαι*, to favor; *χαρ-ίεις*, graceful.

*grā-tus*, beloved, grateful, *agreeable*, [*agree*]; *grā-tia*, favor, gratitude, *grace*; *grā-tiis*, *grā-tis*, out of favor, for nothing, *gratis*; *grā-tuitus*, that is done without pay, *gratuitous*; *grā-tūlor*, to rejoice, to congratulate; *con-grā-tūlor*, to wish joy, to congratulate; *ardeo*, to be on fire, burn, glow, [*ardent*, *arson*].

159. *ghar*; *har*; *χερ*; *hir*, *her*; take, grasp.

*χείρ*, hand; [*chirography*]; *εὐ-χερ-ής*, easy to handle; *δυσ-χερ-ής*, difficult to handle or manage; *χέρ-ης* (adj.), subject, in hand; *χείρ-ων* (= *χερ-ίων*), worse, inferior; *χόρ-τος*, an inclosed place, a feeding-place, fodder, a *yard*, [*garden*].

*hir*, *ir* (old Latin), hand; *ērus*, *hērus*, a master; *ēra*, *hēra*, mistress; *hēr-es*, an *heir*; *hēr-ēditas*, heirship, *inheritance*, [*hereditary*]; *hor-tus* (an enclosure for plants), a *garden*; *co-hors*, a place enclosed, an enclosure, the multitude enclosed, a company of soldiers, a *cohort*, [*court*].

160. *ghjas*, —, —, —, yesterday.

*χθές*, *ἐχθές*, yesterday; *χθιζός*, *χθιζ-ινός*, *χθεσ-ινός*, of yesterday. *hēri* or *hēre* (for *hesi*, orig. *hes*), yesterday; *hes-ternus*, cf yesterday.

161. **ghi**; (**hi-ma-s**, snow); **χι**; **hi**; winter.

**χι-ών**, snow; **χεῖ-μα**, winter-weather, storm; **χει-μάζω**, to expose to the winter-cold, to raise a storm; **χει-μαίνω**, to raise a storm; **χί-μετλον**, a chilblain; **χει-μών**, winter; **χει-μερῖνός**, of or in winter.

**hi-ems**, winter; **hi-ěmo**, to pass the winter, to be stormy; **hī-bernus**, of winter, wintry, stormy; **hī-berna**, winter-quarters; **hī-berno**, to pass the winter, [*hibernate*].

162. **χόλο-s**, **χολή**, *gall*, anger; **χολ-ικός-s**, bilious; **χολ-άω**, to be full of black bile, to be angry; **χολ-όω**, to make bilious, to enrage; **μελαγ-χολ-ία**, a depraved state of the bile in which it grows very black, a melancholic temperament, [*melancholy*].

**fel**, the gall-bladder, gall, poison.

163. Greek rt. **χρεμ**.

**χρεμ-ίζω**, **χρεμ-ετίζω** (onomatop.), to neigh, whinny, [*grim, grum*]; **χρόμ-η**, **χρόμ-os**, a crashing sound, a neighing; **χρόμ-αδος**, a crashing sound, a creaking.

164. **ghar**; **ghar**; **χρ**; **fri**, **frie**; grate, rub.

**χρῖ-ω**, to touch the surface of a body lightly, to graze, rub, anoint; **χρῖ-σις**, an anointing; **χρῖ-μα**, **χρῖ-σ-μα**, unguent, oil; **χρῖ-στός**, used as ointment, (of persons) anointed; **Χριστός**, the Anointed One, the *Christ*.

**fri-o**, to rub, break into small pieces; **fri-ābilis**, easily broken or crumbled to pieces, *friable*; **fri-c-o**, to rub, [*fricative*]; **fric-tio**, a rubbing, *friction*; **denti-fric-ium**, a tooth-powder, *dentifrice*.

165. **ghu**; —; **χv**, **χεF**, **χεv**; **fu**, **fud**; pour.

**χε(F)ω**, (fut. **χεύ-σσω**), to pour, [*gush, gutter*]; **χύ-μα**, **χεῦ-μα**, a liquid; **χύ-σις**, **χο-ή**, a pouring, a stream; **χοῦς** (**χό-os**), a liquid measure, a heap of earth; **χῦ-μός**, juice, liquid; **χv-λός**, juice, moisture.

**fo-n-s**, a spring, *fountain, fount* [*font*]; ‡ **fu-tis**, a water-vessel; **ef-fū-tio**, to babble forth, to chatter; **con-fū-to**, to cool anything by pouring water into it or upon it, to repress, to *confute*;

**rě-fū-to**, to check, repel, *refute*, [*refuse*]; **fu-n-d-o**, to pour, (compd. w. circum, com, di, ex, in, inter, ob, per, pro, re, sub, super, trans), [*fuse, confuse, diffuse, effuse, infuse, interfused, suffuse, transfuse*]; **prō-fū-sus** (part.), poured forth; **prō-fū-sus** (adj.), lavish, *profuse*; **fu-sio**, a pouring forth, a melting [*fusion*]; **fut-tilis** (= *ful-tilis*), (less correctly **fū-tilis**), that easily pours out, untrustworthy, worthless, *fratile*.

## T

**t; t, th; τ; t.**

**166.** **ἀντ-ί**, over against, instead of, [*answer*, fr. A.-S. *and* (against) and *swaran* (to swear); **anti-**, a prefix signifying against, opposed to, contrary to, in place of]; **ἀντ-α**, **ἀντη-ν**, **ἀντὶ-κρύ**, (advbs.), over against; **ἀντί-ος**, **ἐν-αντί-ος**, opposite, contrary to; **ἀντ-ομαι**, **ἀντ-άω**, **ἀντ-άωω**, to meet.

**ante** (for *antel*, old form *anti*). The form *ante-d* is preserved in *antid-ca*, *antid-ca*, and is to be regarded as an ablative, while **ἀντί** and *anti* are locative in form, and **ἄντα** is instrumental), before, [used as a prefix in forming many English words (e.g., *ant-date*), *ancient*]; **antěā** (old form *antid-ěā*, *anteid-ěā*; *antea* = *ante, ca*; cf. *antehac, postea, posthac*), adv., before, formerly; **an-tērior**, adj. comp., that is before, former, *anterior*; **ant-iquus**, ancient, [*antique*]; **ant-īquo**, to leave in its ancient state, (of a bill) to reject; **ant-īquitas**, age, *antiquity*.

**167.** **star; star; ἀσ-τρ; astr, ster; strew** (cf. No. 185).

**ἀσ-τῆρ**, a *star* (the stars may have been so called from their being "strewn over the vault of heaven"); **ἀστερόεις**, starry; **ἀστρον**, a star.

**stella** (for *ster-ula*), a star, [*stellar, stellated, constellation*]; **astru-m**, a star, a constellation, [*astral*].

**168.** **ἔτι**, still, longer, further, moreover; **προσέτι**, over and above.

**et, and; et-iam**, and also, and even; **at, ast, but**, moreover;

atqui, but, and yet; *atque*, *ac*, and also, and even, and; *āt-āvus*, a great-great-great-grandfather, an ancestor.

169. *ἔτος*, a year; *ἐτήσιος*, lasting a year; *ἐτησίου*, periodical winds; *τῆτες* (*σῆτες*), of this year; *νέωτα*, next year.

*vētus*, old; *vētērānus*, old, *veteran*; *veterasco* (inch.), to grow old; *vetustus*, old, ancient; *vetulus* (dim.), little old.

170. *ἵταλος*, a bull [from *ἵταλος* is derived *Italia*].

*vitulus*, *vitula*, a calf.

171. *μετά*, in the middle, in the midst of, among, with, after, (*μετά* in form is instrumental and has perhaps no direct relationship to *μέσος*, though both words may possibly be derived from the root *ma*, No. 336); *μέταξς*, (adv.) afterwards; *μετα-ξύ*, (adv.) between.

172. *ὀστέον*, a bone; *ὀστέϊνος*, *ὄστυρος*, of bone, bony.

*os*, a bone, [*ossify*]; *oss-ēus*, of or like bone, *osseous*.

173. *pat*; *pat*; *πετ*; *pet*; move quickly, (in Sk. and Gr.) fly, fall.

*πέτ-ομαι*, to fly; *ὠκυ-πέτ-ης*, swift-flying; *ποτ-άομαι* (poet. freq. of *πέτομαι*), to fly about; *πτέ-ρον*, a feather, a wing; *πί-πτ-ω* (Dor. aor. *ἔ-πετ-ον*), to fall; *πτῶ-σις*, a falling, fall; *πότη-μος*, that which befalls one, one's lot, destiny.

*pēt-o*, to fall upon, attack, seek, (compd. w. *ad*, *com*, *ex*, *in*, *ob*, *re*, *sub*), [*appetence*, *appetite*, *compete*, *competent*, *competence*, *repeat*]; *im-pēt-us*, an attack, impulse, [*impetuous*]; *perpes* (gen. *per-pēt-is*), *per-pēt-uus*, continuous, *perpetual*; *prae-pes* (gen. *prae-pēt-is*), flying forwards, swift of flight; *acci-pit-er* (from root *ac* and root *pēt*; cf. *ὠκύπτερος*, swift-winged), a bird of prey, the hawk; *penna* (= *pēt-na*, *pes-na*), *pinna*, a feather, a wing, [*pen*]; *pin-nātus*, feathered, *pinnate*, *pinnated*; *pin-naculum*, a peak, *pinnacle* (being in appearance like a feather).

174. St. *πετα*. *πετά-νν-μι*, *πίτ-νν-μι*, to spread out; *πέτ-ασμα*, anything spread out, (pl.) hangings, carpets; *πέτ-ασος*, a broad-

brimmed hat ; *πέτ-αλον*, a leaf, a plate (of metal), [*petal*] ; *πέτα-λος*, outspread, flat ; *πατ-ᾶνη*, a kind of flat dish.

*păt-eo*, to lie open, to be open, [*patent, fathom*] ; *pat-esco* (inch.), to be laid open, to become visible ; *pătĕ-fácio* (*patco, facio*), to make or lay open ; *păt-ŭlus*, open, spread out, wide ; *păt-ĕra*, a broad, flat dish, a libation-saucer or bowl ; *pat-ĭna*, a broad, shallow dish, a *pan* (fr. L. Lat. *panna*) ; *pat-ella* (dim.), a small pan or dish, the knee-pan, patella.

175. *sta* ; *stha* ; *στα* ; *sta* ; stand.

*ἔ-στη-ν*, I placed myself, I stood ; *ἵ-στη-μι*, to make to stand, to place, to weigh ; *στά-σις*, a placing, a standing, a party, sedition ; *στα-μῶν*, anything that stands up, (pl.) the ribs of a ship standing up from the keel ; *στά-μνος*, an earthen jar or bottle ; *ἰστός*, anything set upright, a ship's mast, the beam of a loom, the loom ; *στή-μων*, the warp ; *στά-τήρ*, a weight.

*sto*, to stand, [*stay*], (compd. w. *ab*, *ante*, *anti*, *circum*, *com*, *di*, *ex*, *in*, *ob*, *per*, *prae*, *pro*, *re*, *sub*, *super*), [*circumstance, constant, distant, extant, instant, obstacle, obstetrical*] ; *stă-tus*, a standing, a position ; *stă-tim*, steadily, immediately ; *stă-bilis*, that stands firm, *stable*, [*stability*] ; *stă-tio*, a standing, a station, [*stead, steady, steadfast, bedstead, homestead*] ; *stă-tor* (fr. *sto*), a magistrate's attendant ; *Stator* (an epithet of Jupiter), the stayer, the supporter ; *stă-tno*, to cause to stand, to set up, establish, (compd. w. *ad*, *com*, *de*, *in*, *prae*, *pro*, *re*, *sub*), [*statute, constitute, destitute, institute, prostitute, restitution, substitute*] ; *stă-bŭlum*, a standing-place, a dwelling, a *stable* ; *si-st-o*, to cause to stand, to place, to stand, to be placed, (compd. w. *ad*, *circum*, *com*, *de*, *ex*, *in*, *inter*, *ob*, *per*, *re*, *sub*, *super*), [*assist, consist, desist, insist, persist, resist, subsist*] ; *inter-sti-tium*, a space between, *intersticc* ; *sol-sti-tium*, the time when the sun seems to stand still, the *solstice* ; *super-sti-tio* (orig. a standing still over or by a thing ; hence, amazement, dread, esp. of the divine or supernatural), excessive fear of the gods, *superstition* ; *de-sti-no* (*de* and obs. *stano*), to make to

stand fast, to establish, *destine*, [*destination*]; **ob-stī-no** (lengthened from *obsto*), to set about a thing with firmness or resolution, to persist in; **ob-stī-natus**, determined, *obstinate*.

176. **stal**; —; **σταλ, στελ; stol**; set, place.

**στέλ-λω**, to set, place, despatch, send; **στόλ-ος**, an expedition; **στάλ-ιξ**, a prop; **στή-λη**, a post, a monument; **ἀπό-στολ-ος**, a messenger, an *apostle*.

**prae-stōl-or**, to stand ready for, to wait for; **stol-idus**? (standing still), dull, obtuse, *stolid*; **stul-tus**?, foolish.

177. Greek rt. **στεμφ, στεμβ**, prop, stamp.

**στέμφ-ῦλον**, pressed olives or grapes; **ἀ-στεμφ-ής**, unmoved, unshaken; **στέμβ-ω**, to shake, to misuse, [*stamp*]; **στοβ-έω**, **στοβ-άζω**, to scold.

178. Greek rt. **στεν**.

**στέν-ω**, **στεν-ᾶχω**, to groan, sigh; **σπόν-ος**, a sighing or groaning; **στείν-ω** (Ep. form of **στέν-ω**), to straiten; **στείν-ομαι**, to be straitened or confined; **στεν-ός**, **στειν-ός**, narrow, confined, [*stenography* fr. **στενός**, **γράφω**]; **στεῖνος**, a narrow space, pressure, straits, distress. The meaning "groan" arises from that of "confinement" or "pressure." Cf. No. 188.

179. Greek rt. **στερ**.

**στέρ-ομαι**, to be without, to lack; **στερ-έω**, **στερ-ίσκω**, to deprive of.

180. **στερ-εός**, **στερρός**, **στέρ-ιφος**, hard, firm; **στέιρ-α**, keel-beam; **στερ-ῖφη**, **στέιρ-α**, barren; **στήρ-ιγξ**, a prop; **στηρ-ίζω**, to set fast, to prop.

**stēr-ilis**, barren, *sterile*.

181. **stap, stip; stha; στεφ** (for **στεπ**); **stip**; cause to stand, support, make thick, firm, full.

**στέφ-ω**, to surround, crown; **στέμ-μα**, **στέφ-ος**, **στέφ-ανος**, a garland, [*stem*]; **στεφ-άνη**, an encircling or surrounding.

**stīp-o**, to crowd together, surround closely, surround, (compd. w. *circum*, *com*), [*constipate*]; **stīp-ator**, an attendant; **stīp-es**

(collat. form **stips**, gen. *stipis*), a log, a post, a trunk of a tree; **stīp-is** (a genitive from an assumed nom. *stips*, meaning originally small coin in heaps), a gift, a contribution; **stīp-endium** (*stips*, *pendo*), a tax, tribute, income, *stipend*; **stīp-ŭla** (dim.), a stalk; **stīp-ŭlor**, (prob. from an unused adj. *stīpŭlus*, firm; or perhaps from *stips*), to bargain, *stipulate*.

182. **στí-a**, *stone*.

183. **stig**; **tig'**; **στιγ**; **stig**, **sting**; prick, puncture.

**στί-ζω**, to prick, [*sting*, *stick*]; **στίγ-μα**, **στιγ-μή**, prick, mark, spot, a mark burnt in, a brand, [*stigma*]; **στικ-τός**, pricked, spotted.

† **stī-lus**, a pointed instrument, a style (for writing); **stī-mŭlus** (for *stig-mŭlus*), a goad, incentive, *stimulus*; **stī-mŭlo**, to urge onward, goad, *stimulate*; **in-stīg-o**, to urge, incite, *instigate*; **sting-uo** (lit. to prick or scratch out, poet. and rare for *extinguo*), to quench, extinguish; **ex-sting-uo**, to quench, *extinguish*, destroy; **in-sting-uo**, to instigate; **in-stinc-tus** (part.), instigated; **in-stinc-tus** (subst.), instigation, impulse, [*instinct*]; **di-sting-uo**, (prop. to separate by points), to separate, *distinguish*.

184. **στό-μα**, mouth; **στό-μαχος**, mouth, opening, the throat, the orifice of the stomach, the *stomach*; **στω-μύλος**, mouthy, wordy, talkative.

185. **star**; **star**; **σtop**; **ster**, **stra**; strew.

**σtop-έ-ννυ-μι**, **στόp-νν-μι**, **στώ-νν-μι**, to spread out, *strew*; **στω-μα**, a mattress; **στω-μή**, a bed; **στρα-τός**, an encamped army.

**ster-no**, to spread out, (compl. w. *com*, *in*, *per*, *prae*, *pro*, *sub*, *super*), [*prostrate*]; **con-ster-no** (conj. 3), to strew over, to throw down, to prostrate; **con-ster-no** (conj. 1), to overcome, bring into confusion, to alarm; **con-ster-natio**, confusion, *consternation*; **strā-ta**, a paved road, a *street*; **strā-tus**, spread out; **strā-tum**, a bed-covering, bed, couch, [*stratum*, *substratum*]; **strā-men**, **strā-mentum**, *straw*, litter; **strā-ges**, an overthrow,

slaughter; **lā-tus** (old Latin, *stla-tus*), broad, wide, [*latitude*]; **stru-o**, to place one thing by or upon another, to build, (compd. w. ad, circum, com, de, ex, in, ob, prae, sub, super), [*construe, construct, destroy, destruction, instruct, obstruct, substructure, superstructure*]; **strū-es**, a heap; **in-strū-mentum**, an implement, *instrument*.

186. Greek rt. **στυ.**

**στυ-ω**, to set up, erect; **στυ-λος**, a pillar, post; **στο-ά**, a colonnade, piazza, portico; ἡ **στο-ά** ἡ **ποικίλη**, the Poecile, or great hall at Athens (Zeno taught his doctrines here, whence he was called the Stoic); **Στωϊκός**, a *Stoic*.

187. **στυπ-os**, a stem, *stump*; **στυπ-η**, tow.

**stup-pa** (less correctly **stūp-a**, **stīp-a**), tow; **stūp-eo**, to be struck senseless, to be amazed [*stupefy*]; **stūp-idus**, amazed, dull, *stupid*.

188. **ta, tan; tan; τα, ταν, τεν; ten; stretch.**

**τᾶ-νῦω**, to stretch; **τα-νύομαι, τᾶ-νῦ-μαι**, to stretch one's self, to be stretched; **τέίν-ω**, (tr. or int.), to stretch; **τι-ταίν-ω** (Ep.), to stretch; **τά-σις**, a stretching; **τό-νος**, a cord, tension, *tone*; **τανυ-, τα-ναός**, extended, long; **ᾰ-τεν-ής**, stretched, tight, stiff; **τέ-ταν-os**, stretched, rigid; **τέ-τᾶν-os**, a stretching, convulsive tension; **τέιν-ων**, a sinew; **ταυν-ία**, a band.

**ten-do**, to stretch (compd. w. ad, circum, com, de, dis, ex, in, ob, obs, per, por, prae, pro, re, sub), [*tend, tender* (vb.), *tension, tent, attend, contend, distend, extend, intend, ostensible, portend, pretend, subtend*]; **ten-to** or **temp-to** (freq.), to handle, try, prove (compd. w. ad, ex, in, obs, per, prae, re, sub), [*ostentation, sustentation, tentative, tempt, attempt*]; **těn-ěo**, to hold, to keep (compd. w. ab, ad, com, de, dis, ob, per, re, sub), [*tenant, tenable, tenement, tenure, tenet, abstain, attain, contain, content, detain, obtain, pertain, retain, sustain*]; **těn-ax**, holding fast, *tenacious*; **per-tīn-ax**, that holds very fast, that continues very long, persevering, *pertinacious*; **těn-us** (prop. lengthwise, to the end), as far as, to; **prō-tīn-us**, forward, further on, continuously,

forthwith; **těn-uis** (prop. stretched out), *thin*, fine, delicate, [*tenuous*, *tenuity*]; **těn-uo**, to make thin, to rarefy (compd. w. ad, ex), [*attenuate*, *extenuate*]; **těn-or**, a holding fast, an uninterrupted course, *tenor*; **tōn-o**, to thunder (compd. w. ad, circum, com, de, in, re), [*detonate*, *intone*, *intonate*]; **tōn-itrus**, *thunder*; **tōn-us**, a stretching, a sound, *tone* [*tonic*]; **con-tīn-uus**, connected with something, *continuous*; **těn-er**, soft, delicate, *tender*.

The root of these words has the primary meaning "stretch." From this, three special meanings have been developed, viz.: 1. thin, tender; 2. "that which is stretched out" (hence), string, sinew; 3. tension, tone, noise.

189. **stag**; —; **ray**; **tag**; touch.

**τε-τᾶγ-ώρ**, taking, grasping.

**ta-n-g-o** (old collat. form *tago*), to touch, [*tag*, *tack*, *take*, *tangent*]; **at-ting-o**, to touch, attack, come to; **con-ting-o**, to touch on all sides, to touch, to take hold of, to happen, [*contingent*]; **tāg-ax**, apt to touch, light-fingered, thievish; **tac-tus**, **tac-tio**, touch, [*tact*]; **con-tac-tus**, **con-tāg-io**, **con-tāg-ium**, **con-tā-men**, touch, *contact*, *contagion*; **con-tam-ino** (= *con-tay-mīno*), to touch, defile, *contaminate*; **taxo** (= *tag-so*), (freq.), to touch sharply, to reproach, estimate, rate, [*tax*]; **in-tēg-er**, untouched, whole, entire, blameless, [*integer*]; **in-teg-rītas**, completeness, blamelessness, *integrity*.

190. **ta**; —; **tak**; **ta**; flow, die away, decay.

**τήκ-ω** (*ē-ták-ην*), to melt; **τακ-ερός**, melting; **τηκ-εδών**, a melting away, wasting away, decline; **τᾶγ-ηρον**, **τήγ-ᾶρον**, a saucepan.

**tā-bes**, a wasting away, corruption; **tā-beo**, to melt away, waste away; **tā-besco** (inch.), to melt gradually, waste away; **tā-bum**, corrupt moisture, corruption.

191. **ταῦπος**, a bull.

**taurus**, a bull, a *steer*. The etymology of these words is to be found in the adjectival use of the Sk. *sthāras*, firm, strong. (Nos. 175, 186.)

192. Pronominal stems: **tu, tva, tava; tva; τε** (for **τFe**); **te, tu.**  
**σύ** (softened in ordinary Greek from **τύ**), *thou*; **τεός** (for the ordinary **σός**), *thy*.

**tu, thou; tuus, thy.**

193. **τέγγ-ω**, to wet, moisten; **τέγγι-ς**, a wetting.

**ting-o**, to wet, moisten, soak in color, color, *tinge*; **tinc-tūra**, a dyeing, [*tincture*].

194. **tak, tuk; tak; tak, tek, tok, tuk, tux; tec**; form, generate, hit, prepare.

**τίκ-τω** (aor. **ἔ-τεκ-ον**), to beget, to bring forth; **τέκ-ος, τέκ-νον**, child; **τοκ-εύς**, a parent; **τόκ-ος**, birth, interest; **τέκ-μαρ**, a goal, an end; **τεκ-μήρ-ιον**, a token; **τόξ-ον**, a bow; **τοξ-ικός** (adj.), of or for the bow; **τὸ τοξ-ικόν** (sc. **φάρμακον**), poison for smearing arrows with, [*toxicology*]; **τέχ-ιη**, art; **τεχ-νικός**, artistic, *technical*; **τέκ-των**, a carpenter; **τυγχ-άω** (2 aor. **ἔ-τυχ-ον**), to hit, happen; **τύχ-η**, success, fortune, chance; **τεύχ-ω**, to make ready, make, produce; **τύκ-ος**, a mason's hammer.

**tig-num** (= *tec-num*), building materials, a stick of timber, a beam; **tē-lum** (= *tec-lum*), a weapon, a missile; **tex-o**, to weave, fit together, construct, (compd. w. ad, circum, com, de, in, ob, per, prae, re, sub); **tex-tus**, texture, construction, *text*; **con-tex-tus**, a connection, [*context*]; **prae-tex-tus**, (a weaving in front), outward appearance, *pretext*; **tex-tilis**, woven, *textile*; **tex-tor**, a weaver; **tē-la** (prob. = *tex-la*), a web, the warp; **sub-tē-men** (= *sub-teg-men*, contr. fr. *subteximen*), the *woof*; **sub-tī-lis** (*sub, tīla*, prop. woven fine), fine, delicate, precise, *subtle*, *subtle*; **sub-tī-litas**, fineness, keenness, *subtlety*.

195. **tal; tul; tel, tal; tol, tul**; lift, bear.

**τλή-ναι**, to bear, endure; **τάλ-as, τᾱλᾱός, τλή-μων**, wretched, suffering; **τάλ-αντον**, a balance, a thing weighed, a *talent*; **ἰ-τάλ-αντος**, equal in weight, equivalent; **τᾱλ-ᾱπος**, a basket; **τελ-αμών**, a broad strap or band, a pillar (in architecture); **τόλ-μα**, courage; **τολ-μάω**, to bear, to dare.

tŭl-o (perf. tĕ-tŭl-i; ante-class. collat. form of *fĕro*), to bring, bear; tŭl-i (used as perf. of *fĕro*), to move, carry, bear, endure; tol-lo, to lift up, raise, to carry away; lā-tus (*tlā-tus*), having been borne; il-lāt-ivus, inferential, *illative*; pro-lāt-o, to extend, to delay; tŏl-ĕro, to bear, support, *tolerate*; tŏl-ĕrābilis, that may be borne, *tolerable*.

196. tam; —; τέμ, ταμ; tem; eut.

τέμ-νω (2 aor. ἔ-ταμ-ον), to cut; τμή-γω, to cut, cleave; τομ-ή, the end left after cutting, a stump; τμή-μα, τέμ-αχος, a slice cut off; τομ-εΐς, one that cuts, a knife; ταμ-ίας, a dispenser, a steward; τᾱμ-ία, a housekeeper; τέμ-eros, a piece of land cut or marked off, a piece of land cut or marked off from common uses and dedicated to a god.

tem-plum, a space marked out, a consecrated place, a *temple*; tem-pus(?), (prop. a section; hence, in partic., of time), a portion or period of time, a time, [*tense, temporal, temporary, temporize, contemporary, extempore, extemporaneous, extemporize*]; tem-pestas, a portion of time, a time, time (with respect to its physical qualities), weather (good or bad), a storm, *tempest*; con-tem-plor (fr. *templum*; orig. pertaining to the language of angury), to view attentively, observe, *contemplate*; ton-deo, to shear, clip; ton-sor, a barber, [*tonorial, tonsure*].

197. tar; tar; τέρ; ter, tra; step over or across.

τέρ-μα, a boundary, goal; τέρ-μωρ, boundary, end; τέρ-θρον, an end; τέρ-μος, at the end, last; τέρ-μῶεις, going even to the end.

ter-mĭnus (collat. forms ter-mo, ter-men), a boundary-line, a limit, a *term*; ter-mĭno, to set bounds to, limit, *terminate*; de-ter-mĭno, to limit, to *determine*, [*determination*]; ex-ter-mĭno, (to drive out from the boundaries), to drive away, banish, remove, destroy, *exterminate*; in-tra-re, to step or go into, to enter; tra-us, across, *through*; tra-nstrum, a cross-beam, *transom*, a cross-bank for rowers.

198. **tar**; **tar**; **τερ**; **ter**, **tor**, **tri**, **tru**; rub, bore.

**τέρω**, **τρύω**, **τρίβω**, to rub, [*drill, throw?, thread?*]; **τρύχω**, to wear out, consume; **τέρην**, smooth, delicate, tender; **τετραίνω** (**τι-τραίνω**, **τι-τράω**), to bore through; **τερέω**, to bore through, to turn on a lathe; **τέρετρον**, a gimlet; **τερηδών**, a worm that gnaws wood, etc.; **τόρος**, a borer; **τορός**, piercing; **τόρος**, a pair of compasses, a turner's chisel; **τορήν**, a stirrer, a ladle; **τορεύω**, to bore through, to work figures in relief, to chase; **τορέω**, to bore; **τρήμα**, a hole.

**tēr-o**, to rub (compd. w. *ad, com, de, ex, in, ob, per, prae, pro, sub*), [*trite, attrition, contrite, contrition, detriment*]; **tēr-es**, (rubbed off), rounded off, smooth; **tēr-ēbra**, a borer; **tēr-ēbro**, to bore, bore through; † **tēr-ēdo**, a worm that gnaws wood, etc.; † **tor-nus**, a turner's wheel, lathe; **tor-no**, to turn in a lathe, fashion, *turn*; **tri-o**, (the crusher, or the one that rubs to pieces, hence) an ox (as employed in tilling the ground); **septentriōnes**, **septemtriōnes**, (prop. the seven plough-oxen, hence) as a constellation, the seven stars near the north pole (called also the Wain, and the Great or Little Bear); **tri-tor**, a rubber, a grinder; **tri-tura**, a rubbing, threshing; **tri-tūro**, to thresh; **trī-ticum**, wheat; **trī-bulum**, **trī-būla**, a threshing-sledge; **trī-būlo**, to press, oppress, afflict, [*tribulation*]; **trū-a**, a ladle.

199. —; **ταρ**; **τερπ**, **τραπ**, **θρεφ**, **τρεφ**, **θραφ**, **τραφ**; —; fill, delight, comfort.

**τέρπω** (**τραπ-εί-ομεν**), to satisfy, to delight; **τέρψις**, **τερπ-ωλή**, full enjoyment, delight; **τερπ-νός**, delightful; **τρέφω**, to make firm, thick, or solid, to make fat, to feed, rear; **τροφ-ή**, nourishment, food; **ἀ-τροφ-ία**, want of food or nourishment, *atrophy*.

200. **tars**; **tarsh**; **τερσ**; **tors**; be dry.

**τέρσ-ομαι**, to be or become dry; **τερσ-αίνω**, to make dry; **τρασ-ιά**, **ταρσ-ιά**, a place for drying things; **ταρσ-ός**, a frame of wicker-work.

**torr-eo** (for *tors-co*), to dry or burn; **torrens** (part. adj.), burning, (of streams) rushing, roaring, rapid; **torrens** (subst.), a *torrent*; **torr-is**, a firebrand; **tes-ta** (*toستا fr. torreo*), a piece

of burned clay, a brick, a piece of earthenware, the shell of shell-fish; *testāceus*, consisting of bricks, covered with a shell, *testaceous*; *tes-tu*, *tes-tum*, the lid of an earthenware vessel; *tes-tūdo*, a tortoise, tortoise-shell, tortoise (milit. term); *terr-a*? (prop. the dry land), the earth, [*terrestrial*, *subterranean*, *intēr*, *terrier*, *terrace*].

**201.** *tata*; *tatā-s*; *τέττα*; *tāta*; (Eng. *papa*), a name by which young children speaking imperfectly call their father. Cf. Eng. *dad*, *daddy*.

**202.** *tras*; *tras*; *τρεσ*; *ters*; *tremble*.

*τρέω* (Homeric aor. *τρέσσα*), to tremble, to run trembling, to flee; *τρή-φωρ*, fearful, timorous.

*terr-eo* (*ters-eo*), to make to tremble, to frighten; *terr-ifico*, to terrify; *terr-ibilis*, frightful, *terrible*; *terr-or*, great fear, dread, *terror*.

**203.** *tram*; —; *τρεμ*; *trem*; *tremble*.

*τρέμω*, to tremble; *τρόμος*, a trembling; *τρομ-ερός*, trembling; *τε-τρεμ-αίω*, *τρομ-έω*, to tremble; *ἀ-τρέμ-ᾱς*, without trembling, unmoved.

*trēm-o*, to shake, to *tremble*; *trēm-esco*, *trēm-isco* (inch.), to begin to shake or tremble; *trēmĕ-fācio*, to cause to shake or tremble; *trēm-endus*, (to be trembled at), formidable, *tremendous*; *trēm-or*, a trembling, *tremor*; *trem-ūlus*, shaking, trembling, *tremulous*.

**204.** Stems, *tri*; *tri*; *τρι*; *tri*, *tre*, *ter*; three.

*τρῆς*, *τρί-α*, three; *τρί-τος*, the third; *τρί-ς*, thrice; *τρισσός*, threefold.

*tre-s*, *tri-a*, *thrice*; *ter-tius*, the *third*, [*tertiary*]; *ter*, three times; *ter-ni*, three each; *tri-plex* (*ter*, *plico*), threefold, *triple*, [*treble*]; *tri-ens*, a third part; *tri-ārii*, a class of Roman soldiers who formed the third rank from the front; *tri-bus*, (orig. a third part of the Roman people), a division of the people, a *tribe*; *tri-būnus* (prop. the chief of a tribe), a chieftain, a

*tribune*; **tri-būnal**, a judgment-seat, *tribunal*; **tri-buo**, (to assign or give to a tribe), to assign, to give, (compd. w. ad, com, dis, in, re), [*attribute, contribute, distribute, retribution*]; **tri-būtum**, a *tribute*; **tri-vium** (*tres, via*), a place where three roads meet, a fork in the road, a cross-road; **tri-viālis**, (prop. that is in or belongs to the cross-roads or public streets; hence, transf.) that may be found everywhere, common, ordinary, *trivial*.

205. **tu; tu; τυ; tu; tu**; swell, grow, be large.

**τύ-λος**, **τύ-λη**, any swelling or lump, a knot (in wood), [*thumb*]; **τυ-λόω**, to make callous.

**tū-ber**, a swelling, *protuberance*, [*tuber*]; **tū-mor**, a swelling, *tumor*; **tū-meo**, to swell; **tū-mesco** (inch.), to begin to swell; **tūmē-facio**, to cause to swell; **tum-īdus**, swollen, *tumid*; **tum-ūlus**, a mound, a hill, *tomb*.

206. **stud; tud; τυδ; tud**; thrust, hit, strike.

**Τυδ-εύς**, **Τύδ-ας**, **Τυδ-άρις**, **Τυδ-άρεος**, proper names signifying "Striker, Beater."

**tu-n-d-o** (pf. **tū-tūd-i**), to beat, strike, (compd. w. com, ex, ob, per, re), [*thud*]; **con-tū-sio**, a bruising, a bruise, *contusion*; **ob-tū-sus**, blunt, dull, *obtuse*; **tūd-es**, a hammer.

207. —; **tup; τυπ; —**; strike.

**τύπ-τ-ω**, to strike, [*thump, stump, stub, stubble, stubborn*]; **τύπος**, **τυπή**, **τύμ-μα**, a blow; **τύπ-άς**, a hammer; **τύμπ-ανον**, a drum.

†**tump-ānum**, a drum, *tympanum*.

208. **stvar, stur; tvar; —; —**; make a noise, make confusion.

**τύρ-βη**, disorder, throng; **τύρ-βᾶ**, pell-mell; **τυρ-βάζω**, to trouble, stir up; **τυρ-βασία**, revelry.

†**tur-ba**, uproar, confusion, a crowd; **tur-bo**, to disturb, *trouble*, (compd. w. com, dis, de, ex, inter, ob, per, pro), [*disturb, perturb*]; **tur-bīdus**, disordered, disturbed, *turbid*; **tur-bulentus**, restless, *turbulent*; **tur-bo**, a whirlwind; **tur-ma**, a troop, a throng.

## Δ

d; d; δ; d.

209. svad; svad; δδ (σFaδ); suad; taste good, please.

ἀρδ-άρω (ἔ-αδ-ορ), to please; ἡδ-ομαι, to enjoy one's self, to take pleasure; ἡδ-ος, ἡδ-ορή, pleasure; ἡδ-ύς, ἡδ-υμος, sweet, pleasant; ἄσ-μενος, well-pleased, glad; ἔδ-αρός, sweet.

suā-vis (for *suavis*), sweet, pleasant; suā-vitas, sweetness, agreeableness, [*suavity*]; suā-vium, (the sweet or delightful thing), a kiss; suād-eo, to advise, to persuade, (compd. w. com, dis, per), [*dissuade, persuade*]; suād-ēla, persuasion; suā-sio, *suasion*; suā-sor, an adviser.

210. da, da-k; —; δa; doc; learn, teach.

δέ-δα-ε (2 aor.), he taught; δε-δα-ός (2d pf. part.), having learned, acquainted with; δε-δά-ασθαι (for δε-δά-εσθαι, 2 aor. m. inf.), to search out; ἐ-δά-ην (2 aor. pass.), I learned; δι-δάσκ-ω, to teach; ἐδί-δαξ-α (1 aor.), I taught.

δόε-εο, to teach, to show, (compd. w. com, de, e, per, prae, pro, sub); δόε-ilis, easily taught, *docile*; doc-tor, a teacher, [*doctor*]; doc-trīna, instruction, learning, [*doctrine*]; δόε-ūmentum, a lesson, a specimen, [*document*]; disco, to learn, (compd. w. ad, com, de, e, per, prae); disc-īpūlus (fr. *disco* and the root of *puer, pupilla*), a pupil, a *disciple*; disc-īplīna, instruction, *discipline*.

211. —; daj; δa; —; distribute.

δα-ί-ω, to divide; δa-ίς, δaι-τύς, δaί-τη, a meal, a feast; δaι-τρός, a carver; δaί-νῶ-μι, to give a banquet or feast; δaί-νῶ-μαι, to feast; δaι-τυ-μῶν, a guest; δaίξ-ω, to cleave asunder, to rend; δa-τέ-ομαι, to divide among themselves; δa-σ-μός, a division, a tribute.

212. —; du; δαF; —.

δα-ί-ω, to kindle; δα-ί-ς, a fire-brand, torch; δᾱ-λό-ς, a fire-brand.

213. dam; dam; δαμ; dom; tame, subdue.

δαμ-άζ-ω, δαμ-ά-ω, δαμ-ρά-ω, δάμ-νη-μι, to overpower, *tame*, subdue; δάμ-αp, a wife; δαμ-άλης, a subduer, a young steer; -δαμος, (in compounds), taming; ᾗ-δμη-τος, ᾗ-δμη-ς, ᾗ-δᾱμ-ᾗτος, ᾗ-δᾱμ-αστος, unconquered, untamed; δμώ-ς, a slave.

dōm-o, to tame, subdue, [*daunt*]; dōm-itor, a tamer, conqueror; dōm-inus, a master, [*dominic*]; dōm-ma, a mistress, lady, wife, *dame*, [*madame*]; dōm-inium, a feast, ownership, lordship, [*dominion, domain*]; dōm-inor, to be lord and master, to have dominion, [*dominate, domineer, dominant, predominant*].

214. dap; dap; δαπ, δεπ; dap; distribute.

The modified root *dap* is derived from the shorter root *da* (as given in No. 211), and possibly it is connected with the root *da* (as given in No. 225).

δάπ-τ-ω, to devour, to rend; δαπ-άνη, expense; δαπ-ᾗνηρός, δᾱπ-ᾗρος, extravagant; δαψιλής, abundant, liberal; δεῖπ-νον, a meal.

dap-s, a sacrificial feast, a banquet; dap-ino, to serve up as food.

215. dar; drâ; δαρθ; dorm; sleep.

δαρθ-άv-ω, to sleep.

dorm-io, to sleep; [*dormant, dormer, dormouse?*]; dorm-ito (freq.), to be sleepy; dorm-itorium, a sleeping-room, *dormitory*.

216. δασύ-ς, thick (with hair, with leaves, etc.), rough; δαν-λός, thick, shaggy; δάσος, a thicket; δασύνω, to make rough or thick.

densus, thick, *dense*; denso, denseo, to make dense or thick, (compd. w. ad, com), [*condense*]; dū-mus (old form *dusmus* for *densimus*), a thorn-bush, a bramble; dūmōsus (dummōsus, *dusmosus*), full of thorn-bushes, bushy.

217. -δε, toward; οἰκόρδε, homeward.

-do (du) in en-do, in-du; A. S. tō; Eng. to.

218. —; dā; δε; —; bind.

δέ-ω, δέ-δη-μι, to bind; δέ-σις, a binding; δε-τή, sticks bound up, a fagot; δε-σ-μός, a band, a fetter; κρή-δε-μνον, (κράς, δέω), part of a woman's head-dress, a veil; δια-δέω, to bind around; δία-δη-μα, a band or fillet, a *dialem*.

219. dam; dam; δεμ; dom; build.

δέμ-ω, to build; δέμ-ας, build, form, body; δόμ-ος, a building, a room, [*timber*]; δῶμα, δῶ, a house.

dōm-us, a house, [*dome*]; dōm-esticus, of or belonging to one's house or family, *domestic*, private; dōm-icilium (*domus* and cel-, root of *celare*, to conceal), a dwelling, *domicile*.

220. dak; daksh; δεξ; dex; take hold of, seize. The root is the same as No. 7, with the addition here of an s.

δεξιό-ς, δεξι-τερό-ς, on the right hand or side; περι-δέξιος, ἀμφι-δέξιος, with two right hands, i.e., using both hands alike.

dex-ter, on the right hand or side, right, *dexterous* (*dextrous*).

221. —; dar; δερ; —.

δέρ-ω (δαίρ-ω, δαίρ-ω), to skin, to flay; δέρ-ος, δορ-ά, δέρ-μα, skin, [*derm, dermatology*]; δέρρις, a leathern covering.

222. δειρή, Att. δέρη, the neck, throat; δειρά-ς, the ridge of a chain of hills (like ἀρχή and λόφος).

dorsum, dorsus, the back, a ridge or summit of a hill; dorsūālis, of or on the back, *dorsal*.

223. di; dī, dî; δε; di; be afraid, frightened, restless.

δί-ω, to flee, to be afraid; δί-ομαι, δί-εμαι, to put to flight, to flee; δέι-δ-ω, to fear; δέος, fear; δει-λό-ς, cowardly; δει-νό-ς, fearful, terrible; δει-μός, fear; δῖ-νος, a whirling, dizziness, a threshing-floor; δί-ρω, δι-νεύω, δῖ-νέω, to thresh out.

di-rus, ill-omened, dreadful, *dire*, *direful*.

224. **di, div, dyu; di, div, dju; di, diF; di, div;** be bright, shine, gleam, play.

**δέ-α-το, δο-ά-σσατο,** seemed; **δη-λος,** clear, evident; **Ζεύς** (st. **ΔιF**, gen. **Διός**), Zeus; **δι-ος,** divine, noble; **ἔν-διος,** at midday; **εὖ-δί-α,** fair weather, calm; **Διώνη,** Dione.

**die-s,** a day, [*dial*]; **pri-die** (from the obsolete *pri* [whence *prior*, *primus*, *pridem*] and *dies*), the day before; **postri-die** (locative form from *posterus* and *dies*), on the day after; **cotti-die, cōti-die** (less correctly **quōti-die**) (*quot, dies*), daily; **prōpē-diem** (also separately *prope diem*), at an early day, very soon; **dīū** (old acc. form of duration of time), by day (very rare), a long time; **inter-dīū**, by day; **diur-nus** (for *dius-nus*), of or belonging to the day, daily; ‡ **diur-nālis**, *diurnal*, [*journal, journey*]; **du-dum** (*diu-dum*), a short time ago, formerly; **nūdius** (*num* [i.e. *nunc*] and *dius* = *dies*, always used in connection with ordinal numbers), it is now the . . . day since; **nūdius tertius**, three days ago, the day before yesterday; **div-us, dī-us**, divine; **divinus**, *divine*; **div-us**, a god; **div-a**, a goddess; **dēu-s**, a god, a *deity*; **dēa**, a goddess; **Dīōv-is** or **Dījōvis** (collat. form of **Jovis**, old nom. for later **Juppiter**), the old Italian name for Juppiter; **Juppiter, Jupiter** (*Jovis, pāter*; **Jovis** for **Djovis**), Jupiter or Jove, [A. S. *Tives-dæg*, Eng. *Tuesday*]; **Dīāna** (for *Divana*), Diana; **jūv-o?**, to help, to please; **jūv-ēnis**, *young*; **jūv-ēnis**, a young person; **juv-enilis**, youthful, *juvenile*; **jūv-encus** (contr. fr. *juvenicus*), a young bullock; **jūv-enca**, a young cow, a heifer.

225. **da, do, du; da; do; da, do, du;** give.

**δί-δω-μι,** to give; **δο-τήρ, δω-τήρ,** a giver; **δό-σις, δός,** a giving, a gift; **δω-τήνη, δω-τός, δῶ-τις,** a gift; **δῶ-πον,** a gift, a present.

**do** (inf. *dāre*), to give, [*date*, n. and vb.]; **circum-do**, to put around; **pessum-do**, to press or dash to the ground, to destroy; **addo**, to put to or near, to *add*; **de-do**, to put away, give up, surrender, devote; **di-do**, to give out, distribute; **ē-do**, to put forth, produce, [*edut*]; **per-do**, to put through, put entirely

away, destroy, waste, lose, [*perdition*]; **disperdo**, to destroy, waste; **prō-do**, to put or give forth, produce, publish, disclose, betray; **red-do**, to give back, give up, [*render, rendition*]; **trā-do** (*trans, do*), to give up or over, to surrender, to transmit, to relate; **traditio**, a giving up, a saying handed down from former times, a *tradition*; **ven-do** (contr. fr. *venum, do*), to sell, *vend*; **dā-tor**, a giver; **dā-tivus**, of or belonging to giving, (*dativus casus*, the *dative case*); **prō-dī-tor**, a traitor; **de-dī-tio**, a surrender; **dē-dī-tīcius**, one who has surrendered; **dō-num**, a gift; **dō-no**, to give one something as a present, *donate*, [*donor*]; **con-dōno**, to give up, pardon, *condone*; **rē-dōno**, to give back again, restore, forgive; **dō-natio**, a presenting, donation; **dōs**, a dowry, a gift; **dō-to**, to endow, provide, [*subst. dower, dowry*]; **dō-tālis**, of or belonging to a dowry; **du-im**, pres. sub., old Lat. for *dem*; **damnum** (for *daminum*, neut. of old part. of *dāre* = τὸ δίδόμενον), injury, *damage*; **dam-no**, to damage, condemn, *damn*; **con-demno**, to condemn; **indemnis** (*in, damnum*), uninjured; **indemnitas**, security from damage or loss, *indemnity*.

226. δόλο-s, cunning; δέλεαρ, a bait.

†dōlus, guile, deceit; dōlōsus, cunning, deceitful.

227. —; dra; δρα; —; run.

ἀπο-δρά-vai, to run away; δι-δρά-σκω, to rûn; δρα-σ-μός, flight; ἄ-δρα-στος, not running away, not to be escaped.

228. Greek rt. δρα, do. (This root is possibly to be joined with No. 227. Πράσσω is originally a verb of motion; the Skt. *k'ar*, run, and *kar*, do (No. 67), *tar*, pass over, and τέλος, τελεῖν (No. 197) are of the same origin.)

δρά-ω, to do; δρά-μα, a deed, act, *drama*; δηρ-στήρ, a laborer; δρα-στοσύνη, δηρ-στοσύνη, service; δρά-nos, a deed.

229. —; dram; δραμ; —; run. (This root is made from the shorter root δρα, No. 227.)

ἔ-δραμ-ον, I ran; δρόμ-os, a running; ἱππό-δρομ-os, a chariot-road, race-course, *hippodrome*; δρομ-εύς, a runner.

230. *δρῦ-ς*, a *tree*, an oak, [*Druid?*]; *δρῦ-μός*, a coppice, a wood; *δρῦ-τόμος*, *δρυστόμος*, a wood-cutter; *δένδρον*, *δένδρεον*, a tree, [*dendriform*, *dendrology*, *dendrometer*]; *δόρυ*, a stem, tree, spear-shaft, spear; *δούρειος*, *δουράτειος*, wooden.

231. *δύο*, *δύω*, *δοιοί*, *two*; *δῖς* (for *δFis*), *twice*; *δεύ-τερος*, the second; *Δευ-τερο-νόμιον* (*δεύτερος*, *νόμος*), *Deuteronomy* (= the second or repeated law); *δουή*, doubt; *δύι*, through, apart (in compos.); *δί-χα*, *δι-χθαί*, in two, asunder, two ways; *δί-στος*, double; *δω-δεκα*, *δώ-δεκα*, twelve.

*duō*, *two*, [*deuce* (in gaming)]; *duālis*, that contains two, *dual*; *du-plex* (*duo*, *plico*), two-fold, *double*, [*duplicity*]; *du-plex*, to double, [*duplicate*]; *du-plus* (*duo*, *plco*), double, twice as large, twice as much; *bis* (for *duis*, fr. *duo*), twice; *bī-ni* (= *bis-ni*), two distributively, two for each; *bi-nārius*, containing or consisting of two, [*binary*]; *com-bī-no* (*com*, *bīni*), to unite, *combine*; *bī-vīra* (*bis*, *vir*), a woman married to a second husband; *dis-* (in compos.), apart, asunder, away; *du-bius* (for *duhibius*, *duo*, *habco*, held as two or double, i.e., doubtful), moving in two directions alternately, wavering, uncertain, doubtful, *dubious*; *du-bīto* (for *duhibito*, freq. fr. *duhibeo*, i.e., *duo*, *habco*), to move in two directions alternately, waver, *doubt*; *bellum* (ante-class. and poet. *duellum*), war, hostilities between two nations, [*duel*, *belligerent*]; *Bellōna*, the goddess of war; *per-duellio*, treason, a public enemy; *bello*, to wage war; *de-bello*, to finish a war, to subdue; *re-bello*, to wage war again (said of the conquered), to *rebel*; *im-bellis*, unwarlike, weak.

232. *δυσ-*, inseparable prefix opposite to *εὖ*, and, like the Eng. *un-* or *mis-*, always with the notion of hard, bad, unlucky, *dys-*; *δυσ-μαής*, ill-disposed, hostile; *δυσ-εντερία* (*δυσ-*, *έντερον*), *dysentery*; *δυσ-πεψία* (*δυσ-*, *πέπτω*, *πέσσω*), *dyspepsia*, *dyspepsy*.

233. *ad*; *ad*; *ἔδ*; *ad*, *ed*; *eat*.

*ἔδ-ω*, *ἐσ-θί-ω*, *ἔσ-θω*, to *eat*; *ἐδ-ωδή*, *ἐδ-ητύς*, *ἐδ-εσμα*, *ἐιδ-απ*, food.

**ad-or** (this word may belong to No. 251), a kind of grain, spelt, [*oats?*]; **ad-ōreus**, pertaining to spelt; **ad-ōrea**, a reward of valor (in early ages this consisted of grain), glory, fame; **ēd-o**, to eat, [*edible*], (compd. w. *ad*, *com*, *ex*, *sub*, *super*); **ēd-ax**, voracious, *edacious*; **in-ēd-ia**, fasting; **ē-sūrio** (*desid.*), to desire to eat, to hunger; **es-ca** (for *ed-ca*), food; **ves-cor** (*vē* [here a strengthening prefix] and the root *ed*), to fill one's self with food, to take food, to eat; **vescus** (contr. fr. *ve* [here a negative prefix] and *cscu*), small, feeble.

**234. sad; sad; ēd; sed, sol; sit.**

**ēē-opai**, to seat one's self, to sit; **ēi-sa**, to make to sit, to seat; **ēd-os**, **ēd-pa**, a seat; **id-prō**, to make to sit down, to found.

**sēd-eo**, to sit, (compd. w. *ad*, *circum*, *de*, *dis*, *in*, *ob*, *per*, *port* [No. 317]. *prae*, *re*, *super*), [*set*, *settle*, *seut*, *sedentary*, *assess*, *assize*, *assiduous*, *possess*, *preside*, *reside*, *supersede*]; **sēd-es**, a seat; **sel-la** (for *sed-la*), a seat, a chair; **sol-ium** (from root *sol*, kindred with *sed*), a chair of state, a throne; **sessio**, a sitting, *session*; **dē-ses**, idle; **dē-sid-ia**, idleness; **in-sid-iae**, an ambush, plot, snare; **in-sid-iosus**, deceitful, *insidious*; **ob-sid-io**, **ob-sid-ium**, a siege; **prae-ses**, sitting before a thing to guard it, protecting, presiding; **prae-ses**, a protector, ruler, president; **prae-sid-ens**, a *president*; **praesidium**, a defence, a garrison; **subsidium**, aid, support, [*subsidiy*, *subsidiary*]; **sīd-o**, to sit down, settle, (compd. w. *ad*, *circum*, *com*, *de*, *in*, *ob*, *per*, *port* [No. 317], *re*, *sub*), [*subsidi*]; **sēd-o**, to allay, calm, check; **sēd-ātus**, calm, *sedate*, [*sedative*]; **sēd-atio**, an allaying.

**235. sad; sad; ēd; sed, sol; go.**

**ōd-ós**, way; **ōd-ίτης**, a traveller; **ōd-είω**, to travel; **ōd-ós**, **oūd-ós**, threshold; **ōd-as**, the ground; **ēd-aφos**, foundation, ground; **περί-odos**, a going round, circuit, *period*.

**sēd-ūlus**, busy, *sedulous*; **sōl-um**, the floor, the ground, *soil*; **sōl-ea**, a covering for the foot, a *sole*, a sandal; **ex-sul?**, **ex-ul?**, an exile; **ex-sūlo?**, **ex-ūlo?** (also ancient form **exsolo**), to be an exile, to exile; **exsilium**, **exilium**, *exile*. *Sedūlus*, *sōlum*, *sōlea*,

*exsul*, *exsūlo*, *exsilium* are all referred by some authorities to No. 234; and by others, *exsul*, *exsūlo*, *exsilium*, together with *praesul* and *consul*, are referred to No. 523.

**236. vid; vid; id, Fιδ; vid; see.**

ειδ-ον (Ep. εἶδον, ἴδ-ον, *Fιδον*), I saw; εἶδ-ομαι, to appear; οἶδ-α, I know (have seen); εἶδος, form, species; εἶδ-ωλον, an image, [*idol*]; Ἄ-ιδ-ης, Α-ἴδ-ης, ἄδης, the god of the lower world, the lower world; ἴσ-τωρ, ἴσ-τωρ, knowing, skilful; ἴσ-τορέω, to inquire; ἴσ-τορία, *history*, *story*; ἴδ-εις, knowing, experienced; ἰδ-άλλομαι, to appear.

vid-eo, to see, (compd. w. in, per, prae, pro, re), [*vision*, *visible*, *invisible*, *prevision*, *provide*, *provision*, *revise*, *revision*]; videlicet (contr. fr. *videre licet*), it is permitted (or easy) to see, evidently, namely; ē-vid-ens, *evident*, manifest; in-vid-ia, *envy*, hatred; in-vid-us, *envious*; in-vid-iōsus, *invidious*, *envious*; prō-vid-entia, foresight, *providence*; prō-vid-us, prō-vid-ens, fore-seeing, *provident*, prudent; prūdens (= *prōvidens*), foreseeing, *prudent*; vitrum (root in *vidco*, to see, as transparent), glass; vitreus, of glass, glassy, *vitreous*; vīso (freq.), to look at attentively, to go in order to look at, to *visit*, (compd. w. in, pro, re), [*revisit*]; vīsito, to see, to visit; visitatio, an appearance, *visitation*.

**237. svid; svid; id, σFιδ; sud (for svid); sweat.**

ιδ-ίω, ιδ-ρώω, to sweat; ἴδ-ος, ιδ-ρός, sweat.

sūd-o, to sweat, (compd. w. de, ex, in, re), [*exude*]; sūd-or, sweat, [*sudorific*].

**238. mad, med; mâ (No. 386); μεδ; mod; measure, place a measure or limit to.** These roots are apparently derived from the shorter roots shown under No. 386.

μέδ-ω, to protect, rule over; μέδ-ομαι, to provide for, think on; μηδ-ομαι, to resolve, contrive; μέδ-οντες, guardians; μησ-τωρ, a counsellor; μηδ-ος, counsel; μέδ-ιμνος, a measure.

mōd-us, measure, manner, *mode*, [*mood*]; mōdo (orig. abl. of *modus*), only, merely, (of time) just now, lately; mōd-ernus

(fr. *modo*), *modern*; **com-mōd-us**, that has a due or proper measure, complete, suitable, convenient, *commodious*, [*com-mode, commodity*]; **com-mōd-um**, convenience, advantage; **mōd-īcus**, having or keeping a proper measure, moderate; **mōd-ulus** (dim.), a small measure, a measure, [*modul*]; **mōd-ūlor**, to measure, *modulate*; **mōd-estus**, keeping due measure, moderate, *modest*; **mōd-ēror**, to fix a measure, set bounds, *moderate*, regulate; **mōd-ius**, **mōd-ium**, a measure, a peck; **mōd-īfico** (*modius, facio*), to limit, regulate, [*modif*y].

239. Greek rt. **μελδ**.

**μελδ-ω**, to *melt*, make liquid, [*smelt*]; **μελδ-ομαι**, to melt, grow liquid.

240. **ad**; —; **ὀδ**; **od**, **ol**; *smell*.

**ὀζ-ω** (pf. **ὀδ-ωδ-α**), to smell (intrans.); **ὀδ-μύ** (**ὀσ-μύ**), a smell, odor; **δυσ-ώδ-ης**, ill-smelling.

**ὀδ-or**, a smell, *odor*; **ὀδ-ōro**, to give a smell or fragrance to, to perfume; **ὀδ-ōror**, to smell at, to smell out, search out, investigate; **ὀδ-ōrārius**, of or for perfuming; **ὀδ-ōrātus**, sweet-smelling; **ὀδ-ōrus**, *odorous*, keen-scented; **ὀl-eo** (**ὀl-o**), to smell (intr. or tr.), (compd. w. *ad*, *ob*, *per*, *re*, *sub*), [*redolent*]; **ὀl-īdus**, emitting a smell; **ὀl-or**, a smell; **ol-fācio** (uncontracted collat. form, *olēfacio*), to cause to smell of, to smell, [*olfactory*].

241. **ὀδoús**, a tooth.

**den-s** (st. *dent*), a *tooth*, [*dentist*]; **dent-io**, to get or ent teeth; **dent-itio**, teething, *dentition*; **dent-ātus**, toothed, *dentated*; **bī-dens** (old form *dividens*), an animal for sacrifice (having two rows of teeth complete), a sheep.

242. **pad**; **pad**; **πεδ**, **ποδ**; **ped**; *tread, go*.

**πέδ-or**, the ground; **πέδ-ίov**, a plain; **πέδ-η**, a fetter; **πέδ-ιλoν** (mostly in pl.), sandals; **πέζ-ός**, on foot; **πέζ-a**, the instep; **ποί's**, foot; **τρί-πους**, three-footed, a *tripod*.

**pes**, a *foot*, [*biped*, *quadruped*, *centiped*, *centipede*]; **pēd-ālis**, of or belonging to the foot, of or belonging to a foot (in

length), [*pēdal*, *pēdal*]; *pēd-es*, one that is or goes on foot, a foot-soldier; *pēd-ester* (adj.), on foot, *pedestrian*; *pēd-ica*, a *fetter* (for the feet); *com-pes*, a fetter or shackle for the feet; *com-pēd-io*, to fetter; *ex-pēd-io*, to extricate, disengage, [*expedient*, *expedite*, *expedition*]; *im-pēd-io*, to entangle, *impede*; *prae-pedio*, to shackle; *pēd-um*, a shepherd's crook; †*trīpus*, a tripod; *pessum* (prob. contracted from *pedis-versum*, toward the feet), to the ground, down; *pessum ire*, to fall to the ground, to perish; *pessum dāre* (less correctly in one word *pessumdāre* or *pessundāre*), to press or dash to the ground, to destroy.

243. *sak*, *ska*, *ski*, *ska-n*, *skan-d*, *ski-d*; *skhad*; *σκεδ*, *σχεδ*, *κεδ*; *scand*; cut, cleave, separate.

*σκεδ-ώνν-μι*, to scatter; *σκιδ-ρα-μαι*, to be spread or scattered; *σκεδ-ᾶσις*, a scattering; *σχέδ-η*, a tablet, a leaf; *σχέδ-ία*, a raft.

*scand-ŭla* (*scind-ŭla*), a shingle.

244. *skidh*?; *k'hid*; *скиδ*, *скиδ*; *scid*, *cid*, *caed*; cut, cleave, separate.

*σχίζ-ω*, to split; *σχίζ-α*, a piece of wood cleft off, (in pl.) firewood; *σχίσ-μα*, a cleft, division, *schism*.

*scind-o* (pf. *scid-i*), to cut, to split, (compd. w. *ab*, *circum*, *com*, *de*, *di*, *ex*, *inter*, *per*, *prae*, *pro*, *re*), [*scissors*, *exscind*, *rescind*]; *caed-o*, to cut, strike, kill, (compd. w. *ad*, *com*, *de*, *dis*, *ex*, *in*, *inter*, *ob*, *prae*, *re*, *sub*, *trans*), [*concise*, *decide*, *incise*, *incisive*, *incision*, *prccise*]; *cae-mentum* (contr. fr. *caedimentum*, fr. *cacdo*), stone as hewn from the quarry, [*cement*]; *cae-lum*, a chisel.

245. *spad*, *spand*; *spand*; *σφαδ*; *fund*; move violently, reel, swing.

*σφαδ-άζω*, to toss the body about, struggle, struggle spasmodically; *σφαδ-ασμός*, a spasm, convulsion; *σφεδ-αρός*, eager, violent; *σφοδ-ρός*, vehement, violent, excessive; *σφόδ-ρα*, exceedingly, violently; *σφερδ-όρη*, a sling; *σφερδ-οράω*, to sling.

fund-a, a sling, a casting-net, a money-bag, [*fund*, n. and vb.]; fūsus?, spindle.

246. ὕδρα, ὕδρος, a water-serpent, *hydra*, [*otter*].

247. vad, ud, und; nd; υδ; und; wet, moisten.

ὑδ-ωρ (st. ὑδарт), *water*, [*hydraulic* (αἰλός, a pipe), *hydrate*, *hydrogen* (rt. γεν), *hydrometer* (μέτρον, measure), *hydrophobia* (φόβος, fear)]; ὑδ-ρία, a water-pitcher; ὑδ-ρέω, to draw or carry water; ὑδ-παίρω, to water, [*hydrant*]; ὤ-υδ-ρος, wanting water, waterless; ὑδ-αρίς, ὑδ-αρός, watery; ὕδ-ερος, ὕδ-ρωψ, *dropsy* (abbreviated from *hydropsy*).

und-a, a wave, water; und-o, to rise in waves, to surge, (compd. w. ab, ex, in), [*undulate*, *abound*, *abundant*, *inundate*, *redound*, *redundant*].

### Θ

dh; dh; θ; sometimes f at the beginning of a word, usually d in the middle of a word.

248. vadh; —; Fεθ; vad; wager, pledge, bail.

ἄ-εθ-λος, ἄθ-λος, ἄ-έθ-λιον, the prize of a contest; ἄθ-λος, a contest; ἄθ-λίω, ἄθ-λεύω, to contend for a prize; ἄθ-λητής, ἄθ-λητήρ, a combatant, prize-fighter, *athlete*, [*athletic*].

vās (gen. *vād-is*), bail, security, *gage*, [A. S. *weald* = pledge, promise, Eng. *wallock*]; vād-īmōnium, a promise secured by bail, security; vād-or, to bind over by bail; praes (*prae*, *vas*), a surety, bondsman (in money matters).

249. idh; indh, idh; αιθ; aed; burn, shine.

αἰθ-ω, to light up, burn; αἰθ-os, a burning heat, fire; αἰθ-ός, burnt, fiery; αἰθ-ων, fiery, burning; αἰθ-ήρ, *ether*, the upper air; αἰθ-ρη, αἰθ-ρα, clear sky, fair weather; αἰθ-οψ (αἰθός, ὄψ), fiery-looking, fiery; Αἰ-θίοψ, an Ethiop, Ethiopian.

**aed-es** (originally fire-place, hearth, altar), a temple, (plur.) a house; **aedi-fico**, to build; **aedi-ficium**, a building, an *edifice*; **aed-ilis**, an *aedile*; **aedilicius**, pertaining to an aedile; **aeditūs** (*aedes, tuor*), a keeper of a temple, temple-warden; **aes-tas**, the summer; **aes-tivus**, of summer; **aes-tivo**, to pass the summer; **aes-tus**, heat; **aes-tuo**, to be warm, to burn; **aes-tuosus**, full of heat, very hot.

**250.** Greek rt. ἀλθ.

ἀλθ-αίνω, ἀλθήσκω, to heal; ἀλθ-ήεις, healing, wholesome.

**251.** Greek rt. ἀθ, ἀνθ.

ἀνθ-os, blossom, flower; ἀνθ-έω, to blossom, bloom; ἀνθ-ηρός, blooming; ἀνθ-έρον, the chin; ἀνθ-έριξ, the beard of an ear of corn; the ear itself; Ἀθήνη (the blooming one), Athene.

**252.** St. εῖθ (σFεθ).

εῖθος, ἥθος, custom, habit, [*ethics, ethical*]; εἶ-ω-θα (pf.), to be accustomed; εἶθ-ίζω, to accustom.

**sūesco**, to become or be accustomed, (compd. w. ad, com, de, in); **consūētūdo**, *custom*; **mansuesco** (*manus, suesco*), (lit. to accustom to the hand), to tame; **mansūētūdo**, tameness, mildness; **desūētūdo**, disuse, *desuetude*; **sōdālis**, a boon-companion.

**253.** **rudh; rudh; ἐρυθ** (ε prothetic); **rud, ruf, rub, rob; red.**

ἐρεϋθ-ω, to make red; ἐρυθ-ρός, *red, rudely, [rust]*; ἐρευθος, redness; ἐρυθρίω, to blush; ἐρυσίβη, mildew.

**rūb-er, rub-rus, rūb-eus, rōb-eus, rōb-ius, rōb-us, red, [ruby]; rūb-eo**, to be red; **sur-rūb-eo** (*sub-rubeo*), to be somewhat red; **rūbē-facio** (*rubeo, facio*), to make red; **rūb-esco** (inch.), to grow red; **rūb-ēdo, rūb-or**, redness; **rūb-ellus** (dim.), reddish; **rūb-us**, a bramble-bush, blackberry-bush; **rūbrīca** (fr. *ruberica*), red earth, the title of a law, the *rubric*; **rōb-igo, rūb-igo**, rust, blight; **rūf-us**, red, red-haired; **Rufus, Rufio**, Roman proper names; **rūf-esco** (inch.), to become reddish; **rū-tilus** (= *rud-tilus*), red, shining; **rū-tilo**, to make red, to be red.

254. **dha**; **dha**; **θα, θη**; **fe, fi**; suckle, suck.

**θῆ-σαι**, to suckle; **θῆ-σθαι**, to milk; **θῆ-σατο**, he sucked; **θη-λή**, teat; **θη-λώ**, **θη-λαμών**, **θη-λάστρια**, a nurse; **τι-θή-νη**, **τίτ-θη**, a nurse; **τίτ-θός**, a *teat*?; **θῆ-λvs**, female; **γαλα-θη-νός**, sucking.

**fello**, to suck; **fē-mina**, a *female*, [*feminine*]; **fi-lius**, a son; **fi-lia**, a daughter, [*filial*]. *Fēmina*, *fīlius*, and *fīlia* may be derived from the root *fu*.

255. Greek rt. **θαF**.

(Dor.) **θα-έομαι**, (Ion.) **θη-έομαι**, Att. **θε-ά-ομαι**, to look on, gaze at; **θαῦ-μα**, a wonder; **θε-ωρία**, a looking at, contemplation, *theory*; **θέ-α**, a view, a sight; **θέᾱ-τρον**, a place for seeing, esp. for dramatic representation, a *theatre*.

256. **dha**; **dha**; **θε**; **da, fa, fa-e**; place, make, do.

**τί-θη-μι**, to place, to make, to *do*, [*deed, deem, doom*]; **θέ-μα**, that which is placed or laid down; **θέ-σις**, a placing, a *thesis*; **θε-σμός**, that which is laid down and established, a rule, a law; **θέ-μις**, that which is laid down and established, law (not as fixed by statute, but) as established by custom; **θε-μέλαι**, **θέ-μελα** (pl.), the foundations, the lowest part; **θή-κη**, a case to put anything in, a chest; **ἀποθήκη**, a storehouse, repository, [*apothecary*].

**ab-do**, to put away, to conceal; **con-do**, to put together, to form, to put away carefully for preservation, to conceal; **in-do**, to put into or upon; **ob-do**, to place at or before; **sub-do**, to place under; **abs-condo**, to put out of sight, conceal carefully, [*abscond*]; **re-condo**, to put back again, to stow away, conceal, [*recondite*]; **conditor**, a maker, builder, founder; **crēdo** (Sk. *grat, grad*, trust and *dha*), to put faith in, to trust, [*credit, creditor, credence, credential, credible, credulous, creed*]; **fām-ŭlus** (masc.), **fām-ŭla** (fem.), a servant; **fām-ilia**, a household establishment, a *family*; **fā-ber**, a maker, a worker (in hard materials), an artificer; **fa-brīca**, the workshop or the business of an artisan; **fa-brīcor**, to make, prepare, [*fabricate*]; **fa-brī-**

cātor, an artificer, a contriver; fāc-io, to make, to do, (compd. [in form -*facio*] w. ad, com, de, ex, in, ob, per, prae, pro, re, sub); fi-o (= *fu-i-o*), to be made, to become; āre-fācio (*arceo, facio*), to make dry, to dry up; assūe-fācio (*assuesco, facio*), to accustom; calē-fācio (*calceo, facio*), to make warm or hot; commone-fācio (*commonesco, facio*), to remind forcibly, to put in mind; con-cālē-facio (*cum, calefacio*), to warm thoroughly; lābē-facio (*lābo, facio*), to make to reel, to shake violently; mādē-fācio (*maulco, facio*), to make wet; pātē-fācio (*puteo, facio*), to make or lay open; tēpē-fācio (*tepeo, facio*), to make moderately warm; af-fic-io, to do something to a person or thing, to treat in any way; con-fic-io, to make thoroughly, to complete; de-fic-io, to make to be away, to make one's self to be away, revolt, fail, [*deficient*]; ef-fic-io, to make out, work out, bring to pass, *effect*; in-fic-io, to put in, dip in a liquid, stain, *infect*; inter-ficio, (to make something to be between the parts of a thing, so as to separate and break it up), to destroy, to kill; of-fic-io, to do over against, to hinder, to oppose; per-fic-io, to make or do completely, to finish; prae-fic-io, to set over, place in authority over; pro-fic-io, to go forward, make progress, [*proficient*]; re-fic-io, to make again, to rebuild; suf-fic-io, to make or cause to be under, to dip, dye, affect, furnish, [*sufficient*]; affectio (adf.), disposition toward, *affection*; af-fec-to (better *adfecto*), (freq.), to strive after, imitate, *affect*, [*affectation*]; fac-to (freq.), to make, to do; fac-tito (freq. fr. *facto*), to make or do frequently, to be wont to make or do; fac-esso (intens.), to do eagerly or earnestly; pro-fic-iscor, (to make, i.e. put one's self forward), to set out, depart, proceed; fāc-ilis, easy to do, easy, *facile*; dif-fic-ilis, (far from easy to do), difficult; fac-ilitas, ease, *facility*; fac-ultas, capability, power, supply, [*faculty*]; dif-fic-ultas, *difficulty*; fac-tum, that which is done, a deed, a *fact*; fac-tor, a maker, doer, [*factor*]; fac-tio, a making, a company of persons, a party, *faction*; fac-tiōsus, seditious, *factious*; fac-inus, a deed, a crime; ef-fic-ax, *efficacious*; prō-fec-to (= *pro facto*), actually, certainly; bēnē-ficus,

generous, *beneficent*; *mālĕ-ficus*, evil-doing, wicked; *aedi-fic-o* (*aedes*, *facio*), to build, build up, *edify*; *ampli-fic-o* (*amplus*, *facio*), to enlarge, *amplify*.

257. *ghan*; *han*; *θεν*; *fend*; beat, strike.

*θείν-ω*, to strike.

†*fend-o*, the primitive word of the compounds, *defendo*, *offendo*, *infensus* and *infestus*; *de-fend-o*, to ward off, repel, *defend*, *fend*, [*defence*, *fence* (n. and. v.), *fender*]; *of-fend-o*, to strike, injure, *offend*; *in-fen-sus*, hostile; *in-fes-tus* (for *infensus*), made unsafe, disturbed, *infested*, that renders unsafe, hostile; *mani-festus* (*manus*, *fendo*, i.e., that one hits with the hand), clear, evident, *manifest*.

258. Greek rt. *θεF*.

*θέ-ω* (*θεύ-σομαι*), to run; *θο-ός*, swift; *θο-άζω*, to move quickly; *βοη-θείος* (*βοή*, *θέω*), hasting to the battle-shout, warlike, helping.

259. *θήρ*, Acol. *φήρ*, *θηρ-ίον*, a wild beast; *θηρ-άω*, to hunt; *θήρ-α*, the chase.

*fēr-us*, wild; *fēr-us*, m., *fēr-a*, f., a wild beast; *ef-fēr-o*, to make wild; *fer-itas*, wildness; *fēr-ox*, wild, bold, *fierce*, [*ferocious*]; *fēr-ōcia*, *fēr-ōcitas*, wild or untamed courage, fierceness, *ferocity*.

260. *dhars*; *dharsh*; *θαρσ*, *θρασ*; *fars*; dare.

*θρασ-ύς*, bold; *θάρσ-os*, boldness, courage; *θαρσ-έω* (*θαρρ-έω*), to be of good courage, [*dare*]; *θαρσ-ύνω*, to encourage.

*fas-tus* (full form *farstus*), scornful contempt, arrogance; *fas-tidium* (for *fasti-ti-dium*), loathing, aversion; *fas-tidiōsus*, (full of disgust or aversion), disdainful, *fastidious*.

261. *dhar*, *dhra*; *dhar*; *θρα*; *fir*, *for*; hold, support, bear up.

*θρή-σασθαι*, to seat one's self, to sit; *θρᾶ-vos*, a bench; *θρῆ-vus*, a footstool; *θρό-vos*, a seat, chair, *throne*.

**fir-mus**, *firm*, strong; **in-fir-mus**, feeble, *infirm*; **fir-mitas**, **fir-mitudo**, firmness; **fir-mo**, to make firm, support, strengthen, (compd. w. ad, com, in, ob), [*affirm, confirm*]; **fir-mātor**, an establisher; **fir-mamentum**, a support, [*firmament*]; **for-tis**, strong, brave, [*fort, fortress, fortify, force, forte*]; **for-titūdo**, strength, firmness, *fortitude*; **frē-tus**, leaning or supported on something, relying upon; **frē-num**, a bridle.

262. Greek rt. **θρε**.

**θρέ-μαι**, to cry aloud; **θρό-os**, a noise; **θρή-ros**, a dirge; **θρηνοδία** (**θρή-ros**, **ᾠδή**), a lament, dirge, *threnode, threnody*; **θόρυ-βος**, a noise.

263. **dhugh-atar**; **duh-i-tā**; **θυγ-ά-τηρ**; —; *daughter*.

264. Primary (Indo-Eur.) form, *dhur, dhvar*. Sk. *dvāra-m*, *dvār*, door.

**θύρ-α**, **θύρ-ετρα**, *door*; **θύρ-ᾱσι**, at the door; **θύρ-ίς**, a window; **θυρ-έος**, a door-stone; **θαυρός**, hinge, axle.

**fōr-is** (more freq. in pl. **fōr-es**), a door; **fōr-is** (adv., an abl. form from an obs. nom. *fora*), out of doors; **fōr-ās** (adv., an acc. form from an obs. nom. *fora*), out through the doors, forth.

265. **dhu**; **dhu**; **th**; **fu**. Of this root the primary meaning is that of a violent movement, and from this spring three modifications: 1. to rush, excite; 2. to smoke, fumigate; 3. to sacrifice.

**θύ-ω**, to rush, to sacrifice; **θύ-ν-ω**, to rush along; **θῦ-ros**, a violent movement onward, an attack; **θύ-ελλα**, a hurricane, whirlwind; **θυ-ι-άς**, **θυ-άς**, a mad or inspired woman, a Bacchante; **θυ-μός**, the soul, courage, passion, feeling; **θῦ-μα**, **θῦ-σία**, a sacrifice; **θύ-ος**, a sacrifice, incense; **θῦ-ήεις**, smoking or smelling with incense, fragrant; **θῦ-μος**, **θῦ-μον**, *thyme*.

**fū-mus**, smoke, *fume*, [*dust*]; **fū-mēus**, smoky; **fū-mīdus**, **fū-mōsus**, full of smoke, smoky; **fū-mo**, to smoke, steam, *fume*; **fū-mīgo** (*fūmus*, *ago*), to smoke, *fumigate*; **suf-fi-o**, **sub-fi-o** (*fio* = **θύω**), to fumigate, scent; **suf-fi-tio**, fumigation; **suf-fi-men**, **suf-fi-mentum**, fumigation, incense; **fē-teo** (less correctly

foeteo, faeteo), to have an ill smell, to stink; *fē-tīdus* (*faetidus*, *foetidus*), that has an ill smell, stinking, *fetid*; *foe-dus*, foul, filthy; *foe-do*, to make foul, to defile, disfigure; *fū-nus*, a funeral procession, burial, *funeral*.

266. *sku*, *kudh*; *gudh*; *κνθ*; *end*; cover, conceal.

*κεῖθ-ω*, to cover, hide; *κεῖθ-ος*, *κευθ-μῶν*, a hiding-place.

*cus-tos* (= *cud-tos*), a guard; *cus-tōdia*, a guarding, *custody*, a guard; *cus-tōdio*, to watch over, to guard.

267. *μσθός*, pay, [*meed*].

268. *vadh*; *vadh*; *ῶθ*; *od*; thrust, strike, beat.

*ῶθ-έω*, to thrust, push; *Εν-οσί-χθων*, *Ἐννοσίγαιος*, Earth-shaker (epithet of Poseidon).

*ōd-i*, to hate; *ōd-ium*, hatred, *odium*; *ōd-iosus*, hateful, *odious*.

269. *οῦθ-αρ*, an udder.

*ūb-er*, a teat, an *udder*, [*exuberant*].

270. *bhandh*; *bandh*; *πενθ*; —; join, bind, [*bond*, *band*].

*παιθ-ερός*, a father-in-law, brother-in-law, son-in-law; *πενθ-ερά*, a mother-in-law; *πείσ-μα*, a rope.

271. *bbandh*; *bandh*; *πιθ*; *fid*; join, bind, unite, trust.

*πείθ-ω*, to persuade; *πείθ-ομαι*, to obey; *πέ-πισθ-α*, trust (vb.); *πίσ-τις*, faith; *πιθ-ώ*, persuasion, persuasiveness; *πεί-σα*, obedience.

*fid-es*, trust, *faith*, [*affiance*, *affidavit*]; *fid-ēlis*, faithful; *fid-ēlitas*, faithfulness, *fidelity*; *Fid-ius*, a surname of Jupiter; *Dius Fidius*, the god of truth; *medius fidius*, by the god of truth, most certainly; *per-fid-us* (*per*, *fides*), faithless; *per-fid-iōsus*, full of perfidy, *perfidious*; *fid-us*, faithful; *fid-o*, to trust; *con-fid-o*, to trust confidently, *confide* in, [*confident*, *confidant*]; *dis-fid-o*, to distrust; [*diffident*, *defy*]; *foed-us*, a league, compact, [*federal*]; *foed-ēro*, to establish by treaty; *foed-erātus*, leagued together, *federate*.

272. —; **budh**; **πυθ**; —; awake, inquire, perceive, know.

**πυθ-άνομαι**, **πεύθ-ομαι**, to ask, inquire; **πύσ-τις**, **πεῦ-σις**, an asking; **πύσ-μα**, a question; **πευθ-ήν**, an inquirer.

273. **bhu**, **bhu-dh**; **budh**; **πυθ**, **πυνδ**; **fund**; grow.

**πυθ-μήν**, the bottom, the stock of a tree; **πύνδ-αξ**, the bottom of a vessel.

**fund-us**, the bottom of anything, the soil, a farm; **fund-o**, to lay the bottom or foundation of a thing, to *found*; **fund-āmentum**, foundation, [*fundamental*]; **prō-fund-us**, (having the bottom forward, i.e., at some distance off), deep, *profound*.

## II

**p**; **p**, **ph**; **π**; **p**.

274. **ἀπό**, from, away from; **ἄψ**, back, back again.

**ap**, **af**, **ab**, (**av**) **au-**, **ā**, **ǣ**, **aps**, **abs**, **as-**, from, away from, by, [*off*, *of*].

275. **rap**, **rup**; —; **ῥαπ**; **rap**; seize.

**ῥαπ-υιαί**, the Snatchers, the storm-winds (personified), (in later mythology) the *Harpies*; **ῥαπ-η**, a bird of prey; **ῥαπ-αξ** (adj.), robbing; **ῥαπ-αξ** (subst.), rapine, a robber; **ῥαπ-ἄλέος**, grasping, greedy; **ῥαπ-άζω**, to snatch away, seize, plunder; **ῥαπ-άγη**, a hook, a rake; **ῥαπ-αγή**, rapine, robbery, booty.

**ῥᾶp-io**, to seize and carry off, (compd. w. **ab**, **ad**, **com**, **de**, **di**, **e**, **prae**, **pro**, **sub**), [*rap?*, *rape?*, *reave* (obs.), *bereave*, *rob*, *rapture*, *ravage*, *ravish*]; **ῥᾶp-ax**, grasping, *rapacious*; **ῥᾶp-ācitas**, *rapacity*; **ῥᾶp-īdus**, tearing away, fierce, tearing or hurrying along, swift, *rapid*; **ῥᾶp-īna**, robbery, pillage, *rapine*, [*raven*, *ravin*, *ravenous*, *ravine*]; **rap-tor**, a robber; **rap-tus**, a carrying off, plundering, abduction; **rap-tim** (adv.), by snatching or hurrying away, suddenly, hurriedly.

276. *ἀρπ-η*, a sickle.

*sarp-o*, to cut off, prune; *sar-mentum*, the thing lopped or pruned, twigs.

277. *var*, *val*; —; *Ἑλπ*; *vol(u)p*; hope, desire.

The root in Greek and Latin is connected with the shorter form in No. 525.

*ἐλπ-ω*, to make to hope; *ἐλπ-ομαι*, to hope; *ἐλπ-ίς*, hope; *ἐλπ-ωρή*, hope; *ἐλπ-ίζω*, to hope.

*vōlūp* (shortened for *volūpis*), agreeably; *vōlup-tas*, pleasure; *vōlup-tuōsus*, full of pleasure, [*voluptuous*].

278. *ἐμπί-ς*, a gnat.

*ἄπις*, *āpes*, a *bee*; *ἄπι-cūla*, a little bee; *ἄπι-ārius*, relating to bees; *ἄπι-ārium*, a bee-house, bee-hive, *apiary*.

279. *ἐπί*, upon, to, toward.

*ob* (old form *obs*), toward, at, before, on account of; *ἄπud*, with, near.

280. *ἐπτά*, seven; *ἑβδομος*, seventh.

*septem*, *seven*; *septĭmus*, *septĭmus*, seventh; *Septem-ber*, *September* (the seventh month of the Roman year, reckoning from March); *sept-ēni*, seven each, seven; *sept-ies*, seven times; *septuāginta* (for *septunū-ginta*, *septem-decenta*), seventy, [*Septuagint*].

281. *sarp*; *sarp*; *έρπ*; *serp*, *rep* (for *srep*); creep, go with an even motion along the ground.

*έρπ-ω*, to creep, to move slowly; *έρπ-ύζω*, to creep, crawl; *έρπ-ετόν*, a creeping thing, a beast.

*serp-o*, to creep, crawl; *serp-ens*, creeping, crawling; *serp-ens*, a *serpent*; *rēp-o* (*serp* = *srep* = *rep*), to creep, (compd. w. *ad*, *com*, *de*, *in*, *ob*, *per*, *pro*, *sub*); *rep-tilis*, creeping, *reptile*; *rep-to* (freq.), to creep.

282. Greek rt. *λαμπ*.

*λάμπ-ω*, to shine; *λαμπ-άς*, a torch, [*lamp*]; *λαμπ-ρός*, bright.

lanterna, laterna, a *lantern*, lamp, torch; limp-idus, clear, bright, *limpid*.

283. rup; lup; λυπ; rup; break, trouble.

λυπ-ρός, wretched, painful; λύπ-η, pain, grief; λύπ-έω, to pain, distress; λύπ-ηρός, painful.

rump-o, to break, break asunder, (compd. w. ab, com, di, e, inter, intro, in, ob, per, prae, pro), [*rupture, abrupt, corrupt, eruption, interrupt, irruption*].

284. Greek rt. νεπ.

ἀ-νεψ-ίος, a first cousin, any cousin; νέπ-οδες, offspring, descendants.

neṗ-os, a grandson, spendthrift, *nephew*, [*nepotism*]; neptis, a granddaughter.

285. pak, pag; παγ; pag, pac; bind fast.

πήγ-νυμι (ἐ-πάγ-ην), to make fast, to fix; πήγ-μα, anything fastened or joined together; πηγ-ός, firm, strong; πάγ-os, a firm-set rock; πάγ-os, πάχ-νη, παγ-ετός, frost; πάγ-η, anything that fixes or holds fast, a trap; πάσσ-αλος, a peg, a nail.

pa-n-g-o (old form păco, pago), to fix, record, determine (compd. w. com, in, ob, re), [*impinge, impact*]; păc-iscor, păc-isco (old form păco), to make a bargain or agreement; pac-tum, an agreement, compact, *pact*; pax (orig. an agreement, treaty), *peace*, [*appease*]; păc-o, to make peaceful, to pacify; păci-fico, to make a peace, to *pacify*; păci-ficus, peace-making, *pacific*; păg-us, (prop. a place with fixed boundaries), a district, the country; păg-ānus, of or belonging to the country or to a village, civil, (in eccl. Latin) heathen, pagan; păg-ānus (subst.), a countryman, a civilian, (in eccl. Latin) a heathen, a *pagan*; păg-īna, a *page*; com-păg-es, com-păg-o, a connection, joint, structure; prǔ-păg-o, to fasten or fix forward or down, to set slips, *propagate*, prolong; prǔ-păg-o, a layer, a setting, offspring; pā-lus, pā-lum, a stake; pig-nus, a pledge; pig-nero, to give as a pledge; pęc-u, (the thing fastened up), a head of the larger cattle, cattle of all kinds, sheep, money; pęc-us

(*ŭdis*), a head of cattle of any kind; *pēc-us* (*ŏris*), the larger cattle, a herd, cattle of all kinds, animals; *pec-ŭnia* (fr. *pccus*; "omnis pecuniae pecus fundamentum," Var.), property, money; *pec-ŭniaris*, of or belonging to money, *pecuniary*.

286. *pu*, —, —, —, strike.

*παί-ω*, to strike.

*pāv-io*, to beat, strike; *pāv-imentum*, (the thing beaten or rammed down), a hard floor, a *pavement*; *pāv-imento*, to cover with a pavement, to pave; *de-pŭv-io*, to strike, beat.

287. *παλ-άμη*, the palm of the hand, the hand.

*pal-ma*, the *palm* of the hand, the hand, the blade of an oar, the *palm-tree*, [*palmy*]; *pal-mus*, the palm of the hand; *pal-mŭla* (dim.), palm of the hand, oar-blade; *pal-metum*, a palm-grove; *pal-mes*, a young branch or shoot of a vine.

288. *παρά*, *παραί*, *πάρ*, *πά*, (w. gen.) from the side of, (w. dat.) at the side of, (w. acc.) to the side of.

*per*, through, throughout, by means of.

289. *pa*; *pa*; *πα*; *pa*; nourish, protect.

*πα-τήρ*, a father; *πα-τριά*, lineage, a clan; *πατρι-άρχης*, the father or chief of a clan, a *putriarch*; *πατριώτης*, a fellow-countryman, [*patriot*].

*pā-ter*, a *father*; *pā-ternus*, *pā-trītus*, *pā-tricus*, *pā-trius*, of or belonging to one's father, *paternal*; *pā-tria*, one's fatherland, native country; *pā-trimonium*, an estate inherited from a father, a *patrimony*; *parrīcīda* (for *patricīda* from *pater*, *cucdo*), the murder of a father, a *parricide*, a murderer; *pa-truus*, a father's brother; *pa-truēlis*, a cousin on the father's side; *pā-trōnus*, a protector, defender, *patron*; *pa-trōcinor*, to protect; *pāpa*, a father, *papa*, (in eccl. writers) a spiritual father, a bishop.

290. *πάτο-ς*, a path; *πατέ-ω*, to walk, tread.

*pons*, a bridge.

291. **pa**; **pa**; **πα, πατ**; **pa, pen**; nourish, protect.

**πατ-έομαι**, to eat; **ἄ-πασ-τος**, not having eaten.

**pa-sco**, to nourish, support by food; **pa-scor**, to feed upon; **pascuus**, of or for pasture, grazing; **pascuum**, **pastūra**, a *pasture*; **pas-tor**, a feeder, feeder of cattle, shepherd, *pastor*; **pas-torālis**, of or belonging to shepherds, *pastoral*; **pas-tus**, feeding, food; **pā-bŭlum**, food, fodder; **pā-bulor**, to seek for food, to forage, to feed; **pā-bulātor**, a forager, a herdsman; **pā-nis**, bread; **pěn-us**, food, food stored within a place (perhaps through the intermediate idea of storing food within, the root "*pen*" acquired the meaning "*within*"); **Penātes**, the Penates, (deities of the interior of the house), guardian deities of the household and of the state; **pěn-es**, with, in the possession or power of; **pěn-ětro**, to put into, enter, *penetrate*.

292. **pava**; —; st. **παυ**; **pau**; little.

**παύ-ω**, to make to end or cease, [*pause*]; **παύ-ομαι**, to cease from; **παῦ-λα**, **παυ-σολή**, a rest, an end; **παῦ-ρος**, small, few.

**pau-cus**, small, little, (pl.) *few*; **pau-citas**, fewness, *paucity*; **pau-cŭlus**, very small, (pl.) very few; **pau-lus**, **paullus**, little, small; **pau-lum**, (adv.), a little, somewhat; **pau-lō** (advbl. abl.), by a little, somewhat; **pau-lātim**, by little and little, by degrees; **pau-lisper**, for a little while; **pau-per** (adj.), poor; **pau-per** (subst.), a poor person, [*pauper*]; **pau-pertas**, *poverty*; **pau-pĕries** (poet. and in post Ang. prose for *paupertas*), poverty; **pa-rum** (adv.), too little, little.

293. **πελλός**, **πελός**, **πελιός**, **πελιδνός**, dark-colored, dusky, livid; **πολ-ιός**, gray.

**pal-leo**, to be or look pale; **pal-lesco** (inch.), to grow or turn pale; **ex-pal-lesco** (inch.), to grow or turn very pale; **pal-lidus**, *pallid*, *pale*, [*fallow*]; **pal-lor**, paleness, *pallor*; **pul-lus**, dark-colored, dusky; **pul-lātus**, clothed in soiled or black garments; **liveo** (for *pliveo*), to be of a bluish or lead color; **liv-idus**, of a leaden color, blue, *livid*; **ob-liv-iscor** (*ob*, *liveo*, to have the

mind darkened), to forget; **ob-liv-io**, forgetfulness, *oblivion*; **obliv-iōsus**, forgetful, *oblivious*.

294. **πέλ-λα**, a hide, leather; **ἐρυσί-πελας** (*ἐρυθρός*, *πέλλα*), inflammation of the skin, *crysipelas*; **ἐπι-πολή**, a surface.

**pel-lis**, a skin, hide (of a beast) whether on the body or taken off, a *pelt*, a *fell*.

295. Greek rt. **πεν**, want, toil.

**πέν-ομαι**, to work, toil, be poor or needy; **πέν-ης**, **πει-ιχρός**, poor, needy; **πει-ία**, poverty; **πεν-έιται**, serfs; **πόν-ος**, work, esp. hard work, toil; **πον-έω**, to work hard, toil, distress; **πον-ηρός**, toilsome, troublesome, bad; **πείν-α**, hunger.

**pēn-ūria**, **paen-ūria**, want, *penury*.

296. **par**; **par**; **περ**, **πορ**; **per**, **por**; pierce, go through, go over, carry over.

**περά-ω**, to drive right through, to pass through or over; **πόρος**, a means of passing, a way; **πόρ-θμος**, a ferry; **πορ-έω**, to make to go, to convey, (pass. to be made to go, to go); **πορ-ίζω**, to carry, to procure; **ἐμ-πορ-ος**, a passenger, a merchant; **ἐμ-πόρ-ιον**, a trading-place, *emporium*; **ἐμ-πορ-ικός**, commercial; **πείρ-α**, a trial, attempt; **πειρ-άω**, to attempt, [*pirate*]; **ἄ-πειρ-ος** (*ἄ*, *πείρα*), without trial or experience of, ignorant of.

**por-ta**, a gate; **por-ticus**, a colonnade, *porch*, *portico*; **por-tus**, a harbor, *port*; **ex-pěr-ior**, to try, prove, attempt; **ex-pěr-ientia**, a trial, *experience*; **ex-pěr-imentum**, a proof, *experiment*; **pěr-itus**, experienced, skilful; **pěr-icūlum**, trial, danger.

297. **πέρᾱ** (adv.), beyond; **πέρᾱρ** (adv.), on the other side, across; **περαίν-ω**, to bring to an end; **περαιῖος**, on the farther or other side; **πέρᾱ-τος** (adj.), on the farther or opposite side; **περά-τη** (sc. *χώρα*), land on the farther or opposite side; **πέρας**, **πεῖραρ**, **πεῖρας**, an end, a goal; **ἄ-πειρος** (*ἄ*, *πείρας*, *πέρας*), **ἄ-πειρ-έσιος**, (poet. *ἄ-περ-είσιος*), boundless, immense.

298. **περά-ω** (orig. identical with No. 296), to export beyond sea for sale, to sell; **πι-πρά-σκω** (shortened from *πι-περά-σκω*,

reduplicated from *περάω*), to sell (often in pass., to be sold, esp. for exportation); *πέρ-ινημι* (poet. mostly Ep. for *πιπράσκω*), to export for sale, to sell; *πρί-αμαι*, to buy; *πρᾶ-σις*, a selling, sale; *πρα-τήρ*, *πρα-τίας*, a seller; *πόρ-ινη*, a prostitute.

299. *περί* (prep.), round, about, all around; *περί* (adv.), around, above, exceedingly, very; *περί* (in comp.), around, above, very; *πέριξ* (strengthened for *περί*), round about; *περισσός*, prodigious, extraordinary; *-περ* (encl. particle), very much, however much.

*per-* (before adjectives), very; *per-magnus*, very great.

300. These words are probably connected with No. 293.

*πηλός*, clay, earth, mud; *πήλ-ῖνος*, of clay; *προ-πηλακ-ίζω*, to bespatter with mud, to treat with contumely.

*pǎ-lus*, a swamp.

301. These words are probably connected with No. 295.

*πήνος*, *πήνη*, the woof, (pl.) the web; *πην-ίον*, the quill or spool on which the bobbin is wound for weaving; *πην-ίζομαι*, to reel, to weave; *πηνίτις* (fem.), the weaver.

*pannus*, a cloth, a garment; *panus*, the thread wound upon the bobbin in a shuttle.

302. *pi*; *pi*; *πi*; *pi*; swell, be fat.

*πί-ων*, *πι-ᾶρός*, *πι-ερός*, *πι-ἄλέος*, fat, plump, (of soil) rich; *πίαρ*, *πιμελής* (subst.), fat; *πι-αίνω*, to fatten.

*opīmus* (?), rich.

303. *πίλος*, wool or hair wrought into *felt*, anything made of felt, esp. a felt cap.

*pilleus*, *pilleum*, *pileus*, a felt cap or hat.

304. *par*, *pal*; *par*; *πλα*, *πλε*; *ple*; fill.

*πί-μ-πλη-μι* (inf. *πιμ-πλά-ναι*), to fill; *πλήθω*, to be full; *πλέ-ος*, *πλεῖ-ος*, *πλέ-ως*, *πλή-ρης*, full; *πλη-θύς*, *πλη-θος*, a throng, a crowd; *πλοῦ-τος*, wealth.

‡pleo, to fill, fulfil, (compd. w. com, de, ex, in, ob, re, sub), [*complete, deplete*, (adj.) *replete, supply*]; com-plē-mentum, a complement, [*compliment*]; ex-plē-tivus, serving to fill out, *expletive*; im-plē-mentum, a filling up, [*implement*]; sup-plē-mentum, a supply, a *supplement*; plē-nus, full, [*plenary, replenish*]; plebs, plebes, the common people, the *plebeians*; po-pūlu-s, a *people*, the people; po-pūl-āris, of or belonging to the people, *popular*; pūb-līcus, (contr. from *pōpūlicus*, from *pōpūlus*), *public*; pūblīce, on the part of the state; pūb-līco, to seize and adjudge to the public use, to confiscate; pūb-līcānus (subst.), a tax-gatherer, a *publican*; mānī-pūl-us (*manus, pleo*), a handful, a small handle, a company, a *maniple*, [*manipulate*].

305. plak; —; πλαγ (for πλακ), πλαγ; plag, plang; strike, beat. πλήσσω (ἐ-πλήγ-ην, ἐξ-ε-πλάγ-ην), to strike; πλαγ-ή, a blow; πλάζω, to strike, drive off, make to wander.

plang-o, to strike; plang-or, a striking, beating, lamentation; planc-tus, a striking, beating; plāg-a, a blow; plec-to, to strike.

306. plu; plu; πλυ, πλε, πλεF; plu. This root denotes movement in water and of water, under four main heads: float, sail, flow, rain.

πλέ-ω, to sail; πλό-ος, a voyage; πλω-τός, floating, fit for sailing; πλω-τήρ, a sailor; πλύν-ω, to wash; πλύ-μα, water in which something has been washed; πλύν-τός, washed; πλυν-τήρ, πλύν-ός, a trough, tank.

πλῦ-o (usu. impers.), to rain; πλῦn-ius, causing or bringing rain; πλῦn-ia, rain; πλῦn-iālis, πλῦn-iātīcus, of or belonging to rain; lin-ter, (old Latin, *lunter* = *plunter*), a boat.

307. pneu, plu; —; πνυ, πνε; plu, pul; blow, breathe.

πνέ-ω, to blow, breathe; πνεῦ-μα, wind, air, breath, spirit; πνευ-ματικός, of or belonging to wind or air, *pneumatic*; πνο-ή, a blowing, a blast; πνεύ-μων, πλεύ-μων, the lungs; πνευ-μονία, a disease of the lungs, *pneumonia*; πέ-πνῦ-μαι (old Epic perf. pass. of πνέω, with pres. sense), to have breath or soul, to be wise; πε-πνυ-μένος, πῦν-τός, wise, discreet; πῦν-τή, under-

standing; *ποι-πνύ-ω*, to be out of breath, to puff, to bustle about.

*pul-mo* (= *plu-mon*), a lung, (pl.) the lungs; *pul-moneus*, of or belonging to the lungs, *pulmonic*; *pul-monārius*, pertaining to the lungs, *pulmonary*.

308. *πα, πυ, πο; πᾶ; πο, πι; πο, βί*; drink.

*πί-νω*, to drink; *πο-τός* (adj.), drunk, for drinking; *πο-τόν* (subst.), drink; *πό-τος*, a drinking, a drinking-bout; *πό-σις*, a drinking, drink; *πό-μα*, *πῶ-μα*, a drink; *πό-της*, a drinker; *πο-τήριον*, a drinking-cup; *πῖ-ρον*, liquor made from barley, beer; *πι-πί-σκω*, to give to drink; *πί-σος* (prob. used only in the plural), meadows; *πί-σα*, *πί-στρα*, a drinking-trough, drink.

*pō-tus*, *pō-tio*, a drinking, a drink, a *potion*; *pō-tor*, a drinker, a drunkard; *pō-to*, to drink (usually from passion, habit, etc.), to tittle, (compd. w. *e*, *prae*, *per*); *pō-tatio*, a drinking, a *potution*; *pō-cŭlum*, a drinking-vessel, cup, bowl; *βί-βο*, to drink (from natural thirst), (compd. w. *com*, *e*, *in*, *per*, *prae*), [*im-bibe*]; *βί-βŭ-lus*, drinking readily, *bibulous*; *im-bŭ-o* (a sort of causative to *imbibo*), to cause to drink in, to fill, to *imbue*.

309. *ποι-μήν*, a shepherd. This word is to be traced to the root *πα*, meaning *protect*.

310. *πυ; πυ; ποι; πυ*; cleanse, purify.

*ποι-νή*, a penalty; *ᾶ-ποι-ρα* (pl.), a ransom, recompense, penalty.

*pŭ-tus*, purified, pure; *pŭ-to*, (lit. to clean, cleanse, trim, prune, [in this lit. sense very rare]), (very freq. in the trop. sense) to make clear, set in order, reckon, compute, consider; *am-pŭ-to*, to cut around, to cut off, [*amputate*]; *com-pŭ-to*, to reckon, *compute*; *dē-pŭ-to*, to prune, consider, (in late Latin) to destine, allot, [*depute*, *deputy*, *deputation*]; *dis-pŭ-to*, to calculate, consider well, discuss, *dispute*; *ex-pŭ-to*, to prune, consider well, comprehend; *inter-pŭ-to*, to prune out here and there; *re-pŭ-to*, to count over, compute, reflect upon, [*repute*, *reputation*, *reputable*]; *pŭ-tāmen*, prunings, waste; *pŭ-tātor*,

a pruner; **pū-rus**, clean, *pure*, [*puritan*]; **im-pū-rus**, unclean, *impure*; **pū-ri-fico** (*purus, facio*), to cleanse, *purify*; **pū-rītas**, cleanness, *purity*; **purgo** (contr. for *purigo*, from *purum, ago*), to cleanse, *purge*; **ex-purgo**, to purge completely, [*expurgate*]; **pur-gātio**, a cleansing, *purgation*; **pur-gātor**, a cleanser; **pur-gatorius**, cleansing, purgative, *purgatory*; †**poena**, expiation, *penalty*, [*penal*]; **pū-nio** (arch. from *poe-nio*), to punish; **im-pūnītas**, *impunity*; **pae-niteo** (less correctly *poe-niteo*), to cause to repent, to *repent*, [*penitent*]; **pae-nītet** (less correctly *poenītet*), it repents one, etc., i.e., I, you, etc., *repent*; **pae-nitentia**, *repentance, penitence*.

311. This group is related to No. 304.

**πολι-s**, a city; **πολί-της**, a citizen; **πολίτεια**, citizenship, administration, civil *polity*, [*policy, police*]; **πολιτικός**, civil, *political*, [*politic, politics*]; **μητρόπολις** (*μήτηρ, πόλις*), the mother-state, the mother-city, a *metropolis*; **κοσμοπολίτης** (*κόσμος* [world], *πολίτης*), a citizen of the world, a *cosmopolitan*.

312. **par, pal; par; πλε; ple**; fill (connected with No. 304).

**πολύ-s** (by stem *πολλο*), much, [*poly-*, in compds., e.g., *polysyllable*]; **πλε-ί-ων**, more, [*pleonasm*]; **πλήν**, besides.

**plūs** (= *ple[i]os*), more, [*plus*]; old Latin form **plous** (= *plo[i]os*), more; **plū-rīmus** (= old Latin *plo-irūmus* = *plo-isimus*), very much, (pl.) very many; old Latin **pli-sīmus** (= *ple-isimus*), very much; **plu-rālis**, relating to more than one, *plural*; **plē-rus**, very many, a very great part; **plē-rusque** (a strengthened form from *plerus*), very many, the most, (rare in sing., freq. in pl.).

313. **par; —; πορ; par**; place, make, perform, do.

**ε-πορ-ων**, brought to pass, gave; **πέ-πω-ται**, it has been fated; **πορ-εύω**, to offer, prepare.

**pār-o(?)**, to prepare (compd. w. *ad, com, prae, re, se*), [*prepare, repair, separate*]; **im-pēr-o(?)**, [*in, paro*], to command, [*imperative*]; **im-pēr-ium(?)**, a command, authority, dominion, *empire*, [*imperial*]; **pro-pērus**, quick, speedy; **pro-pēro**, to hasten;

**pār-io**, to bring forth, to produce; **a-pěr-io** (*ab, pario*), (lit. to get from), to uncover, to open; **o-pěr-io** (*ob, pario*), (lit. to get for, put upon), to cover, conceal; **pār-ens**, a *parent*; **par-tūrío** (*desid.*), to desire to bring forth, to bring forth; **par-tūritío**, *parturition*; **vīpera** (*civus, pārio*), (lit. that brings forth living young), a *viper*; **pars**, a *part*, [*parboil*, (prob. from *part* and *boil*), *partake, partial, partner*]; **par-ticūla**, a small part, a *partiele*; **par-ticūlaris**, of or concerning a part, *particular*; **par-tio**, to divide, (compd. w. *dis, in*); **particeps** (*pars, capio*), sharing; **particeps** (*subst.*), a partaker; **participium**, a sharing, (in gram.) a *participle*; **participo**, to share, to *participate*; **ex-pers** (*ex, pars*), having no part in, destitute of; **por-tio**, a share, *portion*; **por-to** (probably belongs here, though by some it is connected with *fēro*), to carry, (compd. w. *abs, ad, com, de, ex, in, prae, re, sub, trans*), [*comport, deport, deportment, export, import, report, support, transport*]; **pār-ēo** (*intrans. form of pārō*, to make ready, and of *pario*, to bring forth; hence, to be ready, be at hand), to come forth, *appear*, appear (as a servant), obey, (compd. w. *ad, com*), [*apparent*].

**314.** Indo-Eur. rt. **pa**; guard, protect.

**πόσι-ς** (for **πότι-ς**), a husband; **πότη-ρια** (*fem.*), revered; **δεσ-πότη-ης**, a master, a *despot*; **δέσ-ποινα**, mistress; **δεσ-πόσυνος**, of or belonging to the master or lord; **δεσ-πόζ-ω**, to be lord or master.

**pōt-is**, powerful, able; **pōt-ior**, more powerful, preferable; **pōt-ior**, to become master of, acquire, possess; **com-pos** (*com, potis*), partaking of, possessing, sharing in; **impos** (*in, potis*), not master of, not possessed of; **possum** (*potis, sum*), to be able, [*possible, power*]; **pot-ens**, able, powerful, *potent*; **pot-entia**, might, power, *potency*, [*potential*]; **pot-estas**, ability, power; **ut-pōte**, as namely, inasmuch as.

**315.** Greek rt. **πρα**.

**πύμ-πρη-μι** (*inf. πυμ-πρά-ναι*), to burn; **πρή-θω**, to blow up, blow out, blow into a flame, *intr. to blow*; **ἔ-πρη-σεν** (*Hom.*), blew, caused to stream; **πρη-δών**, an inflammation; **πρη-σ-τήρ**, a flash of lightning, a hurricane; **πρη-μαίνω**, to blow hard.

316. **pra**; **pra**; **προ**, **πρω**, **πρι**; **pra**, **pro**, **pri**; before.

**πρό**, before; **πρό-τερος** (compar.), before (in place, time, or rank); **πρῶ-τος** (sup. contr. fr. **πρότατος**), first, foremost; **πρό-μος**, the foremost man, a chief; **πρύ-ταρις**, a prince, a president; **πρίν** (= **προ-υ**, **προ-ιον**), before, before that; **πρω-τή**, early, early in the day; **πρό-ην**, lately, day before yesterday; **πρό-σσω**, **πρό-σω**, **πρό-σσω**, **πρό-σσω**, forwards, far.

**prae** (= **pra-i**, loc.), before, [*pre-*, e.g., *predetermine*]; **prae-ter** (*prae*, with the demonstr. suffix *-ter*), past, by, beyond, before; **prae-postērus**, the last part foremost, reversed, perverted, *preposterous*; **prae-stō** (adv., a sup. form from *prae*), at hand, ready; **prī-mus**, the first, foremost, [*prime*, *prim*, *primer*, *primitive*, *primary*]; **princeps** (*primus*, *cipio*), first, chief; **principālis**, first, *principal*; **principātus**, the first place, pre-eminence, dominion; **principium**, a beginning; **prī-or**, former, *prior* (adj.), [*priority*, *prior* (subst.), *priory*]; **pris-ens** (for *prīus-ens*, a comparative form), of or belonging to former times, ancient; **pris-tīnus** (for *prīus-tīnus*, a comparative form), former, *pristine*; **prī-dem**, a long time ago, long since; **prī-die**, on the day before; **pran-dium** (Sk. *pra*), a late breakfast, luncheon, a meal; **pran-deo**, to take breakfast, to eat; **pran-sus**, that has breakfasted or fed; **pran-sor**, one that eats breakfast, a guest; **prō** (perhaps old abl. form, of which *prae* is the loc.) (adv.), according, just as; **prō** (prep.), before, in front of, for; **prō-pě**, adv. and prep. (*pro* and dem. suffix *-pe*), near, nearly; **prō-pior** (adj. compar. from obs. *propis*), nearer; **proxīmus** (*proxīmus*), nearest, next, [*proximate*, *proximity*]; **prōpě-diem**, at an early day, very soon; **prōpě-modum**, **prōpě-mōdo** (*prope*, *modus*), nearly, almost; **prō-pītius**, favorable, *propitious*; **prō-pītio**, to *propitiate*; **prō-pinquus**, near, neighboring, related; **prō-pinquitas**, nearness, *propinquity*, relationship; **propter** (contr. for *propiter*), (adv.) near, (prep.) near, on account of; **proprīus**(?), one's own, *proper*; **prō-nus**, turned forward, bending down, *prone*; **prūīna** (for *provīna*), (the thing belonging to the early morning), hoar-frost; **por-ro**, forward, further on; **reciprōcus**(?) (perhaps

from *reque proque*, back and forth), turning back the same way, alternating, *reciprocal*.

317. προ-ρί (πο-ρί), πρό-ς (πό-ς), (w. gen.) from, (w. dat.) by, (w. acc.) to; προσ-θε(ν), (adv.), before.

po (old Latin prep. port), inseparable prep., a prefix denoting power or possession, or that renders emphatic the meaning of a verb; polleo (po, valco), to be strong; polliceor (port, liccor), (lit. to bid or offer largely), to offer, promise; pos-sideo (port, sideo), to be master of, possess; possido (causat. of possideo), to take possession of; pō-no (for posno, posino, from port, sino), to put or set down, to place, (compd. w. ante, ad, circum, com, contra, de, dis, ex, in, inter, ob, post, prae, pro, re, se, sub, super, trans), [positive, position, apposite, apposition, compose, composite, composition, deponent, depose, dispose, expose, impose, interpose, oppose, postpone, prepositive, preposition, propose, proposition, repose, suppose, superpose, superposition, transpose, transposition].

318. spju, spu; shtiv; πτu, πτt; spu; spit.

πτύ-ω, to spit; πτύ-αλον, spittle; πτύτ-ίζω, to spit frequently, spurt; ψύττ-ω, to spue.

spū-o, to spit, spew, spue, (compd. w. com, de, ex, in, re); spu-tum (subst.), spit, spittle; spū-ma, foam, spume; spu-mēus, spu-mīdus, foaming; spū-mo, to foam, to cause to foam; pītu-īta (pītu = sputu), slime, phlegm, pituite.

319. pu; pu; pu; pu; rot, stink, be foul.

πύ-θω, to make to rot; πύ-θο-μαι, to rot; πυ-θεδών, putrefaction; πύ-ον, pus.

pūs, pus; pū-rūlentus, full of pus, purulent; sup-pū-ro (sub, pus), to form pus, suppurate; pū-tor, a stench, rottenness; pū-teo, to stink, to be rotten; pū-tīdus, stinking, rotten; pū-ter pū-tris, stinking, rotten; pū-trīdus, rotten, putrid; pū-treo, to be rotten; pū-tresco (inch.), to grow rotten, putrefy; pūtre-facio, to make rotten, (pass.) putrefy.

320. pug; —; πυγ; pug; strike, thrust, prick.

πύξ (adv.), with clenched fist; πύκ-της, πυγ-μάχος, a boxer; πυγ-μή, a fist.

pu-n-g-o (pf. *pū-pug-i*), to prick, puncture, (compd. w. com, ex, inter, re), [*pungent, compunction, expunge*]; punc-tus, a puncture, a point, [*punctilious, punctual, punctate*]; pūg-io, a dagger; pug-nus, a fist; pūg-il, a boxer, pugilist; pug-na, a fight, a battle; pug-no, to fight, (compd. w. de, ex, in, ob, pro, re), [*impugn, repugnant*]; pug-nax, fond of fighting, contentious, *pugnacious*.

321. πῦρ, fire; πῦρ-ετός, burning heat, fever; πυρ-ά, a funeral-pile, a pyre; πυρ-σός, a firebrand; πυρρό-s, flame-colored.

prū-na, a burning or live coal.

322. pu; pō, pu; —; pu; beget.

πῶλο-s, a foal, a filly, a young animal; πωλ-ίον (dim.), a pony; ποιέ-ω(?), to make; παῖς(?), a child, son, daughter; παιδ-αγωγός(?) (παῖς, ἄγω), a trainer and teacher of boys, [*pedagogue, pedant*].

pū-er, a child, a boy, a girl; pū-ēra, girl; pu-ella (dim. fr. *pu-ēra*), a girl; pū-ērilis, childish, *puerile*; pū-eritia, childhood; pū-pus, a boy, a child; pū-pillus (dim.), an orphan boy, a ward, [*pupil*]; pū-pa (puppa), a girl, a doll, a puppet; pū-pilla (dim.), an orphan girl, a ward, the *pupil* of the eye; pū-sus, a boy, a little boy; pū-sillus (dim.), very little; pū-sillanimis (*pusillus, animus*), of small spirit, *pusillanimous*; pū-bes, pū-ber, pū-bis, of ripe age, adult; pū-bertas, the age of maturity, *puberty*; pullus, a young animal, a young fowl, [*pullet*].

323. spar, sphar, spur, spal, sphal, pal; sphar, sphur; σπαρ, σπαλ, παλ; sper, spur, pal, pul, pol.

The fundamental meaning of the root is that of a quick movement, especially, 1. with the feet (whence the meaning, to spurn) and 2. with the hands (whence the meanings, to scatter, strew, shake, lift).

σπαίρ-ω, ἀ-σπαίρ-ω, to pant, gasp, struggle convulsively; σπείρ-ω, to sow seed, to scatter like seed, to strew; σπαρ-άσσω,

to tear, to rend in pieces; *πα-σπάλ-η*, *παι-πάλ-η*, the finest meal; *πάλ-η*, the finest meal, any fine dust; *πάλ-λω*, to shake, to quiver, to swing; *παλ-άσσω*, to besprinkle, (in pf. pass.) of men drawing lots, because these were shaken in an urn; *πᾶλ-ύνω*, to strew or sprinkle upon; *πᾶλ-ος*, the lot (cast from a shaken helmet); *παλ-μός*, a quivering motion, pulsation.

*sper-n-o*, to sever, reject, despise, *spurn*, [*spur*]; *a-spern-or* (*ab, spernor*), to reject, despise; *sprē-tio*, contempt; *sprē-tor*, a despiser; *spūr-ius*, illegitimate, *spurious*; *pāl-ĕa*, chaff; *pul-vis*, dust; *pul-vĕro*, to scatter dust, [*pulverize*]; *pul-verŭlentus*, full of dust, dusty; *pollen, pollis*, fine flour, fine dust.

324. *svap*; *svap*; *ύπ*; *sop*; sleep.

*ύπ-vos* (for *σύπ-vos*), sleep; *ύπ-vόω*, to put to sleep, to sleep; *ύπ-vωτικός*, inclined to sleep, putting to sleep, *hypnotic*.

*sōp-or* (= *scop-or*), sleep; *sōp-ōrus*, causing sleep, *soporous*, *soporiferous*, *soporific*; *sōp-io*, *sōp-ōro*, to put to sleep; *som-nus* (= *sop-nus*), sleep; *som-nium*, a dream; *som-nio*, to dream; *som-nī-fer*, sleep-bringing, *somniferous*; *somni-ficus*, causing sleep, *somnific*; *somnŭlentus*, *somnōlentus*, full of sleep, *somnolent*; *in-som-nis*, sleepless; *in-som-nia*, sleeplessness; *in-som-nium*, a dream, sleeplessness.

325. *ύπέρ*, *ύπείρ*, *over*; *ύπερθεν*, from above; *ύπερος*, *ύπερον*, pestle; *ύπέρα*, upper rope.

*sŭper*, above, over; *in-sŭper*, above, moreover; *sŭpernus*, *sŭperus*, upper, celestial, *supernal*; *sŭpĕrior*, higher, *superior*; *suprĕmus*, highest, *supreme*; *summus* (from *sup-ĭnus*, *sup-mus*), highest, [*summit*]; *sum-ma* (sc. *res*), the summit, the main thing, the *sum*; *sŭprā*, above, before; *sŭp-ĕro*, to go over, to overcome, surpass; *sŭperbus*, haughty, magnificent, *superb*; *con-summo*, to sum up, finish, *consummate*.

326. *ύπό*, *ύπαί*, under, [*up*]; *ύπτιος* (= *supĭnus*), laid back.

*sub*, under; *subter*, below, beneath; *sŭpĭnus*, bent back, upturned, *supine*; *sursum* (*sub-vorsum*), from below, upwards, on high.

## B

**b; b; β; b.** The correspondence here shown is found in but few instances.

327. *βάρβαρος*, *barbarous*, i.e., not Greek, foreign; *βαρβαρίζω*, to behave or speak like a barbarian or foreigner.

† *barbārus*, foreign, *barbarous* (opp. to Greek or Roman); *balbus*, stammering; *balbutio*, to stammer.

328. *βλη-χή*, a bleating; *βληχ-άς*, a bleating sheep; *βληχάομαι*, to *bleat*.

*bālo*, to *bleat*; *bālātus*, a bleating.

329. *βολβό-ς*, a bulbous root.

*bulbus*, a *bulb*, an onion; *bulbōsus*, *bulbous*.

330. *bargh*, *bhrag*; *barh*; *βραχ*; —; tear, tear off, torn off, short.

*βραχ-ύς*, short; *βράχ-ευ*, shallows; *βραχ-ύτης*, shortness; *βραχ-ύνω*, to abridge, shorten.

## Φ

**bh; bh; φ; f** and (in the middle of a word) **b**.

331. *arbh*, *rabh*, *labh*; *rabh*; *ἄλφ*; *lab*; lay hold of, work. The root *ἄλφ*- is probably akin to *λαβ*-, *λαφ*-.

*ἄλφ-άω*, to bring in, yield, earn; *ἄλφ-εσίβοιος*, bringing in oxen; *ἄλφ-ή*, *ἄλφ-ημα*, produce, gain.

*lāb-or*, *lāb-os*, *labor*; *lāb-ōro*, to *labor*, strive, (compd. w. *ad*, *e*, *in*), [*claborate*]; *lāb-oriōsus*, full of labor, *laborious*.

332. *ἄλφό-ς*, a dull-white leprosy.

*albus*, white (prop. a dead white, not shining); *albātus*, clothed in white; *albūmen*, the white of an egg, *albumen*; *albeo*, to be white; *albesco* (inch.), to become white; *Alba*, *Alba Longa*, the mother-city of Rome; *Albānus*, *Alban*; *Alpes*, the *Alps* (from the whiteness of their snowy summits).

333. ἀμφί, on both sides, about; ἀμφίς, on both sides, apart; δι-ἀμφί-διος, utterly different.

ambi, amb-, am-, an-, (prep. used only in compos.), around, round about; am-plus (prob. from *am* and *plus*, akin to *plco*, full all round), large, *ample*; am-plio, to enlarge; am-plifico, to enlarge, *amplify*; annus (for *am-nus*, that which goes around), a year; annuus, that lasts a year, that returns every year, yearly, *annual*; biennis, biennālis, lasting two years, [*biennial*]; biennium, a period of two years; triennium, the space of three years, [*triennial*]; annālis, relating to the year or age; annāles (sc. *libri*), a historical work in which the occurrences of the year are chronologically recorded, *annals*; anniversārius (*annus, verto*), that returns every year, yearly, *anniversary*; annōna, the yearly produce, means of subsistence, grain; annōsus, of many years, old; perennis (*per, annus*), that lasts the whole year through, everlasting, *perennial*; sollemnis (less correctly *solemnis*, *sollemnis*, *solemnis*, *sollempnis*), (*sollis*, i.e. *totus, annus*), (esp. in religious language, of solemnities), yearly, established, *solemn*, customary; ānūlus, a ring; anulāris, relating to a signet-ring, [*annular*]; omnis(?), all, [*omnibus, omni*-(in compos.)].

334. ἄμφω, both; ἀμφοτέρος (more freq. plural or dual), both.

ambo, both.

335. nabh; nabh; νεφ; neb, nub; veil, cover.

νέφ-ος, νεφ-έλη, a cloud; συν-νεφ-έω, to collect clouds; συν-νεφ-εί, συν-νέ-ροφ-ε, it is cloudy; νεφ-όομαι, to be clouded over.

nēb-ūla, a mist, [*nebular*]; nēb-ūlōsus, full of mist or vapor, cloudy, *nebulous*; nūb-es, nūb-is, a cloud; nūb-ilus, cloudy; nūb-ilum, a cloudy sky; nūb-ilo, to be cloudy; nūb-o, to cover, to veil, to marry; nūb-ilis, marriageable; nup-ta, a bride; nup-tiae, marriage, *nuptials*; co-nūb-ium (less correctly *connūbium*), marriage; co-nūb-iālis (less correctly *con-nūb-iālis*), pertaining to marriage, *connubial*.

336. ὀρφ-ανό-ς, *orphaned*, [*orphan*]; ὀρφ-αρίζω, to make orphan; ὀρφανίστης, one who takes care of orphans; ὀρφ-ανεύω, to take care of orphans.

orb-o, to bereave; orb-us, bereaved; orb-itas, orbitūdo, bereavement, orphanhood.

337. ῥοφ-έω, ῥυφ-έω, ῥοφ-άω, to sup greedily up; ῥόμ-μα, ῥόφ-ημα, thick gruel; ῥοπ-τός, to be supped up.

sorb-eo, to sup up, to drink down, (compd. w. ab, ex, ob, per, re), [*absorb*]; sorb-illo (dim.), to sip; sorb-ίτιο, a drinking, a drink.

338. Greek rt. ὑφ.

ὑφ-ή, a weaving, a web; ἴφ-os, a web; ὑφ-αίρω, ὑφ-άω, to weave.

339. bha, bha-n, bha-s, bha-v, bha-k, bha-d; bha; φα, φαν, φαF; fa, fa-n, fa-s, fa-v, fa-e, fa-t; bring to light, make known, declare, say.

Rt. φα. φη-μί, φά-σκ-ω, to declare, make known, say, affirm; φά-τις, φή-μη, a voice, saying, report; φω-νή, voice, sound, language, [*phonics, phonetic, phonography, phonology, phonotype, -phone* in compounds (e.g., *telephone*, from τῆλε, far off, and φω-νή)].

Rt. φαν. φαίν-ω, to bring to light, to show, to shine, [*phenomenon*]; φαν-τάζω, to make visible, (pass. to become visible, appear); φάν-τασμα, an appearance, *phantom, phantasm, fantasm*; φαν-ταστικός, able to represent, [*fantastic*]; φαν-τασία, a making visible, an appearance, [*fancy*]; φᾶν-ερός, visible, evident; φᾶν-ή, a torch; φά-σις, information, appearance, a saying; φά-σ-μα, an apparition, a vision.

Rt. φαF. φά-ε (= φάFe, Hm.), appeared; ὑπό-φανσις, a small light showing through a hole, a narrow opening; φά-os, φῶς, φέγγ-os, light, [*photo-* in compds., e.g., *photograph*]; φα-έω, to shine; Φᾶ-έων, son of Helios and Clymene, famous in later legends for his unlucky driving of the sun-chariot, [*phæton*]; φα-είνω, to shine, to bring to light; φαει-νός, shining; φᾶ-νός, light, bright; πι-φαύ-σκω, to show.

Rt. **fa.** for (inf. *fā-ri*), to speak, say, (compd. w. *ad*, *ex*, *inter*, *prae*, *pro*); *af-fā-bilis* (better *adf.*), that can be easily spoken to, *affable*; *prae-fā-tio*, (lit. a speaking beforehand), a *preface*; *fā-tum*, a prophetic declaration, destiny, *fate*; *fā-ma*, report, reputation, *fame*; *in-fā-mia*, *infamy*; *in-fā-mis*, ill spoken of, *infamous*; *in-fā-mo*, to defame; *dif-fā-mo*, to spread abroad, to publish; *fā-mōsus*, much talked of (well or ill), *famous*, *infamous*; *fā-num*, a place dedicated to some deity by forms of consecration, a temple, a *fane*; *fā-no*, to dedicate; *fā-nāticus*, of or belonging to a temple, inspired by a divinity, enthusiastic, frantic, [*fanatic*]; *pro-fā-nus* (*pro*, *fānum*, prop. before the temple, i.e., outside of it; hence opp. to the temple as a sacred object), unholy, not sacred, common, *profane*; *fā-bŭla*, a story, a *fabl*; *fā-bŭlōsus*, *fabulous*; *fā-cundus*, eloquent; *fā-cundia*, eloquence; *in-fans*, that cannot speak, not yet able to speak, *infant*, [*infantry*]; *infandus*, unutterable, abominable; *ne-fandus*, (not to be mentioned), execrable.

Rt. **fa-n.** *fēn-estra*, a window,

Rt. **fa-s.** *fas*, that which is right, divine law; *ne-fas*, that which is contrary to divine law; *fas-tus*, a day on which judgment could be pronounced; *nē-fas-tus* (*dies*), a day on which judgment could not be pronounced, irreligious, inauspicious; *nē-fārius*, execrable, *nefurious*.

Rt. **fa-v.** *fāv-illa*, hot cinders or ashes; *fāv-eo* (?), to *favor*.

Rt. **fa-c.** *fax*, a torch; *fāc-ies*, form, appearance, *face*; *super-fic-ies*, the upper side, *surface*, *superficies*; *super-fic-iālis*, of or belonging to the surface, *superficial*; *fāc-ētus*, elegant, polite, *facetious*; *fāc-ēte*, elegantly, pleasantly, *facetiously*; *fāc-ētia*, witty sayings.

Rt. **fa-t.** *fāt-eor*, to confess; *con-fit-eor*, to acknowledge fully, to *confess*; *pro-fit-eor*, to declare publicly, to *profess*; *in-fit-ior*, not to confess, to deny; *confessio*, a *confession*; *professio*, a public acknowledgment, a *profession*; *prōfessor*, a public teacher, *professor*, one who makes instruction in any branch a business.

340. Greek rt. φαγ.

φαγ-εἶν, to eat; φαγ-άς, glutton.

341. bhar; —; φαρ; for; bore, pierce, tear.

φάρ-ος, a plough; φαρ-όω, to plough; ἄ-φαρ-ος, ἀ-φάρ-ωτος, unploughed; φάρ-σος, a piece cut off or severed; φάρ-αγξ, a mountain-cleft or chasm, a ravine; φάρ-υγξ, the throat.

fōr-o, to bore, to pierce, (compd. w. per, trans), [*perforate*]; fōr-āmen, an opening or aperture produced by boring, a hole.

342. —; bhi; φεβ; —; fear.

φείβ-ομαι, to flee affrighted; φόβ-ος, flight, panic fear; φοβ-έω, to put to flight, to terrify; φοβ-έομαι, to be put to flight, to flee affrighted; φοβ-ερός, fearful (act. or pass.), causing fear, feeling fear.

343. Greek rt. φεν, φα, kill.

Λορ. ἔ-πε-φν-ον, killed; φα-τός, slain; φόν-ος, φον-ή, murder; φον-εύς, a murderer; ἀνδρ-ει-φόν-της, man-slaying; φόν-ιος, φούν-ιος, bloody.

344. bhar; bhar; φερ; fer; bear. The meanings of these words may be grouped under three main classes: 1. to bear a burden; 2. to bear (with reference to the effect, the produce, and so), to bring forth; 3. to bear (considered as a movement).

φέρ-ω, φορ-έω, to bear, [*birth, bairn*]; φέρ-μα, that which is borne, a load, a burden, fruit; φέρ-ετρον, a bier, a litter; φαρ-έτρα, a quiver; φώρ, one who carries off, a thief; φόρ-ος, that which is brought in, tribute; φορ-ός, bearing; φορ-ά, a carrying, motion, a load; φορ-μός, a basket, a mat; φόρ-τος, a load; φερ-νή, a dowry.

fēr-o, to bear, (compd. w. ad, ante, circum, com, de dis, ex, in, intro, ob, per, post, prae, pro, re, sub, super, trans), [*circumference, confer, conference, defer, deference, differ, infer, inference, offer, prefer, preference, proffer, refer, reference, referable, referrible, suffer, sufferance, transfer*]; fer-tus, fēr-ax, fer-tilis, fertile; fer-tilitas, fertility; fer-cūlum, that on which anything is carried, a frame, a litter; fors, (whatever brings

itself, i.e., happens, occurs), chance; **fors-an** (ellipt. for *fors sit an*), **forsitan** (contr. from *fors sit an*), **fortasse**, **fortassis** (*forte an si vis*), perhaps; **for-tūna** (lengthened from *fors*), chance, *fortune*; **for-tūitus**, casual, *fortuitous*; **far**, a sort of grain, spelt; **far-rāgo**, mixed fodder for cattle, mash, a medley, hodge-podge, *farrago*; **fār-īna**, meal, flour, *farina*; **fūr**, a thief; **fur-tum**, theft; **fur-tivus**, stolen, secret, *furtive*; **fur-tim**, by stealth; **fūr-or**, to steal.

345. **bhal**, **bhla**, **bhlu**; —; **φλα**, **φλαδ**, **φλε**, **φλι**, **φλιδ**, **φλυ**, **φλυδ**, **φλυγ**; **fla**, **flo**, **flu**, **fle**; bubble over, overflow, blow, swell, flow.

a. Rt. **φλα**. **ἐκ-φλαίν-ω**, to burst or stream forth. Rt. **φλαδ**. **ἐ-φλαδ-ον**, rent with a noise; **φλασ-μός**, empty boasting; **πα-φλάξ-ω**, to boil, to foam.

Latin rt. **fla**. **flo**, to blow, (compd. w. ad, circum, com, de, dis, ex, in, per, pro, re, sub), [*blow, influte*]; **flā-tus**, a blowing, a breeze; **flā-men**, a blowing, a blast; **flā-bra**, blasts; **flos**, a flower, [*bloom*]; **flō-reo**, to *bloom*, to *flower*, to *blow*, to *flourish*; **flō-resco** (inch.), to begin to blossom, (compd. w. de, ex, prae, re), [*efflorescence*]; **Flō-ra**, the goddess of flowers, [*floral*].

b. Rt. **φλε**. **φλέ-ω**, to swell, overflow; **φλέ-δων**, an idle talker; **φλίν-ᾱφος**, idle talk.

c. Rt. **φλι**. **Φλί-ᾱς**, son of Dionysus. Rt. **φλιδ**. **φλιδ-άω**, to overflow with moisture.

d. Rt. **φλυ**. **φλύ-ω**, **φλύ-ζω**, to boil over, to overflow with words; **φλί-ος**, **φλί-αρος**, idle talk; **φλυ-ᾱρέω**, to talk nonsense, to play the fool; **φλύ-αξ**, a jester. Rt. **φλυδ**. **ἐκ-φλυδ-άνειν**, to break out (of sores); **φλυδ-άω**, to have an excess of moisture. Rt. **φλυγ**. **οἶνó-φλυξ**, given to drinking wine; **φλύκ-τις**, **φλύκ-ταινα**, a blister.

Latin rt. **flu**. **flu-o**, to *flow*, to overflow, (compd. w. ad, circum, com, ex, in, inter, per, prae, praeter, pro, re, subter, super), [*fluent, affluent, affluence, circumfluent, confluent, confluence, effluent, effluvium, efflux, influence, influx, reflux, superfluous*]; **flū-īto** (freq.), to flow, float; **flu-ēscō** (inch.),

to become fluid; *flū-men*, a stream, a river; *flu-īdus*, flowing, *fluid*; *fluc-tus*, a flowing, a wave, a billow; *fluc-tuo*, to move to and fro, to *fluctuate*; *fluv-ius*, a river, [*fluc*]; *flux-us*, flowing, loose, careless; *flux-us* (subst.), a flowing, a *flux*; *fle-o* (= *fler-o*), to weep, (compd. w. *ad*, *de*); *flē-tus*, a weeping, lamentation.

*e.* St. *φλοι.* *φλοί-ω*, to burst out, to swell; *φλοι-ός*, *φλο-ός*, the inner bark of trees. St. *φλοιδ.* *φλοιδ-έω*, to have an excess of moisture; *φλοῖσ-βος*, any confused, roaring noise, as of a large mass of men, or of the sea.

**346.** *bhark*, *bhrak*; —; *φρακ*; *farc*, *frequ*; press hard, shut up fast, cram.

*φράσσω*, to fence in, to secure; *φράγ-μα*, a fence, protection; *φραγ-μός*, a shutting up, a fence; *δρύ-φακ-τος* (*δρύ-φρακ-τος*), a partition.

*farc-io*, to stuff; *con-ferc-io*, to stuff or cram together; *con-fer-tus*, pressed close, crowded; *re-ferc-io*, to fill up, to cram; *rē-fer-tus*, stuffed, crammed; *frequ-ens*, repeated, *frequent*; *frequ-ento*, to visit frequently, to repeat; *frequ-entia*, a throng.

**347.** *φράτρα*, *φράτρη*, *φρήτρη*, *φρᾶτρία*, a brotherhood, a clan, a political division of the people; *φράττηρ*, *φράτωρ*, a member of a *φράτρα*; *φρατρ-ίζω*, *φρατρι-άζω*, to belong to the same *φράτρα*.

*frā-ter*, a brother; *frā-ternus*, brotherly, *fraternal*; *frā-ter-nitas*, brotherhood, *fraternity*.

**348.** *bhu*; *bhû*; *φν*; *fu*, *fo*, *fe*; grow, become, be.

*φύ-ω*, to bring forth, to beget; *φύ-ομαι* (pass.), to grow, to spring forth, to come into being, [*be*, *boor*]; *φν-ή*, growth; *φῦ-σις*, nature; *φῦ-σις*, natural, *physical*, [*physics*, *physic*, *physician*, *physiognomy*, *physiology*]; *φῦ-μα*, a growth; *φν-τός*, shaped by nature, fruitful; *φῦ-τεύω*, to plant, to beget; *φῦ-λον*, *φῦ-λή*, a race, a clan; *φί-τῦμα* (= *φύ-τῦμα*) (poet. *φί-τυ*), a shoot, a scion; *φι-τύω* (= *φν-τεύω*), to plant, to beget; *φι-τύομαι* (mid.), to bear.

fu-ām, fu-ās, fu-āt, fu-ant, for *sim, sis, sit, sint*; fu-ī, I have been; fū-tū-rūs, about to be, *future*; fō-rēm, fō-rēs, fō-rēt, fō-rent, for *essem, esscs, esset, essent*; fō-rē, for *futurus esse*; fē-tus, foe-tus, a bearing, offspring, fruit; fē-to, foe-to, to breed; ef-fē-tus, that has brought forth young, exhausted, worn out by bearing, [*effete*]; fē-cundus, fruitful; fē-cunditas, fruitfulness, *fecundity*; fē-cundo, to make fruitful, to *fecundate*; fē-lix, fruitful, favorable, happy; fē-licitas, fruitfulness, happiness, *felicity*; fē-liciter, fruitfully, happily; fae-num (less correctly fē-num), hay; fae-nus (less correctly fē-nus), the proceeds of capital lent out, interest; fae-nēror (less correctly fēn, foen), to lend on interest; fae-nērador (less correctly fēn, foen), a money-lender.

349. φύλλον (= φύλ-ων), a leaf.

fōlūm, a leaf, [*foliage, foil* (a leaf or thin plate of metal)]. These words are identical in their origin, and may be from the root shown in 345, *ḏ*, or from that in 348.

## N

n; n; v; n.

350. an; an; av; an; breathe, blow.

āv-εμος, wind.

ān-īma, air, breath, the animal life, the animal principle of life; ān-īmus, the rational soul in man (in opp. to the body, *corpus*, and to the physical life, *anīma*), the mind; ān-īmo, to fill with breath or air, to *animate*; ex-ān-īmo, to deprive of life or spirit, to terrify greatly; ān-īmātio, a quickening, [*animation*]; ān-īmatus, *animated*; ān-īmōsus (fr. *anīma*), full of air or life; ān-īmōsus (fr. *animus*), full of courage; ān-īmōsitas, boldness, vehemence, enmity, *animosity*; ān-īmal, a living being, an *animal*.

351. ἀνα-, ἀν-, ἀ-, a negative prefix, Eng. *un-*, *in-*, *im-*, not; ἄνευ, without.

*in-*, an inseparable negative prefix, Eng. *un-*, *in-*, *im-*, not; *in-tōlērābilis*, unbearable, *intolerable*.

352. ἀρά, np, upon, *on*; ἄνω (adv.), up, upward.

an-hēlo (*an*, *halo*), to draw breath up, to breathe with difficulty, to pant.

353. γένυ-s, the under jaw, the cheek, the *chin*, an edge; γένειον, the chin; γνάθος, γναθμός, the jaw, an edge.

gēn-a, a cheek (more freq. in pl. gēn-ae, the cheeks).

354. *nak*; *naç*; ἐνεκ (the initial ε is a vowel prefix); *nac*; reach, obtain, carry away.

ἡρέχ-θην, ἐν-ἡρόχ-α, ἡρεγκ-ον, ἡρεγκ-α, carry; δουρ-ηρεκ-ές, a spear's throw or distance off; δι-ηρεκ-ής, continuous; ποδ-ηρεκ-ής, reaching down to the foot; ἡρεκ-ής, bearing onward, far-stretching.

nanc-i-sc-or (pf. pt. nac-tus), to obtain, to find.

355. ἐν (poet. ἐνί, εἰν, εἰνί), in, (in some dialects, also) into; εἰς, ἐς, (= ἐν-s, ἐν-s), into, to; ἐν-τός, ἐν-δόν, within; εἴσω, εἴσω (= ἐν-σω), adv., to within, into, within; ἔν-εροι (= Lat. inferi), those below, those beneath the earth (used of the dead or of the gods below); ἔρερ-θε, from beneath, beneath; ὑπ-έρερθε, beneath; ἐρέρ-τερος, deeper; ἐν-τερον (usu. in pl. ἔν-τερα), inward parts, intestines, *entrails*.

*in* (old form *endō*, *inlū*), *in*, into; *in-ter*, between, among, [*under*]; *interim*, adv. (*inter* and old acc. of *is*), meanwhile, [*interim*]; *intrā* (contr. from *intērā*, sc. *parte*), on the inside, within; *intrō*, adv. (contr. from *intēro*, sc. *loco*), inwardly, to the inside; *in-tērior*, inner, *interior*; *in-tīmus*, inmost, [*intimate*]; *in-tus* (*in* and the abl. termination *-tus*), on the inside, to the inside, from within; *intestīnus*, internal, *intestine*.

356. ἐννέα, nine; ἑνατος, ἑνατος, (poet. εἵνατος), ninth; ἐνάκις, ἐνάκις, nine times; ἐνακόσιοι, ἐνακόσιοι, nine hundred; ἐνενήκοντα (Hom. ἐννῆκοντα), ninety.

nōvem, nine; nōnus (for *novemus*, fr. *novem*), the ninth; nōnānus, of or belonging to the ninth legion; nōvies, noviens, nine times; nōnāginta, ninety; non-genti, nine hundred; Nōvember, the ninth month of the old Roman year, *November*; Nōnae, the *Nones*, the ninth day before the Ides; nōvendīālis, that lasts nine days; nundīnae (sing. nundīna), the ninth day.

357. ἔρο-ς, ἔρη, belonging to the former of two periods, old.

sēn-ex, old; sēn-ior, older, [*senior*, *sire*, *sir*]; sēn-ex (subst.), an aged person; sēn-ectus (adj.), aged, very old; sēn-ecta, sēn-ectus, old age; sēn-ilis, of or belonging to old people, *senile*; sēn-ium, the feebleness of age; sēn-co, to be old, to be feeble; sēn-esco (inch.), to grow old, (compd. w. com, in); sēn-ātor, a *senator*; sēn-ātus, the council of the elders, the *Senate*.

358. ma, ma-d, ma-dh, ma-n, mna; man; μεν, man; man, men.

The meanings of this root have taken three main directions: 1. Thought accompanied by effort, striving. 2. Excited thought: hence, (a) to be inspired, raving, wrathful; (b) to remain (as one engrossed in thought stands still). 3. To keep in mind, remember, (causatively) to remind.

μέν-ω, to remain; μέ-μω-α (pl. μέμαρ), to wish, to strive; μέν-ος, might, strength, spirit, courage; Μέν-τωρ, *Mentor*, [*mentor*]; Μέν-της; Ἀγα-μέμνων; μαιν-ομαι, to rage, to rave; μαν-ία, madness, *mania*, [*maniac*]; μάν-τις, one who divines, a seer; μῆν-ις, wrath. St. μνᾶ. μέ-μνη-μαι, to remember; μνά-ομαι, to keep in mind, to think much of, to woo to wife; μνησ-τήρ, μνησ-τής, a wooer, a suitor; μνησ-τεύω, to woo; μι-μνή-σκω, to remind (mid. and pass. to call to mind, to remember); μνή-μη, μνη-μοσύνη, memory, [*mnemonic*]. St. μαθ. μανθ-άω (2 aor. ἔ-μαθ-ορ), to learn; μαθ-ηματικός, disposed to learn, of or for the sciences, esp. *mathematical*; ἡ μαθ-ηματική (with or without ἐπιστήμη), *mathematics*. St. μηνν. μηνύ-ω, to reveal, inform.

**măn-eo**, to stay, to remain, (compd. w. com, e, per, ob, re), [*permanent, remain*]; **man-sito** (freq.), to remain, to dwell; **man-sio**, a staying, a place of abode, a *mansion*; **mě-mîn-i**, to remember, [*mind* (vb.), *mean* (vb.)]; **com-měmîni**, to recollect a thing in all its particulars; **com-min-iscor**, to devise something by careful thought: **re-min-iscor**, to recall to mind, to recollect, [*remiscence*]; **com-men-tum**, an invention, a contrivance; **com-men-tor**, to study thoroughly, to contrive, to *comment* upon; **com-men-târius**, **com-men-târium**, a note-book, a *commentary*; **men-tio**, a calling to mind, a mentioning, *mention*; **Min-erva**, *Minerva*; **mens**, the *mind*, [*mental*]; **a-mens**, out of one's senses, frantic; **de-mens**, out of one's mind, raving, foolish, *demented*; **věhě-mens**, **vě-mens**, (**vě**, mens), (lit. not having mind, unreasonable), violent, *vehement*; **men-tior**, (to form in the mind, hence in a bad sense), to lie, (compd. w. com, ex, prae, sub); **men-dax**, given to lying, *mendacious*; **môn-ěo**, to remind, to admonish, (compd. w. ad, com, e, prae, sub), [*admonish*]; **mon-itor**, one who reminds, a *monitor*; **ad-mon-itio**, a reminding, an *admonition*; **môn-itus**, a reminding, warning; **môn-umentum** (**môn-imentum**), a memorial, a *monument*; **mon-strum**, a divine omen indicating misfortune, an evil omen, a *monster*; **mon-stro**, to show, instruct, (compd. w. com, de, prae), [*demonstrate, remonstrate*]; **Môn-ēta**, (the reminding one): 1. The mother of the Muses; 2. A surname of Juno, in whose temple at Rome money was coined; **môn-ēta**, the place for coining money, the *mint, money*, [*monetary*]; **měd-eor**, to heal, to restore; **měd-icus**, of or pertaining to healing, *medical*; **měd-icus** (subst.), a physician; **měd-ico**, to heal; **měd-icinus**, of or pertaining to a physician; **měd-icîna**, the healing art, *medicine*; **rě-měd-ium**, a *remedy*, a relief; **měd-itor**, to think upon, to *meditate*, (compd. w. com, prae), [*premeditate*].

359. **raûs**, a ship; **raû-tyş**, a sailor; **rav-tykós**, of or for a ship, *nautical*; **rav-túa**, **rav-óia**, sea-sickness, *nausea*.

**nāvis**, a ship; **nāvālis**, of or belonging to ships, *naval*; **nau-ta** (ante-class., poet., and late Lat. **nāvīta**), a sailor; **nāvīgo** (*nāvis*,

*ago*), to sail, to *navigate*. The root of these words is perhaps the same as of No. 370.

**360. nam; —; νεμ; nem, num; allot, number, pasture.**

*νέμ-ω*, to distribute, to hold as one's portion, to possess, to hold sway, to pasture; *νομ-άω*, to distribute, to govern; *νέμ-ησις*, a distribution; *νομ-ή*, a pasture, distribution; *νεμ-έτωρ*, a dispenser of rights; *νομ-εύς*, a shepherd, a distributor; *νέμ-εσις*, righteous indignation, resentment; *Νέμ-εσις*, Nemesis, the impersonation of divine wrath; *νεμ-εσάω*, *νεμ-εσσάω*, to feel righteous indignation; *νεμ-ερίζομαι*, to be wroth with; *νόμ-ος*, custom, law; *νομ-ίζω*, to own as a custom, to acknowledge, consider as; *νόμ-ισμα*, a custom, the current coin; *νέμ-ος*, a wooded pasture or glade; *Νεμ-έα*, a wooded district between Argos and Corinth; *νομ-ός*, a pasture, a dwelling.

*nũm-ērus*, a *number*; *nũm-ērōsus*, *numerous*; *nũm-ēro*, to count, to *number*, (compd. w. *ad*, *com*, *di*, *e*, *per*, *re*, *trans*), [*numerate*, *enumerate*]; *nũm-ērator*, a counter, numberer, the *numerator*; *nummus*, *numus*, a piece of money, money; *nummārius*, *numārius*, of or belonging to money; *nēm-us*, a wood with much pasture-land, a grove.

**361. —; nas; νεσ; —; go, return.**

*ρέ-ομαι*, to go or come; *ρίσ-σομαι*, to go; *ρόσ-τος*, a return home; *ροσ-τέω*, to go or come home, to return.

**362.** The words under this number are probably from the pronominal stem *nu*, No. 368.

*νέ-ος* (*νεF-ος*), young, *new*; *νε-ός*, *νει-ός*, (new land), fallow land; *νε-ἄπός*, young, new; *νε-ανίας*, a youth; *νε-οσσός*, a young bird, a young animal; *νε-οττία*, *νε-οοττία*, a nest; *νε-οχμός*, new; *νε-βρός*, a fawn; *νέ-ατος*, the last, the latest; *νε-ωστί*, lately; *νεί-αιπᾶ*, the latter, the lower; *Νέ-αιπα*, the Younger.

*nōvus*, *new*; *nōv-ellus* (dim.), new, [*novel*]; *nōv-itas*, newness; *nōv-ālis*, that is ploughed anew or for the first time; *nōv-o*, to make anew, (compd. w. *in*, *re*), [*renovate*]; *dē-nũo* (contr. from *dē nōvo*, which never occurs), anew, a second time; *nũ-per* (for

*novum-per*), newly, lately; *nŏv-erca* (for *noverica*, the new one), a step-mother; *nŏv-ăcŭla*, a razor (which gives a new appearance to the face), a knife.

363. *νῆρor*, a sinew, cord, nerve, [*neuralgia*]; *νερᾶ*, a bow-string.

*nervus*, a sinew, nerve; *nervŏsus*, sinewy, *nerrous*; *ē-nervis* (*e, nervus*), nerveless, weak; *ē-nervo*, to *enervate*, to weaken.

364. *sna*; *nah*; *ve*; *ne*; spin.

*νέ-ω*, *νῆ-θω*, to spin; *νῆ-μα*, yarn, thread; *νῆ-σις*, spinning; *νῆ-τρον*, a spindle.

*ne-o*, to spin, (compd. w. *per*, *re*), [*needle, net*]; *nē-tus*, a thread, yarn.

365. The words of this group are probably from the pronominal root *na* (Indo Eur.).

*νη-*, inseparable privative (= negative) prefix, [*nay*].

*nē* (old form *nei*, *nī*), (adv.) not, (conj.) that not, lest; *-nē*, interrog. and enclit. particle (weakened from *nē*) throwing emphasis on the word to which it is attached; *nē-*, a negative adverb used in composition, e.g., *nē-que* (= *nec*), *nē-fas*; *nec-nē*, or not; *nī-si* (= *si*, *nī*), if not, unless; *nī-mīrum*, [*nī* (= *nē*), *mīrum*], (not wonderful), doubtless; *nōn* (probably contracted from *ne*, *ocnum* or *unum*, old form *nēnum* or *noenum*), *not*, *non* (e.g., *non-performance*), [*no, none*].

366. *nig*; —; *νγ*, *νβ*; —; wash.

*νίջ-ω*, *νίπ-τω*, to wash (usually said of the washing of a part of the person, while *λούομαι* is used of bathing); *χείρ-νίβα* (acc. fr. *χείρ*, *νίջω*), water for washing the hands; *νίπ-τρον*, water for washing.

367. *snigh*; *snih*; *νφ*; *nig*, *niv* (for *nigr*); snow.

*νίφ-α* (acc.), snow; *νίφ-άς*, a snow-flake; *νίφ-ετός*, *νίφ-ετος*, a snow-storm; *νίφ-ει*, *νείφ-ει*, it snows.

*nix* (gen. *niv-is* = *nig-vis*), snow; *nīv-ēs*, *nīv-ālis*, snowy; *nīv-ōsus*, full of snow; *ning-it*, *ningu-it*, it snows.

368. These forms are connected with those of No. 362.

*νῦν*, now; *νῦ-ν-ί* (Att. form of *νῦν*, strengthened by *-ι* demonstrative), now, at this moment; *νῦν*, *νύ* (postpos. and encl.), a weakened form of *νῦν*, used to denote sequence or inference, or to strengthen a command or question.

*num* (an acc. m. of which *nam* is the acc. f.), an interrog. particle usually implying that a negative answer is expected; *mun-c* (*num* and the demonstrative suffix *ce*, just as *tunc* from *tum* and the demonstrative suffix *ce*), *now*.

369. *nu*; —; *vu*; *nu*; *nod*.

*νεύ-ω*, to nod, incline; *νεῦ-μα*, a nod; *νεῦ-σις*, a nodding, inclination; *νευ-στάζω*, *νυ-στάζω*, to nod, to sleep; *νυ-σταλός*, drowsy.

*-nũ* (used only in derivatives and in compound words), to *nod?*; *ab-nũ*, *rẽ-nũ*, to deny, refuse; *ad-nuo*, *annuo*, *innuo*, to nod to, give assent, promise, [*innuendo*]; *nũ-tus*, a *nod*, command, will; *nũ-men*, a nod, will, the divine will, a divinity; *nũ-to* (freq.), to nod, to waver; *nũ-tãtio*, a nodding, *nutation*.

370. *sna*, *snu*; *snu*; *vu*, *σνυ*; *na*, *nu*; flow, swim.

*νέ-ω* (for *σνέFω*), to swim; *νεῦ-σις*, a swimming; *νευ-στήρ*, a swimmer; *νά-ω* (for *σναFω*), to flow; *ἀέ-να-ος*, ever-flowing.

*no*, to swim, (compd. w. *ad*, *de*, *e*, *in*, *prae*, *re*, *trans*); *nã-to* (freq.), to swim, float, fluctuate, (compd. w. *ad*, *de*, *e*, *in*, *prae*, *re*, *super*, *trans*); *nũ-trio*, (lit. to make to flow), to suckle, to *nourish*; *nũ-trix*, a *nurse*, [*nursery*]; *nũ-tricius*, *nũtrĩtius*, that *nourishes*, [*nutritious*, *nutrition*]; *nũ-trĩmentum*, *nourishment*, *nutriment*.

371. *νῥός* (for *σννσός*), a daughter-in-law.

*nũrus* (for *snusus*), a daughter-in-law.

372. *na*; —; st. *vw*; —.

*νῶ-ι*, we two.

*nōs*, we, us.

373. *oĩnē*, the ace on dice; *oĩos*, alone, single.

*ũnus* (old forms *oinus* and *oenos*), one, [*uni-*, e.g., *universal*]; *ũnio* (subst.), the number one, unity, *union*; *ũnio* (vb.), to join together, *unite*, [*unit*]; *ũnicus*, one and no more, only, only of its kind, *unique*.

374. *gan*, *gna*, *gno*; —; *γνο*, *γνω*; *gno*; perceive, know.

*ō-ro-μα*, (prob. = *ō-γνο-μα*), a name; *ὀνοματοποιήσις*, *ὀνοματοποιία*, the making of a name or word (esp. to express a natural sound), *onomatopoeia*; *ἀν-ώνυ-μος*, *ν-ώνυμος*, nameless; *ὀνομάζω*, *ὀνομαίνω*, to name.

*co-gnō-men*, a surname; *i-gnō-minia*, disgrace, *ignominy*; *nō-men* (for *gnō-men*), a name, [*noun*, *nomenclature* (*calo*, to call)]; *nō-minālis*, *nominal*; *no-minatīvus*, of or belonging to naming, *nominative*; *nō-mino*, to call by name, to name, to *nominate*, (compd. w. *co*, *de*, *trans*), [*denominate*, *denomination*].

375. *ὄννξ*, a claw, a *nail*.

*ungu-is*, a nail (of a person's finger or toe), a claw, talon; *ungu-icūlus*, (dim.), a little nail of the finger; *ungū-la*, a hoof, a claw; *ungū-latus*, having claws or hoofs.

376. *ὄρο-ς*, price of purchase; *ὠνή*, a purchasing, purchase; *ὠνέ-ομαι*, to buy.

*vēn-us*, *vēn-um* (occurring only in the forms *vēnui*, *vēno*, and *vēnum*), sale; *vēn-eo* [*venum*, *co*], (to go to sale), to be sold; *vēnālis*, of or belonging to selling, purchasable, [*venal*]; *ven-do* (*venum*, *do*), to sell, *vend*, [*vender*, *vendor*, *vendee*, *vendue*].

## M

*m*; *m*; *μ*; *m*.

377. —; —; *ἀμ*, *ὀμ*; *sim*; like.

*ἀμ-α*, at the same time; *ὀμό-ς*, one and the same, common; *ὁμογενής*, of the same race or family, of the same kind, *homogeneous*; *ὀμ-οῦ*, together; *ὀμό-θεν*, from the same place;

ὁμό-σε, to one and the same place; ὅμο-ιος, ὁμο-ῖος, like; ὁμοί-ω-ς, resembling; ὁμοιοπάθεια, likeness of condition or feeling, [*homocopathy, homocopathy*]; ὅμα-λός, ὅμα-λής, even, level; ὅμα-λίζω, to make even or level.

*sīm-ilis*, like, *similar*; *dis-sīmilis*, unlike, *dissimilar*; *sīm-ul* (adv.), at the same time, [*simultaneous*]; *sim-ultas*, dissension, strife; *sīm-ūlo*, *sīm-ilo*, to imitate, *simulate*; *dis-sim-ulo*, to *dissemble*, *dissimulate*, conceal; *in-sīm-ūlo*, to bring a charge against any one; *sīm-ūlātor*, an imitator, a pretender; *sīm-ilitūdo*, resemblance, *similitude*; *sīm-ūlācrum*, an image, likeness; *sim-ītu*, (old Lat.), at once; *sēm-el*, once; *sem-per* (*-per* = *παρά*), ever, always; *sim-plex* (*sim-*, *plico*), *simple*, uncompounded; *sin-gūli*, one to each, *single*; *sin-gūlāris*, one by one, *single*, *singular*.

378. ἀμά-ω, to cut or reap corn; ἄμη-τος, a reaping, a harvest; ἀμη-τός, the crop or harvest gathered in; ἄμαλλα, ἀμάλη, a sheaf.

*mě-to*, to *mow* or reap; *mes-sis*, a harvest; *mes-sor*, a reaper.

379. *mav*; *miv*; —; *mov*; push, push out of place.

ἀ-μείβ-ω (Pind. ἀμεύω), to change; ἀ-μείβ-ομαι, to change one with another, to reply; παρ-αμείβ-ω, to change, pass by, excel; ἀ-μοιβ-ή, compensation, change.

*mōv-eo*, to *move*, (compd. w. a, ad, com, de, di, e, ob, per, pro, re, sub, se, trans); *mō-bilis* (for *movibilis*), easy to be moved, *movable*, *mobile*, [*mob, mobility, mobilize, mutiny*]; *mō-mentum* (for *mōvimentum*), *movement*, *momentum*, a *moment* (of time), *moment*, (importance), [*momentous, momentary*]; *mō-tio*, a moving, *motion*, a removing, [*emotion*]; *mō-tus*, a moving, *motion*, disturbance; *com-mō-tio*, a *commotion*; *mū-to* (freq. = *mōvito*), to move, to change, (compd. w. com, de, in, per, sub, trans), [*commute, transmute*]; *mū-tābilis*, changeable, *mutable*, [*immutable*]; *mū-tūs*, borrowed, lent, in exchange, *mutual*.

380. **mu; mu; μν; mu;** bind, enclose, protect.

*ἀμύνω*, to keep off; *ἀμύν-ομαι*, to defend one's self; *ἀμύν-τωρ*, *ἀμύν-τηρ*, a helper; *ἄμυνα*, defence; *μύν-η*, a pretence.

**mū-nis**, ready to be of service, obliging; **com-mū-nis** (serving together), *common*, [*commune* (subst.)]; **com-mū-nīco**, (to do or have in common), to *communicate*, impart, share, *commune*; **im-mū-nis** (*in, munis*), exempt from a public service, free from; **im-mū-nitas**, exemption from public service, *immunity*; **mū-nia**, (that to which one is bound), duties; **mū-niceps** (*munia, capio*), [one undertaking a duty], an inhabitant of a municipium or free town, a citizen; **mū-nicipium**, a free town; **mū-nicipālis**, of or belonging to a municipium, *municipal*; **mū-nificus** (*munus, facio*), liberal, *munificent*; **mū-nus**, a service, duty; **mū-nēro**, **mū-nēror**, to give, bestow; **re-mūnēror**, to repay, *remunerate*; **mū-nio** (old form *moenio*), to build a wall, to build a wall around, to fortify, (compd. w. circum, com, e, per, prae); **mū-nimentum**, a fortification, [*muniment*]; **mū-nitio**, a fortifying, fortification, [*munition, ammunition*]; **moe-nia**, defensive walls, ramparts; **mū-rus**, a wall; **mū-rālis**, of or belonging to a wall, *mural*; **po-mē-rium**, **po-moe-rium** (*post, moerus = mūrus*), an open space within and without the walls of a town.

381. **vam; vam; ἐμ, Fεμ; vom; vomit.**

*ἐμ-έω*, to vomit; *ἔμ-ετος*, *ἔμ-ετος*, a vomiting; *ἐμ-ετικός*, inducing to vomit, *emetic*.

**vōm-o**, to *vomit*, (compd. w. com, e, pro, re); **vōm-ito** (freq.), to vomit often; **vōm-itus**, **vōm-itio**, a vomiting.

382. This number is related to No. 377, since from the idea 'like,' the idea of like parts or halves is naturally developed.

**ἡμ-, insep.** prefix, half; *ἡμ-ετος*, half.

**sēmi-**, half-, demi-, *semi-*; **sēmi-s**, a half; **sē-libra** (*semi, libra*), a half-pound; **ses-tertius** (*sēmis, tertius*), a *sestercē*, a small silver coin equal to two and a half asses.

383. **mad; mad; μαδ; mad; be wet, flow.**

*μαδ-αρός*, melting away; *μαδ-άω*, to be moist or wet.

**măd-eo**, to be moist, wet, or dripping; **măd-esco** (inch.), to become moist or wet; **mădĕ-făcio**, to wet, moisten, intoxicate; **măd-idus**, moist, soaked, intoxicated; **mă-no** (?) (prob. for *mad-no*), to flow, run, (compd. w. *de*, *dis*, *e*, *per*, *re*).

**384. makh**; —; **μαχ**; **mac**; kill, slaughter.

**μάχ-ομαι**, to fight; **μάχ-η**, battle, [*logomachy*, from *λόγος*, *μάχη*]; **μάχ-ιμος**, warlike; **πρό-μαχος**, fighting before; **πρό-μαχος** (subst.) a champion; **μάχ-αιρα**, a knife, a sword.

**măc-ellum**, meat-market; **mac-to**, to slaughter (in sacrifice), to slaughter, kill, destroy.

**385. ma**; **ma**; **με**; **me**; pronom. denoting the first person.

**με**, *εμε*, *me*.

**me**, *me*; **me-us**, *my*.

**386. ma**, **mī**; **mā**; **με**; **ma**, **me** = *mai*, **men**; measure.

**μέ-τρον**, a measure, *metre* [*-meter* in compos., e.g., *thermometer* (*θερμός, μέτρον*)]; **με-τρικός**, of or for measure or metre, *metrical*; **μέ-τριος**, within measure, moderate; **μι-μέ-ομαι**, to imitate, *mimic*; **μί-μη-σις**, imitation, *mimesis*; **μι-μος**, an imitator.

**mē-ta** (the measuring thing), the goal; **mē-to**, to measure, mete, survey; **mē-tor**, to measure, mark off, encamp, traverse; **mē-tior**, to *measure*, *mete*, mark off, encamp, traverse, (compd. w. *de*, *e*, *per*, *re*), [*immense*]; **men-sūra**, a measuring, *measure*, [*mensuration*, *mensurable*, *commensurate*, *commensurable*]; **men-sa**, a table; **nī-mis** (*nī-*, *ne-*, and root *ma*), beyond measure, too much; **mă-nus** (as the measurer, feeler, shaper), the hand, [*manual*, *manufacture*, *manumit*, *manuscript*]; **mā-nus** (old Latin for *bonus*), good; **immānis** (negative of *mānus*), monstrous, (in size) immense, (in character) frightful, fierce; **mā-ne**, (in good season), the morning, early in the morning; **Mānes**, (the good spirits), manes; **mos** (?) (from this root or from No. 379), (a measuring or guiding rule of life), custom, usage, (in pl. manners, *morals*, character).

**387. mag, magh; mah; μεγ; mag; great.** From the root *ma* there probably came at an early time three related roots, *mak* (No. 82), *mag*, and *magh*, all three existing together and having the common meaning of extension.

*μέγ-as* (by-stem *μεγαλο*), great, [*mega-* in compos., e.g., *megatherium*, *megalosaurus*]; *μεί-ζων* (= *μεγ-ίων*), greater; *μεγ-αλύνω*, to magnify; *μεγ-αίρω*, to look at a thing as great or too great, to grudge; *μέγ-εθος*, greatness.

*mag-nus*, great; *mag-nitudo*, greatness, *magnitude*; *magna-nīmus* (*magnus*, *animus*), great-souled, *magnanimous*; *mājor*, (= *mag-ior*), greater, *major*, [*majority*, *mayor*]; *maj-estas*, greatness, grandeur, *majesty*; *māg-is*, in a higher degree, more; *māg-ister*, a *master*, [*magisterial*]; *māgistratus*, *magistracy*, *magistrate*; *māg-istēro*, *māg-istro*, to rule; *mālo* (*māgis*, *volo*), to wish rather, to choose, prefer.

**388. smī; smī; μει; mī; smile, wonder.**

*μει-δος*, *μει-δημα*, a smile; *μει-δάω*, *μει-διάω*, to *smile*.

*mī-ror* (to smile upon, i.e., in indication of approval), to *admire*, to wonder at, (compd. w. *ad*, *e*); *mī-rābilis*, wonderful, *admirable*; *mī-rācūlum*, (that which causes to wonder), a wonder, a *miracle*; *mī-rus*, wonderful; *nī-mī-rum* (*nī*, *ne*, *mīrum*), doubtless, certainly.

**389. marl; mard (for murl); μελλ, μελ; —; mild.**

*μείλ-ια*, soothing things, propitiations; *μείλ-ιχος*, gentle, kind; *μειλ-ίχιος*, gentle, soothing, *mild*, gracious; *μειλ-ίχία*, gentleness, kindness; *μειλ-ίσσω*, to soothe, to treat kindly.

**390. μέλι, honey; μελί-φρων (φρήν), sweet to the mind, delicious; μέλισσα, a bee.**

*mel* (gen. *mell-is* = *melt-is*), honey; *mellifluus* (*mcl*, *fluo*), flowing with honey, *mellifluous*.

**391. smar; smar; μερ, μαρ; mor; keep in mind.**

*μέρ-μηρ-α*, *μέρ-μνα*, care, anxious thought; *μερ-μαίρω*, *μερ-μηρ-ίζω*, to be full of cares; *μέρ-μερα ἔργα*, warlike deeds; *μέρ-μερ-ος*, peevish, baneful; *μάρ-τυς*, *μάρ-τυρ*, a witness, (later) a

*martyr*; *μαρ-τύριον*, a testimony, proof; *μαρ-τύρομαι*, to call to witness.

*mě-mor*, mindful of, remembering; *mě-mōr-ia*, *memory*; *mě-mōr-iālis*, *memorial*; *mě-mōr-o*, to remind of, to relate; *com-mēmōro*, to recall an object to memory in all its particulars, [*commemorate*]; *mě-mōr-ābilis*, *memorable*; *mě-mōr-iter*, from memory, accurately; *mōr-a*, a delay; *mōr-or*, to delay, (compd. w. *com*, *de*, *in*, *re*), [*demur*, *demurrage*].

392. *mar*; —; *μερ*; *mer*; measure out, distribute to.

*μέιρ-ομαι*, (*ἐμ-μορ-α*, *ἐτ-μαρ-ται*), to receive as one's portion; *μέρ-os*, *μέρ-is*, a part, share; *μερ-ίζω*, to divide; *μόρ-os*, fate, destiny; *μοῖρ-α*, part, share, destiny, one's due; *μόρ-α*, a division (of the Spartan army); *μόρ-σιμος*, appointed by fate.

*měr-eo*, *měr-eor* (to receive as one's share), to deserve, *merit*, earn, obtain, (compd. w. *de*, *e*, *pro*); *měr-ītum*, that which one deserves, reward, punishment, *merit*; *merx*, (the gainful thing), merchandise; *com-mer-cium*, *commeree*; *mer-c-ēs*, hire, pay, recompense; *mer-c-or*, to trade, (compd. w. *com*, *e*, *prae*); *mer-cans* (pres. part.), trading, [*mercantile*]; *mer-cans* (subst.), a buyer, purchaser, [*merchant*, *merchandise*]; *mer-c-ātor*, a merchant; *mer-c-ēnārius*, *mer-c-ennārius* (in old Mss.), doing anything for reward or pay, *mercenary*.

393. *mar*; *mar*; *μερ*, *μορ*, *μαρ*, *μρο*; *mor*, *mar-c*; waste away, die.

*βρο-τός*, *μορ-τός*, mortal; *ἄ-μβρο-τος* (*ἄ-μβρόσιος*), immortal; *ἄ-μβροσ-ία*, *ambrosia*, the food of the gods; *μαρ-αίνω*, to put out or quench, pass. to waste away, [*amaranth*]; *μαρ-ασ-μός*, *μάρ-ανσις*, decay.

*mōr-ior*, to die, (compd. w. *de*, *e*, *in*, *inter*, *prae*); *mors*, death, [*murder*, *mortify*]; *mor-tālis*, *mortal*; *mor-bus*, a sickness, disease; *mor-bidus*, sickly, diseased, *morbid*; *mar-c-eo*, to wither, to be feeble; *mar-c-esco* (inch.), to wither, to become feeble.

394. *mad*; *madhjas*; *μεθ*; *med*, *mid*; middle.

*μέσσος* (= *μεθ-jos*), *μέσος* (a still further weakened form), middle; *μεσσ-ηγύς*(s), *μεσ-ηγύς*(s), between.

mēd-ius, *middle*, *mid-*, [*midst*]; mēd-iam, the middle, a *medium*; mēd-io, to divide in the middle, to be in the middle, [*mediate*]; med-iator, a *mediator*; mēd-iocris, middling, ordinary, *mediocre*; dī-mīd-ius (*dis*, *midius*), half; dī-mīd-io, to divide into halves, to halve; mēditerraneus (*medius*, *terra*), midland, inland, *mediterranean*; meri-dies (for *medi-dies*), mid-day, noon; mēridiānus, of or belonging to mid-day, *meridian*; mēridiōnālis, southern, *meridional*.

395. ma; mât; (st.) μηνς; men; measure.

μή; μής, μές, a month; μή-νη, the moon; μην-ιαῖος, monthly.

mens-is, a month; -mestris, (= *mensitris*); bi-mes-tris, of two months duration; tri-mes-tris, of three months; mens-truus, monthly, *menstrual*.

396. ma; mât; μα, μη; ma; measure, fashion, make.

μή-τηρ, μά-τηρ, a mother; μα-ῖα, good mother.

mā-ter, a mother; mā-ternus, *maternal*; mā-trīmōnium, marriage, *matrimony*; mā-trōna, a married woman, wife, [*matron*]; mā-trix, a breeding-animal, a public register; mā-tricula (dim.), a public register, [*matriculate*]; mā-teria, mā-teries, *matter*, materials, wood; mā-teriālis, of or belonging to matter, *material*.

397. mik; miç; μυ; mise; mix.

μίγ-ω, μίγ-νυ-μι, to mix; μίγ-α, μίγ-δα, μίγ-δην, confusedly; μύγ-ας, mixed pell-mell; μῖξ-ις, a mixing.

misc-eo, to mix, mingle, (compd. w. ad, com, inter, re); misc-ellus, mixed; misc-ellāneus, mixed, *miscellaneous*; mis-tio, mix-tio, mis-tura, mix-tura, a mixing, a *mixture*; prō-misc-uus, mixed, *promiscuous*.

398. ma, mi; mi; μν, με; man, min, men; diminish.

μν-ῖθω, to make less, become less, perish; μν-νῖθα, a little, a short time; μν-νῖθάδιος, short-lived; με-ῖων, less; με-ῖώω, to diminish.

man-cus, maimed; men-da, men-dum, a fault, a defect; men-dōsus, full of faults, faulty; ē-men-do, to *amend*, *emend*, *mend*; men-dicus, beggarly; men-dicus, a beggar, a *mendicant*; men-dico, men-dicor, to beg; mīn-uo, to diminish, (compd. w. comp, de, di, in), [*diminish*, *mince*]; mīn-ūtus, small, *minute*; mīn-ūtum, the smallest piece of money, pl. very small parts, [*minute*]; mīn-or, mīn-us, less, [*minor*, *minus*]; mīn-īmus, very little, least, [*minimum*, *minim*]; mīn-ister, adj., (a double comparative in form, from *minus* and compar. ending *-ter*, Gr. -τερος), serving; mīn-ister (subst.), a servant, a *minister*, [*minstrel*]; mīn-istērium, service, *ministry*; min-istro, to serve, supply, *minister*, (compd. w. ad, prae, sub).

399. μop-μύp-ω, μvp-μύp-ω (formed by redupl. from μύp-ω), (of water) to roar and boil.

mur-mur (formed perhaps by onomatopoeia), a *murmur*, rushing, roaring; mur-mūr-o, to *mur-mur*, rustle, roar.

400. mu; mu; μv; mu; bind, close. (Cf. No. 380.)

μύ-ω, to close (eyes, mouth); μύ-σις, a closing (of the lips, eyes, etc.); μv-ῖδα, blindman's-buff; μύ-ωψ, blinking, short-sighted, [*myops*, *myope*, *myopy*]; μv-χός, the innermost place or part; μv-έω, to initiate into the mysteries, to instruct; μύσ-της (fem. μύσ-τις), one initiated; μυσ-τήριον, a *mystery* or secret doctrine; μv-άω, to compress the lips; μύ-ζω, to murmur with closed lips, to moan; μv-γμός, a moaning; μv-χθίζω, to moan, to sneer; μv-κτήρ, the nose; μvν-δός, μύ-δος, dumb; μύ-ζω, to drink with closed lips, to suck in; μv-ζάω, to suck; μv-ττός, μύ-της, dumb.

mū-tus, dumb, *mute*; mū-tesco (inch.), to become dumb, (compd. w. in, ob), mū-tio, *muttio*, to *mutter*; mu-ssō, mu-ssito (intens.), to speak low, to *mutter*.

401. mus; mush; μσ; mus; steal. (Cf. No. 403.)

μv-ῖα (for μvσ-ῖα), a fly.

mu-sca, a fly, [*midge*, *mosquito*, *mosquito*].

402. **mar, mal**; —; **μλ**; **mol**; rub, grind.

**μύλ-η, μύλ-ος**, a *mill*, a millstone, [*meal*]; **μύλ-ωθρός**, a miller;  
**μύλ-αι, μύλ-όδοντες, μύλ-ῖται**, the molar teeth, the grinders.

• **mōl-o**, to grind; **mōl-a**, a *mill*, millstone, *meal*; **mol-ārs**, of a mill, of grinding, *molar*; **im-mōl-o** (*in, mola*), to sprinkle a victim with sacrificial meal, to sacrifice, to *immolate*.

403. **mus**; **mush**; **μσ**; **mus**; steal. (Cf. No. 401.)

**μῆς**, a *mouse*, a *muscle* (shell-fish).

**mus**, a mouse; **mus-cīlus** (dim.), a little mouse, a sea *muscle* (*mussel*), a *muscle* (of the body), [*muscular*]; **mus-cīp-ūla, mus-cīp-ūlum**, (*mus, cupio*), a mouse-trap.

404. Perhaps these words are from the root **mu** (No. 400).

**μωρός**, dull, foolish; **μωρία**, folly; **μωρόομαι**, to become dull, be stupefied; **μωραίνω**, to be silly, to be foolish.

**mōrus**, foolish; **mōrōsus**, self-willed, peevish, *morose*.

405. **ὄμβρος**, rain; **ὄμβριος**, rainy; **ὄμβρέω**, to rain.

**imber**, rain, a rain-storm, a shower of rain; **imbrex**, a hollow tile, pantile (used in covering roofs, for conducting off the rain).

406. **ὠμός**, raw, fierce; **ὠμότης**, rawness, fierceness.

**amārus**, bitter.

407. **ὤμος**, the shoulder; **ὤμοπλάτη**, the shoulder-blade.

**hūmērus** (incorrectly spelled **hūmērus**), the upper part of the arm, the shoulder.

## P

**r; r; p; r** (sometimes **l**).

408. **ar**; **ar**; **ἄρ**; **ar**; fit, join closely. The Indo-European root *ar* has the fundamental meaning of motion in the direction of something. From this arise the meanings of attaining a goal, close union, fitness, closeness, narrowness. The root *ar* is in Sanskrit retained unchanged in form. In Greek it appears under three forms, **ἄρ, ἐρ, ὄρ**; and to each of these forms a definite meaning is attached, to the one with *α* that of fit-

ting (No. 408) and ploughing (No. 410), to the one with *ε* that of rowing (No. 411), to the one with *ο* that of raising or arousing (No. 414). Comparing the Latin words, *artus*, *rēmus*, *ōrior*, we find a similar special meaning attached to each of the corresponding vowels.

*ἄρ-αρ-ίσκω*, to join, to fit together, to be joined closely together, to fit or suit; *ἄρ-μενος*, fitting, fitted or suited; *ἄρ-θρον*, a joint, (pl. limbs); *ἄρ-τύω*, to prepare; *ἄρ-τύς*, *ἄρ-θμός*, a bond, friendship; *ἄρ-ιθμός*, a number, a numbering; *ἄρ-ιθμητικός*, of or for numbering; *ἡ ἀριθμητική* (sc. *τέχνη*), *arithmetic*; *ν-ῆρ-ιτος*, *ν-ῆρ-ιθμος*, *ἀν-ἀρ-ιθμος*, countless; *ἄρ-μός*, a joint, the shoulder-joint; *ἄρ-τί*, just, exactly; *ἄρ-τιος*, suitable, exactly fitted; *ἄρ-τίζω*, to prepare; *ἀρῖ-*, insep. prefix, used to strengthen the meaning of its compound; *ἄρ-είων*, better; *ἄρ-ιστος*, best; *ἄρ-έσκω*, to make good, make amends, please; *ἄρ-ετή*, goodness, excellence, manhood, valor; *ἄρ-ετάω*, to be fit or proper; *ἐρί-ηρ-ος*, fitting exactly; *ἄρα* (*ἄρ*, *ρά*), then, straightway.

*ar-ma*, armor, *arms*; *ar-mo*, to *arm*, [*army*, *armada*]; *ar-matūra*, armor, [*armature*]; *ar-mus*, the shoulder, the *arm*; *ar-tus*, fitted, close, narrow, severe; *ar-tum*, a narrow place; *ar-te*, closely; *ar-tus*, a joint, (pl. limbs); *ar-ticūlus* (dim.), a joint, (of discourse) a part, a division, *article*; *ar-ticūlo*, to utter distinctly, to *articulate*; *ars*, skill in joining something, skill in producing, occupation, *art*, [*artist*, *artisan*, *artifice*, *artificer*, *artificial*, *artful*, *artless*, *artillery*]; *in-ers* (*in*, *ars*), unskilled in any art, inactive, *inert*, [*inertia*]; *sollers*, *solers* (*sollus* [old word meaning 'entire'], *ars*), [having all art], skilled, intelligent.

409. *ark* (expanded fr. rt. *ar*); —; —; —; spin.

*ἀράχ-νης*, a spider; *ἀράχ-νη*, a spider, a spider's web; *ἀράχ-νιον*, a spider's web.

*arā-neā* (= *araknea*), a spider, a spider's web; *arā-neus*, a spider; *arā-neum*, a spider's web.

410. *ar*; —; *ἄρ*; *ar*; move, plough.

*ἄρ-όω*, to plough; *ἄρ-οτήρ*, a ploughman; *ἄρ-οτος*, a crop or cornfield, ploughing, seed-time; *ἄρ-οτρον*, a plough; *ἄρ-ουρα*, tilled land.

ǣr-o, to plough, [*arable*]; ǣr-ātor, a ploughman; ǣr-atio, a ploughing; ǣr-ātrum, a plough; ar-vus, ploughed, arable; ar-vum, an arable field; ar-mentum(?), cattle for ploughing, a drove, a herd.

411. ar, ra; ar; ἄρ; ra, re; move, move with oars. (Cf. No. 408.)

ἀμφ-ήρ-ης, fitted on both sides, with oars on both sides; ἀλι-ήρ-ης, sweeping the sea; τρι-ήρ-ης, a galley with three banks of oars, a trireme; πεντηκόντ-ορο-ς, a ship of burden with fifty oars; ἑρ-έ-της, a rower; ὑπ-ηρ-έ-της, an under-rower, under-seaman, servant; ἑρ-εσία, ἑρ-εσία, a rowing, a crew; ἑρ-έσσω, to row; ἑρ-ετμόν, an oar.

rǣ-tis, a raft, boat, vessel; rē-mus, an oar, [*rudder*]; rē-migium, a rowing, the oars, the rowers; tri-rē-mis (adj.), having three banks of oars; tri-rē-mis (subst.), a vessel having three banks of oars, a *trireme*.

412. var; —; ἔρ, φερ; ver; speak.

εἶρ-ω, to say, (ἑρ-έω, εἶρ-ηκα [for ἔ-φρη-κα], ἐρρήθην, ῥή-τός [for φρη-τός]); ῥή-τωρ, a public speaker; ῥή-τορικός, *rhetorical*; ἡ ῥή-τορική (sc. τέχνη), *rhetoric*; ῥή-τρα, a verbal agreement, an unwritten law, a law; ῥή-μα, a word; ῥή-σις, a speaking, speech; εἰρήνη, peace.

ver-bum, a word, a verb; ver-bālis, verbal; ver-bōsus, full of words, *verbose*; ad-verbium, an *adverb*; prōverbium (*pro*, *verbum*), a *proverb*.

413. var; —; —; —; cover.

εἶρ-os, ἔρ-ω-ν, wool; ἑρ-ύ-εος, ἑρεῶς, woollen.

vell-us, a fleece, *wool*; vill-us, shaggy hair.

414. ar; ar; ὀρ; or; arouse, rouse one's self, rise. (Cf. No. 408.)

ὀρ-νυμι, ὀρ-ύ-ω, ὀρ-οθύ-ω, to stir up, excite, arouse; ὀρ-ού-ω, to rise and rush violently on or forward; ἀν-ορ-ού-ω, to start up; οὐρ-on, a boundary; δίσκ-οι-α (pl.), a quoit's cast.

ὀρ-ior, to stir one's self, to rise, to have one's origin from, (compd. w. ab, ad, com, ex, in, ob, sub); or-tus, a rising, origin,

birth; *abortus*, *abortio*, a premature birth, *abortion*; *ὄρ-ιενς*, the rising sun, the East, the *Orient*; *ὄρ-ιεντάλις*, *oriental*; *ὄρ-ίγο*, birth, *origin*, [*aborigines*, *aboriginal*]; *ὄρ-ιγινάλις*, primitive, *original*.

415. *var*; —; *ὄρ*, *Fop*; *ver*; be watchful, wary.

*ὄρ-ομαι*, to watch; *ὄρ-ος*, a watcher, guardian; *ἐπί-ορρ-ος*, a guardian; *φρουρός* (*προ-ορός*), a watcher; *φρουρά*, a looking out, a watch, guard; *τιμά-ορο-ς*, *τιμωρός*, upholding honor, helping, avenging, punishing; *πυλα-ορός*, *πυλωρός*, a gate-keeper; *θυρ-ορός*, a door-keeper; *ᾠρα*, care, heed; *ὄρά-ω*, to see; *ὄρα-μα*, a sight, [*cosmorama* (*κόσμος*, world), *diorama* (*διά*, through), *panorama* (*πᾶρ*, all)]; *ἀ-όρα-τος*, invisible.

*věreor*, to reverence, to fear; *rě-věr-eor*, to honor, *reverence*, *revere*, [*reverent*, *reverend*]; *věr-ēcundus*, feeling shame, modest.

416. *ὄρ-μή*, 1. a violent movement onward, a rush, an attack; 2. the first stir or start in a thing, effort, attempt; 3. a start on a march, etc.; *ὄρ-μάω*, to set in motion, to urge on, (more commonly intrans.), to hurry on, to start; *ἀφ-ορ-μή*, *ὄρ-μη-τήριον*, a starting-place, an incentive.

417. *ὠρυγ-ή*, *ὠρυθμός*, a howling, a roaring.

*rŭg-io*, to roar, to bellow; *rŭg-ītus*, a roaring.

418. *var*; *var*; —; —; cover.

*οὐρ-ανός* (*ὠρ-ανός*, *ὀρ-ανός*), the vault or firmament of heaven, a ceiling, the roof of the mouth, palate; *οὐρ-άνιος*, heavenly; *Οὐρανῖνες*, the gods.

419. *ρίγ-ος*, frost, cold; *ρίγ-ιον*, more frosty or cold, more horrible; *ρίγ-έω*, to shudder with the cold, to shudder at anything; *ρίγ-όω*, to be cold, to shiver from frost or cold.

*frīg-us* (subst.), cold; *frīg-eo*, to stiffen with cold, to be cold; *frīg-idus*, cold, *frigid*.

420. *ρίζ-α*, a root.

*rādix*, a root, [*wort*, *radical*].

421. **sru**; **sru**; **ρῦ**, **σρυ**; **ru**, **rou**, **ro**; flow, break forth, come out with vehemence.

**ρέ-ω** (**ρεύ-σω**, **ἐ-ρρήν-ν**), to flow, to run; **ρέ-ος**, **ρεύ-μα**, **ρο-ή**, a stream; **ρῦ-σις**, **ρεύ-σις**, a flowing; **ρῦ-τός**, flowing; **ρευσ-τός**, made to flow, fluctuating; **ρεῖθρον**, **ρέ-εθρον**, a stream, the bed of a stream; **ρύ-αξ**, a stream that bursts forth, esp. a stream of lava; **ρύ-μη**, the force, swing, rush of a body in motion; **ρῦ-θμός**, any motion, esp. a regular, recurring, vibratory motion, time (in music), *rhythm*. From the root **ρῦ** comes the stem **ρω**. **ρώ-ομαι**, to move with speed or violence, to rush; **ρώ-ννμι**, to strengthen, to put forth strength; **ρώ-μη**, strength, force; **Ῥώ-μη**, Rome; **ἐ-ρω-ή**, a quick motion, rush; **ἐ-ρω-έω**, to rush, rush forth.

**Ru-mo**, an older name of the Tiber; **Ro-ma** (= *Srou-ma*, *Rou-ma*, stream-town), *Rome*; **ru-o** (= *srov-o*), to rush down, fall down, go to ruin, (compd. w. com, de, di, e, in, ob, pro, sub, super); **ru-ina**, a falling or tumbling down, *ruin*.

422. **svar**, **sar**; **sar**; **σερ**, **έρ**, **έρ**, **σερ**, **έρ**, **ἀερ**; **ser**, **sre**, **sor**; swing, hang, bind; (Latin) arrange, put together.

**σειρ-ά**, a rope; **ὄρ-μος**, 1. a chain, necklace, 2. a roadstead, anchorage, place where the ships swing or ride at anchor, where ships are bound or fastened, 3. = **ἐρ-μα**, ear-ring; (**ὄρμος**, with the second signification, is by some referred to **ὀρμάω**, No. 416); **ὄρ-μαθός**, a string or chain (as of beads, etc.); **ὄρ-μία**, a fishing-line; **ἐρ-μα**, an ear-ring (prob. of strung pearls); **ἐρ-μα**, prop, support, ballast, (prob. belongs with this root); **είρ-ω** (simple verb rare; compds. w. **ἀν-**, **δι**, **εν**, **ἐξ**, **σύν**), to fasten together in rows, to string; **είρ-μός**, a train, series (as of things bound or fastened together); **είρ-ερος**, bondage; **ἀείρ-ω** [Ionic], (Att. **αἶρ-ω**, Aeol. **ἀέρω**), to raise, to lift; **ἄορ**, a hanger, a sword; **ἀορ-τήρ**, a strap over the shoulder to hang anything to, a sword-belt; **αἰώρα**, a machine for suspending bodies, a being suspended or hovering in the air, oscillation; **ἀρ-τάω**, to fasten to or hang one thing upon another; **ἀρ-τάνη**, that by which something is hung up, a rope, cord.

**sēr-o**, to join or bind together, to plait, to entwine, (compd. w. ad, de, dis, ex, in, inter, pro, sub, trans), [*insert*]; **disserto** (freq. fr. *dissēro*), to discuss, to treat, [*dissertation*]; **in-ser-to** (freq. fr. *insēro*), to put into, to insert; **ser-mo** (may be referred to No. 422 or to No. 423), a speaking, discourse, [*sermon*]; **ser-tum** (rare in sing., freq. in pl.), a wreath of flowers; **sēr-ies**, a row, succession, *series*; **rē-te** (= *sre-te*), a net; **rē-ticŭlum** (dim.), a little net, [*reticule*]; **rē-ticulatus**, made like a net, *reticulated*; **circum-rētio**, to enclose with a net, ensnare; **ir-rē-tio**, to take in a net, catch, ensnare, hinder; **sēr-a**, a bar for fastening doors; **ob-sēr-o**, to bolt, bar, fasten; **rē-sēr-o**, to unlock, unclose, open; **ser-vus**, slavish; **ser-vus**, **ser-va**, a slave, a *servant*; **ser-vitium**, slavery, the class of slaves, [*service*]; **ser-vitŭdo**, *servitude*; **ser-vilis**, slavish, *servile*; **ser-vio**, to be a servant or slave, to *serve*, (compd. w. ad, de, in, sub); **sors** (?), anything used to determine chances, a lot, (*sēro* : *sors* = *fēro* : *fors*); **sor-tio** (?), **sor-tior** (?), to cast or draw lots; **con-sors** (?), having an equal share with another or others, partaking of in common; **con-sors** (?) (subst.), a sharer, partner, *consort*; **ex-sors** (?), without lot, having no share in.

**423.** **svar**; **svar**; **σῡρ**; **sur**; tune, sound.

**σῡρ-τῡξ**, a musical pipe; **σῡρ-ῥῡω**, to pipe, to make any whistling or hissing sound; **σῡρ-τῡμός**, a shrill piping sound, a hissing.

**ab-sur-dus**, 1. out of tune, giving a disagreeable sound, harsh, 2. incongruous, silly, *absurd*; **su-sur-rus**, a humming, whispering; **su-sur-ro**, to hum, buzz, whisper.

**424.** **ῥπα**, any limited time or period (as fixed by natural laws and revolutions), whether of the year, month, or day, a season, spring-time, part of a day, hour, the right or fitting time; **ῥπος**, time, a year; **ῥπασι**, in season; **ῥπαῖος**, timely, seasonable; **ἄῥπος**, untimely.

**hōra**, (lit. a definite space of time fixed by natural laws), an *hour*, a season.

425. **ru**; **ru**; **ῥυ** (**ω** is here a prefixed vowel); **ru**, **rau**; sound.

**ῥυ-ομαι**, howl, roar; **ῥυ-θμός**, a howling, roaring; **ῥυ-μαγδός**, a loud noise, din.

**rū-mor**, common talk, *rumor*; **rū-mifico** (*rumor, facio*), to report; **rau-cus**, **rāv-us**, hoarse; **rāv-is**, hoarseness.

## Λ

**l**; **l**; **λ**; **l**. **L** is sometimes represented by **r**.

426. **al**; —; **αλ**; **al**, **ol**, **ul**; grow, make to grow, nourish.

**αῖν-αλ-τος**, insatiable; **ἄλ-σος**, a grove; **\*αλ-τις**, the sacred grove of Zeus at Olympia.

**āl-o**, to nourish, support; **āl-esco** (inch.), to grow up; **co-ālesco** (inch.), to grow together, become united, *coalesce*; **āl-imentum**, nourishment, *aliment*; **āl-imonium**, sustenance, support, *alimony*; **al-tor**, (fem. *al-trix*), a nourisher; **āl-umnus** (adj.), that is nourished; **āl-umnus** (subst.), a foster-son, pupil, *alumnus*; **āl-umna**, a foster-daughter, a pupil; **āl-umno**, to nourish, educate; **al-mus**, nourishing, cherishing, kind; **al-tus** (lit. grown or become great), high, [*old*]; **al-titūdo**, height, *altitude*; **ex-al-to**, to elevate, *exalt*; **ēl-ēmentum**, a first principle, *element*; **ād-ōl-eo**, to cause to grow up, to magnify; **ad-ul-tus**, grown up, *adult*; **ād-ōl-esco** (inch.), to grow up; **ad-ūl-escens**, **ād-ōl-escens**, growing up; **ād-ūl-escens** (subst.), a youth; **sub-ōl-es**, a sprout, offspring; **ind-ōl-es**, inborn or native quality; **prō-les** (= *pro-ol-es*), offspring; **obs-ōl-esco** (inch.), to wear out, fall into disuse, become obsolete; **obs-ōl-ētus**, worn out, *obsolete*.

427. **ἄλλος**, another; **ἄλλως**, otherwise; **ἄλλ-ήλους**, one another; **ἄλλά**, (in another way), but; **ἄλλ-οῖος**, of another kind; **ἄλλ-άσσω**, to make other than it is, to change, exchange; **ἄλλ-ότριος**, of or belonging to another, foreign, strange.

**āli-us**, another (of many), other, *else*; **ālio**, to another place, elsewhere; **ālia** (sc. *via*), in another way; **ali-as**, at another time; **ālīter**, otherwise; **ali-bi** (contr. fr. *aliubi*), elsewhere; **ali-ēnus**, that belongs to another person, place, object, etc., *alien*; **ali-ēno**, to transfer, *alienate*; **ali-quantus** (*alius, quantus*), somewhat, some; **ali-quando**, at some time, sometimes; **ali-quis** (*alius, quis*), some one, something; **ali-quot** (*alius, quot*), some, several, [*aliquot*]; **al-ter** (a comparative form of *alius*), the other of two, one of two, [*alter, alterative*]; **al-ternus** (adj.), *alternate, alternative*; **al-terno**, to *alternate*; **al-tercor**, to dispute, quarrel, *altercate*; **al-tercatio**, a dispute, *altercation*; **altēr-ūter**, one of two, either; **ad-ul-ter** (*ad, alter*), an *adultercr*.

428. γλυκύ-s, sweet; γλυκύ-της, sweetness; γλεῦκ-os, must; ἀ-γλευκ-ής, not sweet, sour.

dul-cis (perhaps from *guleis*, by dissimilation), sweet, [*dulcet*]; dul-cēdo, sweetness.

429. var; val; φαλ, φαλ; vol; wind, roll, grind.

ἐλύ-ω, to wind, to twist together; εἰλύ-ω, to roll, enfold; εἴλυ-μα, a wrapper; ἔλυ-τρον, a cover; ἱλυξ, a whirling; ἱλλά-s, a rope; ὀλοί-τροχος, ὀλοί-τροχος, a rolling stone; ὄλ-μος, a round stone, a mortar; οὐλαί, coarsely-ground barley; ἀλέω, to grind; ἄλευρον, ἀλείατα, wheaten flour; ἀλέτης, a grinder; ἀλε-τός, a grinding, meal; ἀλε-τρίβ-ανος, a pestle; ἀλο-άω, to thresh; ἀλω-ή, ἄλως, a threshing-floor.

volv-o, to roll, (compd. w. ad, circum, com, de, e, in, ob, per, pro, re, sub, super), [*walk, well* (vb.), *convolve, convolution, devolve, evolve, evolution, involve, involution, revolve, revolution, revolt, revolver*]; vōl-ūto (freq.), to roll; vōl-ūbilis, rolling, whirling, (of speech) rapid, *voluble*; vōl-ūmen, a roll, *volume*.

430. ἔλαιον, olive-oil; ἐλαί-a (Att. ἐλά-a), the olive-tree, the fruit of the olive-tree, an olive.

ὀλεu-m, oil, olive-oil, [*oleaginous*]; ὀλίva, an *olive*, olive-tree.

431. ἔλος (*F*ελος), low ground.

valles, vallis, a *valley*.

432. ἦλος, a nail; ἔφ-ηλο-s, nailed on or to; ἐφ-ηλό-ω, to nail on.

vallu-s, a stake, a palisade; vallum, a rampart set with palisades, a fortification; vallo, to surround with a rampart and palisades, (compd. w. circum, com, e), [*circumvallation*]; inter-vallum, the space between two palisades, an *interval*.

433. las; lash; λα, λασ; las; wish, long for.

λά-ω, to wish; λῆ-μα, λῆ-σις, will; λι-λα-ίωμα, to desire earnestly; λε-λίγ-μαι (pf.), to strive eagerly; λία-ν, very, exceedingly.

las-c-ivus, playful, wanton, *luscivious*, [*lust*].

434. λαίός, left, i.e., on the left side.

laevu-s, left, i.e., on the left side.

435. λάξ, λάγδην, with the foot; λακ-τίζω, to kick with the heel or foot; λακ-πάτητος, trampled on.

calx, the *heel*; calc-o, to tread under foot; circum-calco, circum-culco, to trample around; con-culco, to crush or bruise by treading; de-culco, to tread down; pro-culco, to tread down, to despise; ex-culco, to tread out or down; in-culco, to tread into or upon, to impress on, to *inculcate*; oc-culco, to trample upon or down; re-calco, to tread again, retrace; calcar, a spur; calc-eus, a shoe; calc-ίτρο, to kick, to be stubborn, [*recalcitrate*, *recalcitrant*].

436. λα-ός, the people; λά-ϊτον, λή-ϊτον, the town-hall or council-room; λειτουργός, (λέϊτος or λείτος, ἔργον), a public servant; λειτ-ουργία, a burdensome public office or duty, any public service, the public service of the gods, [*liturgy*]; λειτ-ουργέω, to perform public duties; βασιλεύς (prob. from rt. βα and Ionic λευ = λαο), a king (as leader of the people).

437. **lu, lav**; —; **laF**; **lu, la**; gain, get booty.

λά-ω, ἀπο-λαύ-ω, to enjoy; λεία, Ion. λήτη, Dor. λαία, λής, λαίς, booty; ληΐζομαι, to seize as booty; λήτις, she who gives booty, epithet of Athena; λά-τρης, a hired servant; λα-τρέω, to work for hire, to serve; λω-ίων (for λω-ΐων), better.

lŭ-crum, gain, [*lucre*]; lŭ-cror, to gain; lŭ-crativus, *lucrative*; lă-tro, a hired servant, a hired soldier, a freebooter, a robber; lă-trōcīnor, to practise robbery on the highway; lă-trocinium, freebooting, robbery, piracy.

438. **lap**; —; **laπ**; **lab**; lick.

λάπ-τω, to lap with the tongue, to drink; λαφ-ύσσω, to swallow greedily.

lăb-rum, lăb-ia, lăb-ea, lăb-ium, a lip, [*labial, labiate*]; lamb-o, to lick, lap, (compd. w. circum, de, prae, praeter).

439. λάχ-νη, soft, woolly hair; λάχ-νος, wool; λαχ-νήεις, woolly, shaggy; λαχ-νέομαι, to grow hairy; λή-νος, wool.

lā-na, wool; lā-nŭ-go, down; lā-neus, woollen; lā-nicius, woolly, fleecy.

440. **rag, lag**; —; **λεγ**; **leg**; collect, gather.

λέγ-ω, to pick, collect, count, tell, speak (the meaning 'speak' is the latest, and is developed through the intermediate notion of 'counting one's words'); λεκ-τός, chosen, spoken; λογ-άς, gathered, chosen; δια-λέγ-ομαι, to converse with, [*dialect, dialectic*]; διάλογος, a conversation, *dialogue*; κατα-λέγ-ω, to lay down, to pick out, to recount; συλ-λογ-ή, a collecting, levying; εκ-λογ-ή, a picking out, election, selection; λόγ-ος, a word, speech, reason, [*logarithm* (λόγος, ἀριθμός), *logic, logomachy* (λόγος, μάχη), *-logy* in compds., e.g., *geology* (γῆ, λόγος)]; λέξις, a speaking, speech; λογ-ίζομαι, to reckon, to consider, [*syllogize, syllogism*].

lēg-o, to collect, gather, hear, see, read, (compd. w. ad, com, de, e, inter, per, prae, se, sub), [*lecture, collect, elcct, select*]; dī-lig-o (*dis, lēgo*), (to distinguish one by selecting him from others), to esteem highly, to love; intellēgo, less correctly

intelligo, [*inter, lēgo*], (to choose between), to perceive, understand, distinguish, [*intelligent, intellect*]; neg-lēg-o, less correctly neg-lig-o, nec-lēg-o, [*nec, lēgo*], (not to gather), to neglect, to slight; rē-lēg-o, to collect again, go over again, read again; lec-tio, a gathering, a reading, *lection*; lec-tor, a reader; leg-ibilis, *legible*; lēg-io, (prop. a levying), a body of soldiers, a *legion*; lēg-ionarius, *legionary*; dī-lig-ens (prop. esteeming, loving), attentive, *diligent*; neg-lēg-ens, neg-lig-ens, heedless, *negligent*; ē-lēg-ans (another form of *eligen*s), luxurious, *elegant*; rē-lig-io, in poetry also rel-lig-io (by some authorities derived from *rēligare*), reverence for God (the gods), *religion*; col-lēg-a, one who is chosen at the same time with another, a *colleague*; col-lēg-ium, persons united by the same office or calling, a *college*, a corporation; leg-ūmen, (that which is gathered), pulse, any *leguminous* plant; lec-tus, a reading; sūpel-lex (*super, lēgo*), household utensils, furniture; lig-num, (that which is gathered), wood, firewood, (*lignum* is by some derived from Sk. rt. *dah*, burn).

441. II; —; λα; lev; smooth, polish.

λεῖ-ος, λευ-ρός, smooth, even, level; λει-ότης, smoothness; λε-αίνω, λει-αίνω, to smooth, to polish.

lēv-is, smooth; lēv-itas, smoothness; lēv-o, to smooth, to polish; lēv-igo, 1. to make smooth, 2. to make small, pulverize, *levigate*.

442. lak; —; —; —; bend.

λέχ-ριος, slanting, crosswise; λέχ-ρις (adv.), slanting, crosswise; λοξ-ός, slanting, crosswise, indirect.

lic-inus, bent or turned upward; obliquus, slanting, *oblique*; obliquo, to turn aside or in an oblique direction; li-mus, side-long, aslant; li-men, (prop. a cross-piece), a threshold; ē-li-mīno, to turn out of doors, [*eliminate*]; sub-li-mis (etym. dub., perhaps *sub, limen*, up to the lintel; or *sub, lēvo*), uplifted, high, *sublime*; li-mes, a cross-path, boundary, *limit*; li-mīto, to

enclose within boundaries or limits, to *limit*; **lux-us** (adj.), dislocated; **lux-um, lux-us**, a dislocation; **lux-o**, to dislocate, to *luxate*, [*luxation*].

**443. ri, li, lib; —; λιβ; ri, li, lib.** From the fundamental idea 'melt' have been developed two meanings, viz.: 1. flow, drop, melt away, pass away; 2. melt on to, adhere to.

**λείβ-ω**, to pour, to let flow; **λοιβ-ή**, a drink-offering; **λίψ**, **λίβ-ús**, **λίβ-os**, anything that drops or trickles, a drop, a stream; **λιβ-ρός**, wet; **λείβ-ηθρον**, a wet country or place; **λιβ-άδιον**, a small stream, a wet place; **λίμ-νη**, a pool; **λι-μήν**, a harbor; **λει-μών**, a moist, grassy place, a meadow.

**rī-vus**, a small stream of water, a brook, [*river*]; **rī-vŭlus** (dim.), a small brook, a *rivulet*; **rī-vālis** (adj.), of or belonging to a brook; **rī-vāles** (subst.), those who have or use the same brook; **rī-vālis**, a competitor in love, a *rival*; **rī-vo**, to lead or draw off; **de-rī-vo**, to draw off, divert, *derive*, [*derivation*]; **cor-rī-vo**, to conduct streams of water together; **li-no, li-nio**, to daub, spread over, (compd. w. ad, circum, com, de, ob, per, prae, sub, super); **li-tus, li-tura**, a smearing, anointing; **li-nī-mentum**, smearing-stuff, *liniment*; **li-tus**, the sea-shore; **littĕra** (less correctly **lĭtera**), a *letter*, a word, (pl. an epistle); **litterālis, literālis**, of or belonging to letters or writing, *literal*; **litteratura, literatura**, philology, *literature*; **oblittero, oblitero**, to blot out, *obliterate*; **de-le-o**, to destroy; **lib-o**, to take a little of, to taste of, to pour out in honor of a deity, to make a libation, (compd. w. de, prae, pro); **lib-atio**, a *libation*; **lib-um, lib-us**, a consecrated cake, a cake; **de-lib-uo**, to besmear, anoint; **Lib-er**, an old Italian deity who presided over planting and fructification, afterwards identified with the Greek Bacchus.

**444. λῑνο-ν**, anything made of flax, linen; **λίνεος** (adj.), of flax, linen.

**līn-um**, flax, *linen*; **līn-eus** (adj.), of flax, of linen; **līn-ea**, a linen thread, a *line*; **līn-eāris**, of or belonging to lines, *linear*; **līn-eālis**, consisting of lines, *lincol*; **līn-eāmentum**, a line (made

with a pen, pencil, brush, etc.), a feature, *lineament*; **dē-līn-eo**, (lit. to make a line down), to sketch out, to *delineate*; **līn-teus**, of or belonging to linen or flax.

**445.** λῖς, λέων, *lion*; λέ-αινα, lioness.

leo, lion.

**446.** λῖ-ς (st. λιτ), smooth; λιτ-ός, smooth, plain; λισσό-ς, λίσ-πος, λίσ-φος, smooth; λίσ-τρον, a tool for levelling or smoothing, a spade; γλοι-ός, sticky oil; γλί-α, γλοι-ά, glue.

‡**glu-o**, to draw together; **glus** (for the usual *gluten*), *glue*; glū-ten, glū-tinum, glue; glū-tino, to glue, (compd. w. ad, com, de, re).

**447.** lubh; lubh; λιβ; lub; desire, long for.

λίπ-τω, λίπ-τομαι, to be eager, to long for; λίσψ, a longing.

lib-et, lūb-et, (impers.), it pleases, it is pleasing; lib-eo, lūb-eo, to please; prō-lūb-ium, desire, pleasure; lib-īdo, lūb-īdo, desire, passion; lib-er, doing as one desires, free; lib-ěro, to *liberate*; lib-ěratio, *liberation*; lib-erātor, a *liberator*; lib-ertas, *liberty*; lib-ertus, a freedman (in reference to the manumitter); lib-ertinus (adj.), of or belonging to the condition of a freedman; lib-ertinus (subst.), a freedman (in reference to his condition or class). [*libertine*]; lib-erālis, of or belonging to freedom, noble, *liberal*; lib-eralitas, a disposition befitting a freeman, a noble spirit, *liberality*.

**448.** lu; lu; λυ; lu; loose, release, ransom.

λύ-ω, to *loose*, [*lose*, -less]; λύ-η, λύ-α, dissolution, separation; λύ-σις, a loosing, release, [*analysis*]; λυ-τήρ, a deliverer; λύ-τρον, a ransom.

lū-o, to loose, release; rě-lūo, to redeem; **solvo** (= *se-lu-o*), to loose, (compd. w. ab, dis, per, re), [*solve*, *solution*, *absolve*, *absolute*, *absolution*, *dissolve*, *dissolute*, *dissolution*, *resolve*, *resolute*, *resolution*].

449. **lu**; —; **λυ, λο, λου**; **lu, luv, lav**; wash.

**λῦ-μα**, filth or dirt removed by washing, defilement; **λύ-θρον**, defilement; **λύ-μη**, 1. outrage, ruin, 2. defilement; **λυ-μαίνομαι**, to outrage, to ruin; **λού-ω** (orig. form **λό-ω**), to wash; **λου-τρόν** (= **λοφ-ετρόν**), a bath; **λου-τήρ**, a bathing-tub; **λού-τριον**, water that has been used in washing.

**lŭ-o**, to wash, cleanse, expiate, (compd. w. **ab**, **ad**, **circum**, **dis**, **e**, **per**, **praeter**, **pro**, **sub**), [*ablution*, *dilute*, *dilution*]; **pol-luo**, to defile, to pollute; **lŭ-tum**, **lŭ-tus**, mud, clay, [*lute*]; **lŭ-to**, to daub with mud or clay; **lu-s-trum** (that which is washed, covered with water or flooded), a muddy place, a haunt or den of wild beasts; **lu-s-trum**, (that which washes out or expiates), an expiatory offering, a period of five years, a *lustrum*, [*lustral*]; **dē-lŭ-brum**, a temple or shrine (as a place of expiation); **al-lŭv-ies**, a pool of water occasioned by the overflowing of the sea or a river; **al-lŭv-ius**, *alluvial*; **dī-lŭv-ium**, **dī-lŭv-ies**, **dī-lŭv-io**, an inundation, *deluge*, [*diluvial*]; **lăv-o**, to wash, bathe, *lave*; **lau-tus** (part.), washed; **lau-tus** (adj.), elegant, noble; **lō-tio**, a washing, a *lotion*.

450. **λώβ-η**, maltreatment, outrage; **λω-βάομαι**, to maltreat, outrage; **λωβ-έω**, to mock; **λωβ-ητήρ**, a slanderer, a destroyer. **lāb-es**, a spot, a stain.

451. **mal**; **mal**; **μελ**; **mal**; be dirty.

**μέλ-ας**, black; **μελ-αίνω**, to blacken; **μολ-ύνω**, to stain.

**māl-us**, bad; **māl-e**, badly, ill, (in Eng. *male-*, *mal-*, e.g., *malevolent*, *maltreat*); **māl-itia**, badness, *malice*; **māl-ignus** (for *maligenus*, from *malus* and *gen*, root of *gigno*), of an evil nature or disposition, *malignant*, *malign*; **māle-fācio**, to do or act wickedly; **mālē-factor**, an evil-doer, *malefactor*; **māle-dīco**, to speak ill of, revile, curse; **māle-dictio**, evil-speaking, *mal-diction*.

452. For this group of words, there is assumed a stem-form *mluva*. *M* was softened in Greek by means of the auxiliary vowel *o*, while *m* in Latin, being in immediate contact with *l*, was changed into *p*.

μόλυβος, μόλιβος, μόλυβδος, lead; μολ-ύβδαινα, a ball of lead; μολιβοῦς, μολυβοῦς, leaden.

plumbum, lead, [*plumb*, *plumber*, *plumbago*]; plumb-eus, of or belonging to lead, leaden.

453. ul; ul; ὕλ; ul; howl.

ὀλολύζω, to cry aloud; ὀλολυγή, ὀλολυγμός, any loud cry.

ülŭla, a screech-owl, [*owl*]; ũlŭlo, to howl, to shriek; ũlŭla-tus, a howling, wailing, shrieking.

454. οὔλε, hail (a salutation); ὄλβος, happiness; ὄλβιος, happy, blessed.

salv-us, safe, [*save*, *salve?*, *salver*, *salvage*, *salvation*, *savior*]; salv-eo, to be well; sāl-us, health, safety; sāl-ūbris, healthful, *salubrious*.

455. σάλ-os, unsteady, tossing motion, the open sea; σαλ-εύω, to toss; σόλ-os, a quoit.

sāl-um, the open sea.

456. σίαλον, spittle; σίαλος, fat, grease.

salīva, spittle, *saliva*.

457. spal; sphal; σφαλ; fal; deceive, disappoint.

σφάλλ-ω, to make to fall, to mislead; σφάλμα, a false step, a fall; ἀ-σφαλ-ής, firm, sure; σφαλ-ερός, likely to make one fall, ready to fall.

fall-o, to deceive, [*fall*]; fal-sus, *false*; fall-ax, deceitful, *fallacious*; fall-acia, deceit, trick, [*fallacy*].

458. ὕλη, a wood, forest; ὕλεις, woody; ὕλημα, under-wood.

silva, a wood, forest; silvestris, of or belonging to a wood or forest; silvōsus, full of woods, [*sylvan*].

## Σ

**s; s; σ; s** (or usually, when between two vowels, **r**).

**459. as; as; εσ; es.** The three principal meanings of this root are probably developed in the following order: *breathe, live, be*. The distinction of this root from the root *bhu* (No. 348) is that the root *as* denotes, like respiration, a uniform, continuous existence, while the root *bhu* implies a becoming. By short and natural steps, we have the successive meanings, *living, real, true, good*.

εἰ-μί (Aeol. ἐμ-μί = ἐσ-μί), *am, εσ-τί, is*; εὖ-εσ-τώ (εὖ, εἰμί), *well-being*; ἐσ-θλός, *good, excellent*; εὖς, *good, brave, noble*; ἐτεός, *true, real*; ἔτ-ῦμος, *true*; τὸ ἔτ-ῦμον (as subst.), *the true*, literal sense of a word according to its origin, its etymology or derivation, the *etymon* or root; ἐτῦμο-λογία, *the analysis of a word so as to find its origin, its etymology*; ἔτ-οιμος, *ready, certain, real*.

ös, *mouth*; öro, *to speak, plead, entreat*, (compd. w. ex, per), [*oral*]; öratio, *a speech, oration*; örator, *a speaker, orator*; oraculum, *a divine announcement, an oracle*; os-culum (dim.), *a little mouth, a pretty mouth, a kiss*; os-culor, *to kiss*, (compd. w. de, ex, per); os-culatio, *a kissing, osculation*; orificium (os, facio), *an opening, orifice*; orarium, *a napkin, handkerchief*; cōram (prob. from co = cum, os), *in the presence of*; os-cito, os-citor (os, cico), *to open the mouth wide, to gape*; sum (= esum), *am*, (compd. w. ab, ad, de, in, inter, ob, post, potis, prae, pro, sub, super). Whenever *s* of the stem *es* comes between two vowels, *e* is dropped, as in *sum, sunt*, or *s* is changed to *r*, as in *cram, cro*. essentia, *the being or essence of a thing*; absens, *absent*; praesens, *present*; praesento, *to place before, to present*; repraesento, *to bring before one, to bring back, to represent*; sons, (prop. he who was it, the real person, the guilty one) [adj.], *guilty, criminal*; insons, *guiltless, innocent*; sonticus, *dangerous, serious*.

460. **vas**; **vas**; **ἔσ**, **Ἑσ**; **ves**; cover around, clothe.

**ἔν-νυμ**, to clothe; **ἔλ-μα**, a dress, a garment, clothing; **ἱ-μάτιον**, a piece of dress, a cloak; **ἔσ-θής**, dress, clothing; **ἑ-ἄνός**, a fine robe; **ἑ-ἄνός**, good for wear.

**ves-tis**, clothing, [*vest, vestment, vesture*]; **ves-tio**, to clothe, to *vest*, (compd. w. *circum, com, de, in*); **vas** (gen. *vasis*), a vessel, utensil, [*vase*]; **vas-culum** (dim.), a little *vessel*, [*vaseular*].

461. Under this number the root is perhaps the same as of No. 460.

**ἑσπερος**, evening (subst. and adj.); **ἑσπέρα**, evening; **ἑσπέριος**, **ἑσπερινός** (adj.), toward evening, western.

**vesper**, the evening, evening-star, the west, [*vesper, vespers*]; **vespĕra**, the evening; **vespertĭnus**, belonging to evening.

462. **sa**; —; **σαο**, **σω**; **sa**; save, safe, whole and sound.

**σάο-ς**, **σόο-ς**, **σῶ-ος**, **σῶ-ς**, safe and sound; **σῶ-κος**, strong; **σώ-ζω** (lengthened from **σά-ω**, **σαό-ω**, **σώ-ω**), to save; **σω-τήρ**, a savior, preserver; **ἄ-σω-τος**, without salvation, abandoned.

**sā-nus**, sound, whole, *sane*; **sā-no**, to make sound, heal, restore; **sā-nĭtas**, soundness of body, soundness of mind, *sanity*; **in-sā-nus**, unsound in mind, *insane*; **sos-pes** (prob. from **σῶς** and the root *pa*, nourish, or from **σῶς** and *peto*), saving, delivering; **sos-pes** (subst.), a savior, deliverer; **sā-cer**, 1. dedicated to a divinity, sacred, 2. devoted to a divinity for destruction, forfeited, accursed; **sacrum**, a holy or sacred thing, a sanctuary; **sa-cellum** (dim.), a little sanctuary, a chapel; **sa-cro**, to declare or set apart as sacred, to consecrate; **con-sĕ-cro**, to devote, to *consecrate*; **ex-sĕ-cror**, to curse, to *excrete*; **ob-sĕ-cro**, (lit., to ask on religious grounds), to beseech, implore; **rĕ-sĕ-cro**, to beseech again, to free from a curse; **sā-crāmentum**, 1. the thing set apart as sacred, the sum deposited by the two parties to a suit, 2. the thing setting apart as sacred, the military oath of allegiance, a solemn obligation or engagement, 3. (in eccl. and late Lat.) something to be kept sacred, a mystery, revelation, *sacrament*; **sā-cerdos**, a priest, a priestess, [*sacerdotal*]; **sancio**, to render sacred or inviolable,

to confirm, to sanction; **sanctio**, an establishing, a decree, ordinance, *sanction*; **sanctifico** (*sanctus, facio*), to make holy or treat as holy, to *sanctify*. (The words *sacer* and *sancio* with their derivatives are by some considered to come from the root *sak*, shown in No. 497.)

**463. sa, si; —; σα, ση; sa, sa-p, se, si; sow.**

σά-ω, σή-θω, to sift; σή-σπορ, a sieve.

**sē-ro** (= *se-s-o*) (*sē-vi, sǎ-tus*), to sow, plant, beget, bring forth, (compd. w. circum, com, in, inter, ob, pro, re, sub); **sǎ-tio**, a sowing, planting; **sǎ-tor**, a sower, planter, father; **in-sī-tio**, an ingrafting; **sē-men**, seed; **sē-mīno**, to sow, (compd. w. dis, in, prae, pro, re), [*disseminate*]; **sē-mīnārium**, a nursery, nursery-garden, seed-plot, *seminary*; **saeculum, seculum** (perhaps to be referred to *seus, sēquor*), a race, a generation, an age; **saeculāris, seculāris**, of or belonging to a saeculum, temporal, *secular*; **Sa-turnus**, (the Sower), *Saturn*; **pro-sāpia**, a stock, race.

**464. στλεγγ-ίς, στεलग-ίς, στεργ-ίς**, iron for rubbing or scraping. **strig-ilis**, a scraper. The root is the same as that of No. 465.

**465. strag, strang; —; στραγγ (st.); strag, strang, strig, string.**

This root has two principal meanings: 1. to draw or force through, to press; 2. to strip.

**σπράγξ**, a drop; **σπραγγ-εύω**, to force through, to twist, (in middle voice) to turn one's self backward and forward, hesitate; **σπραγγ-άλη**, a halter; **σπραγγαλ-ιά**, a knot hard to unloose; **σπραγγ-αλίζω**, to *strangle*.

**string-o**, to draw tight, press together, touch, strip off, (compd. w. ad, com, de, dis, in, ob, per, prae, re), [*strong, strain, string, stringent, astringent, strict, stricture, restrict, restriction, constrict, constriction*]; **strang-ūlo**, to choke, *strangle*.

**466. si, siu, siv; siv; συ; su.** The root *si* means 'bind,' *su* means 'sew.'

**κασ-σύ-ω** (prob. contr. from *κατα-σύ-ω*), **καπτεύω**, to stitch or sew together like a shoemaker; **κάσ-σῦ-μα, κάτ-τυ-μα**, anything stitched of leather; **κασ-σύ-ς, κατ-τύ-ς**, a piece of leather.

**sū-o**, to *sew*, (compd. w. *ad*, *in*, *ob*, *prae*, *sub*, *trans*); **sū-tor**, a shoemaker, cobbler; **sū-tūra**, a seam, *suture*; **sū-tēla**, (prop. a sewing together), a cunning device; **sū-būla**, an awl.

467. **σύς**, **ἴς**, a swine, a pig.

**su-s** (the prolific animal), a *swine*, boar, *sow*, pig.

468. **σφής**, a wasp.

**vespa**, a *wasp*.

### Ξ

**ks; ksh; ξ; ks, chs.**

469. **ἀλέξ-ω**, to ward or keep off, to help; **ἀλεξητήρ**, a helper. These words are formed on an expansion of the root **ἀλκ** (No. 3).

470. **ἄξ-ων**, an axle; **ἄμ-αξ-α**, **ἄμ-αξ-α** (**ἄμ** is for **ἄμα**, No. 377), a wagon.

**ax-is**, an axle-tree, *axle*, *axis*, of the earth, the pole, the heavens. We may consider **ἄξ** as an expanded **ἄγ** (No. 104), and the Latin *ax* as an expanded *ag* (No. 104).

471. **vaks; vaksh; αυξ; —**; increase.

**αυξ-ω**, **αυξ-άω**, to increase; **αυξ-η**, **αυξ-ησις**, **αυξ-ημα**, growth, increase. Cf. No. 138. By adding *s*, the root *vag* becomes *vaks* (Sk. *vaksh*), Greek **ῥεξ**, with prothetic *a* **ἄῤεξ**, with a 'thinning' from **ῥε** to **υ**, **αυξ**.

472. **ἐξ, ἐκ** (Loer. **ἐ**), from out of, out of, forth from.

**ex, ec, e**, out of, from; **ex-ter, ex-tērus**, outward; **ex-terior**, outer, *exterior*; **ex-tremus**, outermost, *extreme*; **ex-tra** (contr. from *extera*), (adv.), on the outside, (prep.) outside of, without, beyond, [*extra*]; **ex-trāneus**, external, *extraneous*; **ex-ternus**, outward, *external*; **ex-trinsēcus** (adv.), from without, [*extrinsic*].

473. **ξξ** (from **ῥεξ**), six; **ἐκ-τός**, the sixth.

**sex** (from a primitive Graeco-Italic form *sux*), *six*; **sextus**, the sixth.

## F

v; v; F; v.

474. αἰές, αἰέν (ἀεί), always, even, for ever; αἰ-διος, everlasting; αἰών, lifetime, an age, a long space of time.

aevu-m, lifetime, age, an age or generation, long time, eternity, [*aye, ever*]; aetas (contr. from *aevitas*), lifetime, age, an age or generation; aeternus (contr. from *aeviternus*), eternal; aeternālis, everlasting, *eternal*.

475. av; av; αF; av, au; hear, attend to, help, treat affectionately or tenderly.

ἀίω, to hear, to perceive; ἐπ-α-ί-ω, to hear, to understand; ἀ-ί-τας (Dor.), a beloved youth.

au-di-o, to hear, understand, listen to, (compd. w. ex, in, ob, sub), [*audible, audience, audit*]; ob-oe-dio, ob-ē-dio (*ob, audio*), to hearken to, to obey; ob-oe-diens, ob-ē-diens, *obedient*; āv-us, a grandfather; āv-ia, a grandmother; āv-uncūlus (dim.), *uncle*; āv-ēo, to desire earnestly, to be or fare well; āv-īdus, longing eagerly for something; āv-īdītas, eagerness, *avidity*; āv-ārus, covetous, avaricious; āv-aritia, āv-arities, *avarice*; au-deo (for *avideo*, from *avidus*, prop. to be eager about something), to dare, to be bold; audax, daring, courageous, *audacious*.

476. av, va; vâ; αF, Fa; va, ve, a; breathe, blow.

ἀ-ω, ἄ-ημι, to blow, breathe hard; ἀή-της, a blast, gale, wind; ἄ-ελλα, a stormy wind, a whirlwind; αὔ-ρα, air in motion, a breeze; οὐ-πος, a fair wind; ἀ-ήρ, the lower air or atmosphere, air, [*aerolite* (λίθος), *aeronaut* (ναύτης)]; ἀίσθω, to breathe out; ἀσθ-μα, short-drawn breath, panting, *asthma*; αὔω, to shout, to call aloud; αὔ-τή, a cry, shout, war-cry; αὔ-τέω, to cry, to shout; ἰ-ω-ή, a shout or cry; αὐ-δή, the human voice, speech.

ven-tus, *wind*; ven-tŭlus (dim.), a slight wind, a breeze; ven-tŭlo, to blow gently, to *ventilate*; van-nus, a *fan*, a *van*; āēr, the *air*, (prop.) the lower atmosphere; āērius, āēreus, *aerial*, *airy*, *high*, [*acrate*, *aeriform*].

477. αὔτ-μῆν, αὔτ-μῆ, *breath*; ἀτ-μός, *smoke*, *vapor*, [*atmosphere*]. These words are derived from No. 476, the root being expanded by ατ.

478. ἔαρ, ἦρ (= Fέαρ-up = Fέαρ), *spring*; ἐαρ-μός, of *spring*.  
ver (= ves-cr or ver-cr), the *spring*; ver-nus, of *spring*; ver-nālis, of *spring*, *vernal*.

479. ἰο-ν (= Fίον), the *violet*; ἰώδης (ἰον, εἶδος), *violet-like*, *dark-colored*, [*iodine*].

viōla, the *violet*.

480. ἰ-ός, an *arrow*, *rust*, *poison*.

vīrus, a *slimy liquid*, a *poisonous liquid*, *poison*, *virus*; vīrulentus, *poisonous*, *virulent*.

481. ἰ-ς (pl. ἰν-ες), *sinew*, *strength*; ἰν-ίον, *nape of the neck*; ἰφι, *strongly*, *mightily*; ἰφιος, *strong*; ἰφθίμος, *strong*, *mighty*, *goodly*.

vis (pl. vīres for vīses), *strength*; vī-όλο, to treat with *violence*, to *violate*; vīōlentus, *forcible*, *violent*. For these words there is assumed a Graeco-Italic stem *vi*, which, coming from the √*vi*, plait, (No. 482), meant *band* or *cord*, then (like *nervus*, No. 363) *sinew*, and finally *strength*. The stem is expanded in Greek in some forms by *v*, in Latin by *s* (afterwards becoming *r*).

482. va, vi; vja, va; v; vi; plait, *entwine*.

ἰ-ρυς, *shield-rim*, *felloe of a wheel*; ἰ-ρέα, a *willow*, [*withe*].

vī-έ-o, to plait, *weave*; vī-men, a *pliant twig*, a *withe*; vitta, a *band*, a *fillet*; vī-tis, a *vine*; vī-tium, (prop. a twist), a *fault*, *defect*, *vice*; vī-tŭpěro (vitium, paro), to *censure*, *vituperate*.

483. οἶ-ρος (orig. Fόινος), *wine*; οἶ-ρη, *vine*; οἶ-βάς, οἶν-αρον, a *vine-leaf*, a *tendril*; οἶν-άρθη, *vine-shoot*, *vine-blossom*.

vī-num, *wine*. The Indo-European root is probably *vi* as in No. 482.

484. ὄϊς (orig. ὄFις), *oĩs*, a sheep. (Sk. *av-is*, a sheep.)  
 ὄvi-s, a sheep; ὄvile, a sheep-fold.

The Sanskrit *avis*, as an adjective, means *devoted*, *attached*, and is probably derived from the root *av* (No. 475). The sheep may have been called pet, favorite, from its gentleness.

485. οἰ-ωνό-ς, a large bird. (Sk. *vis*, a bird.)

āvis, a bird; āvīarium, a place where birds are kept, an *aviary*; au-ceps, (contr. for *aviceps*, from *avis*, *capio*), a bird-catcher; augur (*avis* and Sk. *gar*, to call, show, make known), an *augur*, soothsayer; augūro, augūror, to act as augur in any matter; ex-augūro, to desecrate; in-augūro, to practise augury, to consecrate, *inaugurate*; *auspex* (a contraction of *avis**pex*, from *avis*-*spicio*), (lit. a bird-seer), an augur, soothsayer; *auspicium*, augury from birds, *auspices*, [*auspicious*]; augūrium, *augury*, prophecy. The root is probably *va*, *av*, blow, as in No. 476. We may assume the Indo-European stem *avi*, from which came Greek ὄFi = ōi. In Sk. the initial vowel was lost.

486. ὠόν (ὠov), an egg.

ōvu-m, an egg, [*oval*, *ovate*, *ovary*].

The older Graeco-Italic form was *ōvjo-m*, of which the Roman suppressed the *j*, and the Greek suppressed the *F*.

### Spiritus Asper.

A Greek spiritus asper is in the following words the representative of an Indo-European initial *s* followed by a vowel, which *s* is retained in the Sanskrit and the Latin.

487. Prefix á-, á-, ó-, with. (Sk. *sa*, *sam*, with). The aspirated form is found in only two words, á-θρό-ος and á-πας; but the so-called á copulative, expressing union, participation or likeness, is very common with the spiritus lenis; e.g., from á copulative and κοίτη, bed, we have áκοίτης, husband, áκοιτις, wife. This prefix is not related to σύν, ξύν, or to Latin *com*-, but it is probably akin to á-μα (No. 377) and perhaps to No. 488.

488. *á* in *ἄπαξ* (formed from *á* and the root *παγ*, No. 285), once; *ἄ-πλό-ος*, single.

**sim-plex** (*sim* = Sk. *sam*, *plico*), *simple*; **singuli**, one to each, separate. These words are derived from a stem *sam*, *sa*, with the meaning *one*, and are probably akin to No. 487 and 377.

489. Pronominal stem, *ἐ*, *Fε* (for *σFε*), *σφε*, (*οὔ*, *οἶ*, *εἶ*), himself, herself, themselves; *ἐ-ός*, *ός*, *σφός*, own, his own, her own, their own; *ἰ-διω-ς*, one's own, private, personal; *ἰ-διώ-της*, a private person, one who has no professional knowledge, [*idiot*]; *ἰ-διώ-μα*, a peculiarity, *idiom*.

**se**, himself, herself, itself, themselves; **suus**, of or belonging to himself, herself, itself, themselves, [*suicide*].

The Spiritus Asper appears in the following words as the representative of an original *j* or *y*, which in Sk. and Latin may be retained or replaced by *i* or *e*.

490. **ya**; **ja**; (st. *ó*, fem. *á*, *ή*); **i**; pronominal forms.

*ῥ-ς*, who; *ός*, as.

**i-s**, he; **e-a**, she; **i-d**, it; **iste** (compounded of two pronominal stems, *i* and *to*), this, that, this of yours, that of yours; **ipse** (*is* and *pse* for *pte*; the suffix *pte* being from the same root as *potis*, No. 314), he himself; **i-bī** (from the pronominal root *i*, with dative ending *bi* [as in *tibi*, *sibi*], in locative sense [as in *ubi*]), there; **i-ta**, thus; **i-tem** (from the pronominal root *i* and *-tum*), just so, in like manner, also, [*item*]; **i-dem** (from the pronom. rt. *i* and the demonstrative suffix *-dem*, meaning *just*, *exactly*), the same, [*identical*, *identity*, *identify*]; **i-těrum**, (acc. sing. neut. of a comparative form from the pronom. rt. *i*), further, again; **i-těro**, to do a thing a second time, to repeat, [*iterate*, *reiterate*].

In the following words (Nos. 491-495), in Greek a simple vowel is the representative of the Indo-European vowel corresponding to it: *ā*, *ε*, *o*, representing original *ā*; *ā*, *η*, *ω*, representing original *ā*; *ι* and *υ* representing original *i* and *u*; and the original vowels are retained in Sk. and Latin, sometimes in a fuller form.

491. *vas, us ; ush, us ; — ; us ; burn.*

*εῦω, εῦω, to singe ; αῦω, to kindle.*

*ūr-o* (= *us-o*) (*us-si, us-tus*), to burn, (compd. w. *ad, amb, com, de, ex, in, per, prae*) ; *us-tor*, a burner of dead bodies ; *combūro* (*com, būro = ūro*), to burn entirely, to consume ; *com-bus-tio*, a burning, *combustion* ; *bus-tum*, the place where the bodies of the dead were burned and buried, a tomb.

492. *ῥῶς*, Aeol. *αῦως*, Att. *ἑῶς*, the dawn ; *Ἑωσ-φόρος*, Bringer of morn, (Lat. *Lucifer*), the Morning-star ; *αὔριο-ν*, to-morrow ; *ἦ-ρι* (adv.), early ; *ἡρι-γένεια*, child of morn ; *ἡέριος* (adj.), early ; *ἄριστον*, morning-meal, breakfast.

*aurōra* (for *aus-os-a*), the dawn, morning. Of these words the Indo-Eur. rt. is *us, burn, shine*.

493. *i ; i ; i ; i ; go.*

"As the root *i* has been expanded in Sk. to *ja*, so Greek *ι* has been expanded to *ιε*, which occurs in *ιέναι*. From the same *ja* in a causative sense comes *ι-ημι*, i.e., *ji-jā-mi*, and, with the addition of a *c*, Lat. *jacio*." Curtius.

*εἶ-μι* (pl. *ἴ-μεν*), to go ; *ἴ-της, ἴ-τα-μός*, headlong, eager ; *οἶ-μος*, a way, path ; *οἶ-μη*, the course of a song ; *οἶ-τος*, fate, doom ; *ἵημι* (causal of *εἶμι*), to put in motion, to send.

*e-o* (pl. *i-mus*), to go, (compd. w. *amb, ab, ad, ante, circum, com, ex, in, inter, intro, ob, per, prae, praeter, pro, re, retro, sub, trans*), [*exit, transient, transit, transition, transitive, transitory*] ; *ītus, ītio*, a going ; *ambītio*, a going round, a soliciting for votes, *ambition* ; *cōmes* (*eom, eo*), a companion ; *ī-ter* (for *ī-liner*), a going, a journey, [*itinerant*] ; *in-īt-ium*, a going in, a beginning, [*initial*] ; *in-īt-io*, to begin, to *initiate* ; *ex-īt-ium*, a going out, destruction ; *sēd-īt-io* (*sed*, i.e., *sine, itio*), a going apart, dissension, *sedition* ; *subītus*, that has come on stealthily or unexpectedly, sudden, unexpected ; *cōītus, coetus*, a coming together, an assemblage ; *praetor* (for *praeitor*), a leader, a *praetor* (*pretor*) ; *jā-c-io*, (to make go, cause to go, hence), to throw, (compd. w. *ab, ad, circum, com, de, dis, e, in, inter, ob,*

prae, pro, re, sub, super, trans), [*adjective, conjecture, dejected, eject, inject, interject, interjection, object, project, reject, reject, subject, subject*]; **amīcīo** (*am* = *ambi*, *jacio*), to throw around, to wrap about; **amictus**, an outer garment, clothing; **jac-to** (freq.), to throw, to hurl; **jac-tūra**, that which is thrown overboard, loss; **jac-ūlus** (adj.), that which is thrown, cast, or hurled; **jac-ūlum**, a net, a dart; **jac-ūlor**, to hurl a javelin, to throw, [*ejaculate*]; **ōbex** (*ob*, *jacio*), a bolt or bar, a barrier; **jāc-eo** (intrans. of *jacio*), (lit. to be thrown or cast, hence), to lie, (compd. w. *ad*, *circum*, *inter*, *ob*, *prae*, *sub*), [*adjacent, circumjacent*]; **Jānus**, an old Italian deity (the month of January, as the beginning of the year, was sacred to him, as were also the beginnings of things in general; and the doors of houses were under his special protection); **Jānuarius** (adj.), of or belonging to Janus; **Jānuarius** (sc. *mensis*), *January*; **jā-nua**, a door; **jānitor**, a door-keeper, a *janitor*.

494. **is**; **ish**; **ī**; —; wish, long for.

**ió-της**, will, desire; **ĩ-μεpos**, a longing or yearning after.

495. **oĩs**, the ear.

**aur-is** (= *aus-is*), the ear, [*aurist, auricular*]; **aus-culto** (freq.), to listen to, give ear to, [*auscultation*]. The Indo-Eur. rt. of these words is probably *av* (shown in No. 475). By adding *s* we have the stem *aus* shown in the Latin *auris* (= *ausis*).

## PART III.

### Irregular Substitution of Sounds.



**k ; k, p ; π ; qu.**

496. **vak ; vak' ; Fεπ ; vōc, vec ;** sound, speak, call.

ἔ-(F)ειπον, εἶπον, I spoke, I said ; ἔπ-ος, a word, (pl.) epic poetry ; ἑπ-ικός, *epic* ; ὄψ, a voice ; ἐν-οπ-ή, a cry, voice, sound.

**vox** (st. *vōc*), a *voice*, sound ; **vōc-o**, to call, (compd. w. a, ad, com, de, e, in, pro, re, se), [*convoke, evoke, invoke, provoke, revoke*] ; **vōc-ābulum**, an appellation, name, [*vocabulary*] ; **vōc-ālīs**, that utters a voice, *vocal* ; **vōc-ātio, vōc-ātus**, a calling, summoning, [*vocation, avocation, convocation, invocation, provocation, revocation*] ; **vōc-ifēror** (*vox, fero*), to cry out, *vociferate* ; **con-vīc-ium** (= *con-vec-ium*), a violent or loud noise, loud or violent reproaching ; **invīto** (= *in-vic-ito* = *in-vec-ito*), to *invite*, ask.

497. **sak ; sak' ; επ** (for σπ) ; **sequ, sec, soc ;** follow.

ἐπ-ω, to be about or with ; ἑπ-ομαι, to follow ; ἐ-σπ-όμην (2 aor.), I followed ; ἐπ-έτης, a follower, attendant ; ὄπ-λον, an implement, (pl.) arms.

**sēqu-or**, to follow, (compd. w. ad, com, ex, in, ob, per, pro, re, sub), [*sue, suit, ensue, pursue, sequence, consequent, consequence, subsequent, consecutive, persecute, prosecute*] ; **sec-tor** (freq.), to follow continually or eagerly, (compd. w. ad, com, in) ; **as-sec-la** (ad-sec-la), a follower ; **sēqu-ester**, a depository, a trustee ; **sēqu-estro**, to give up for safe-keeping, surrender, [*sequester, sequestrate*] ; **sēc-undus**, following, the following in

time or order, the next, the *second*, [*secondary*]; *sēc-undo*, to favor, to *second*; *sēc-us*, adv. (prop. following later in rank or order), otherwise; *sēc-ius* (adj.), sharing, associated; *sēc-ius* (subst.), a sharer, partner, companion; *sēc-ialis*, of or belonging to companionship, *sociable*, *social*; *sēc-io*, to associate, to share a thing with another, (compd. w. ad, com, dis), [*associate*, *association*, *consociate*, *consociation*, *dissociate*, *dissociation*]; *sēc-ietas*, *society*.

498. *ik*; —; *ip*; *ie*; lit.

*ἵπτομαι*, to press hard, to hurt; *ἵψ* (st. *ip*), a noxious worm; *ἵπ-os*, (in a mouse-trap) the piece of wood that falls and catches the mouse, a fuller's press.

*ic-o*, to strike, to hit; *ic-tus*, a blow, a stroke, (in prosody or music) a beating time, a beat.

499. *ἵππος* (*ikkos*), a horse; *ἵππό-τα*, a driver or rider of horses, a horseman, knight; *ἵππιος*, of or pertaining to horses; *ἵππεύς*, a horseman; *ἵππό-δρομος*, a chariot-road, race-course, *hippodrome*; *ἵππο-πόταμος*, the river-horse, *hippopotamus*.

*equu-s*, a horse; *equ-inus*, of or belonging to horses, *equine*; *equ-es*, a horseman; *Equ-ites*, the order of knights; *equ-ester*, of horsemen, of cavalry, *equestrian*; *equ-uīto*, to ride, (compd. w. ad, in, inter, ob, per, praeter). The Indo-Eur. root of these words is probably *ak* (No. 2).

500. *rik*; *rik'*; *lip*; *liqu*, *lie*; leave, leave free.

*λείπ-ω*, *λιμπ-άνω*, to leave; *λείμ-μα*, *λείψ-ανον*, a remnant; *λοιπ-ός*, remaining, the rest; *ἐλ-λειψ-ις*, a leaving out, *ellipsis*, *ellipse*.

*linqu-o* (*liqu-i*, *lic-tum*), to leave; *de-linquo*, to fail, to be wanting in one's duty, [*delinquent*]; *rē-linquo*, to leave behind, *relinquish*, [*relic*, *relict*]; *dē-rēlinquo*, to forsake entirely, [*dere-lict*]; *rē-liqu-us*, that is left behind, remaining; *reliquiae*, *reliquiae*, the remains, *relics*; *lic-et* (it is left to one, open to one), is is lawful, permitted, (*licet*, being the intrans. to *linquēre*, as

*pendet* to *pendēre*, *jacet* to *jacēre*), [*licit*, *illicit*]; **lic-entia**, freedom, *license*; **lic-eo**, to be for sale; **lic-eor**, to bid at an auction; **pol-lic-eor**, [to bid or offer largely, cf. No. 317], to offer, to promise; **liqu-eo**, to be fluid or liquid, to be clear or evident; **liqu-esco** (inch.), to become fluid or liquid, to become clear; **liqu-īdus**, flowing, fluid, *liquid*, clear; **liqu-or**, to be fluid or liquid, to flow; **liqu-or**, fluidity, a fluid or liquid, *liquor*.

**501. mark; març; μαρπ, μαπ; mule; touch, seize.**

**μάρπ-τω** (2 aor. **ἔμαπ-ον**), to catch, seize; **μάρπ-τις**, a seizer, ravisher.

**mule-o**, † **mule-to**, to maltreat, injure; **mule-eo**, to stroke, to touch lightly, (compd. w. com, de, per, re).

**502. ak; aç, ak-sh; ὀπ; oe; see.**

√**ὀπ** (**ὀπ-ωπ-α**, **ὀψ-ομαι**), see; **ὄμ-μα**, the eye, a sight; **ὤψ**, the eye, countenance; **ὄψις**, the look or appearance of a person or thing, countenance, sight; **ὀπ-τήρ**, a spy, a scout; **ὀπ-ιπέω**, **ὀπ-πιτεύω**, to look around after; **ὀπ-ή**, an opening, a hole; **ὀπ-εας**, an awl; **ὀπ-τικός**, of or for sight, *optic*, *optical*, [*optics*, *optician*]; **ὀφ-θαλμός**, the eye; **ὀφ-θαλμία**, a disease of the eyes, *ophthalmia*, *ophthalmia*.

**ὄc-ūlus**, an eye, [*ocular*, *oculist*, *daisy*]; **ὄc-ūlo**, to make to see, to make visible, [*ogle*]; **in-ὄcūlo**, to *inoculate*, i.e., to ingraft an eye or bud of one tree into another; **ex-ὄcūlo**, to deprive of eyes.

**503. ὀπ-ός**, juice, (properly) the milky juice which flows naturally from a plant or is drawn off by incision; **σοφ-ής**, clear, sure (prop. of a keen, decided taste); **σοφ-ός**, skilful, intelligent, wise, [*sophist*, *philosopher*]; **σοφ-ία**, skill, intelligence, wisdom; **σοφ-ίζω**, to make wise, to become wise.

**sūg-o**, to suck; **ex-sūgo**, to suck out; **sūc-us** (*succus*), juice; **sūc-ulentus**, full of juice or sap, *succulent*; **sū-men** (= *sug-imēn*, *sug-men*), breast; **σάπ-a**, must or new wine boiled thick, [*sap*]; † **σάπο**, *soap*, [*saponaceous*]; **σάπ-io**, to taste, to have taste, to

have good taste, to be wise; *săp-iens*, wise, *sapient*; *săp-or*, taste; *săp-idus*, well-tasted, relishing, savory, wise; *in-săp-idus*, tasteless, *insipid*.

504. *πέντε*, five; *πέμπ-τος*, the fifth.

*quinque*, five; *quintus* (= *quinc-tus*), the fifth.

505. *πακ*, *κακ*; *πακ'*; *πεπ*; *coqu*, *coc*; cook, ripen.

*πέπ-ων*, cooked by the sun, ripe, soft, tender; *πεπ-τός*, cooked; *πέψ-ις*, a ripening, cooking, digestion; *δυσ-πεψ-ία*, indigestion, *dyspepsia*, *dyspepsy*; *πέπ-τω*, to soften or ripen, to cook; *πέμ-μα*, any kind of dressed food, (but mostly in plur.) pastry; *πόπ-αρον*, a sacrificial cake.

*cōqu-o*, to cook, (compd. w. *com*, *de*, *dis*, *ex*, *in*, *per*, *prae*, *re*), [*decoction*]; *cōqu-us* (*cōquos*, *cōcus*), a cook; *coqu-īna*, a kitchen; *cŭ-lī-na*, (= *coc-lina*), a kitchen, [*culinary*].

506. *κα*; *κα*; *πο*, *κο*; *quo*; pronominal roots.

*πό-θι*, *ποῦ*, where; *πό-θεν* (Ion. *κό-θεν*), whence? *πῶς* (Ion. *κῶς*), how? *πότε* (Ion. *κότε*), when? *πό-τερος* (Ion. *κό-τερος*), which of two? *πό-στος* (*πόστος*), which in a series? *πο-ῶς* (Ion. *κοῶς*), of what nature, of what sort? *πό-σος* (Ion. *κόσος*), of what quantity?

*quo-d*, that, because; *quo* (prop. dat. or abl. of *qui*), where, whither; *ŭ-bĩ* (for *quo-bĩ*), where; *qua-m* (adverbial acc. of *qui*), how; *quan-do*, when; *ŭter* (for *cu-ter*, or *quo-tero-s*, in form a comparative of *quis*), which of the two, [*whether*]; *ŭterque* (*uter*, *que*), each (of the two), one and the other, one as well as the other; *quo-t*, how many, as many; *quōtiens*, *quōties*, how often, how many times, as often as, [*quotient*]; *quō-tus*, which or what in number, order, etc., [*quota*]; *quan-tus* (*quam*), how great, [*quantity*]; *quā-lis*, of what sort or kind, [*quality*].

507. *√σπ*, say.

*ῥ-σπ-ετε*, say; *ῥν-ι-σπ-εν*, said.

508. **tark**; —; **τρειπ, τραπ**; **torqu, tore**; turn, wind.

**τρέπ-ω** (Ion. **τράπω**), to turn; **τροπ-ή**, a turning round; **τρόπ-ος**, a turn, manner, *trope*; **τροπ-ικός**, belonging to a turn or turning, [*tropie, tropical*]; **τροπ-αῖος**, of a turning, of or belonging to a defeat or rout; **τρόπ-αιον**, a *trophy*, a monument of the enemy's defeat (**τροπή**); **τρόπ-ις**, a ship's keel; **τροπ-ήιον**, **τροπ-εῖον**, a press; **τραπ-έω**, to tread grapes; **εὐ-τράπ-ελος**, easily turning, versatile.

**torqu-eo**, to turn, to twist, (compd. w. *com, de, dis, ex, in, ob, per, prae, re*), [*torsion, tort, tortoise, contort, contortion, distort, distortion, extort, extortion, retort, retortion*]; **tor-to** (freq.), to torture; **tor-tor**, an executioner, torturer; **tor-tura**, a twisting, *torture*; **tor-tus**, a twisting, winding; **tor-tuōsus**, full of crooks or turns, *tortuous*; **tor-mentum**, an engine for hurling missiles, an instrument of torture, torture, *torment*; **torqu-is**, **torqu-es**, a necklace; **torc-ūlum**, **torc-ūlar**, a press.

**g; g; β; b, v, g.**

509. **ga, gva, (g)va-u, ba; ga, gam; βα; bi, bi-t, bu, (ven), go.**

2 aor. **ἔ-βη-v**, I went; Hom. pres. part., **βι-βά-s**, going; (iterative) **βά-σκε**, go; (verbal adj.) **βα-τός**, passable; pres. **βαίν-ω**, I go; **βῆ-μα**, a step, a raised place to speak from; **βω-μός**, an altar (with a base or steps); **βη-λός**, the threshold; **βέ-βη-λος**, allowable to be trodden, profane; **βά-σις**, a stepping, step, *base, basis*; **ἀνά-βα-σις**, a going up; **βά-θρον**, that on which anything steps or stands, a pedestal, step, the ground; **βά-δ-os**, a walk; **βα-δ-ίζω**, to walk or go slowly, to march; **βέ-βα-ιος**, firm, steady; **βι-βά-ζω** (causal of **βαίνω**), to make to mount, to lift up.

**vĕn-io**, to come, (compd. w. *ad, ante, com, de, dis, e, inter, in, ob, per, prae, pro, re, sub, super*), [*advent, adventure, convent, cōnvent, event, intervenc, invent, inventory, prevent, supervene*]; **ven-tīto** (freq.), to come often; **ad-vĕn-a**, one who comes

to a place, a foreigner, a stranger; **ven-tio**, a coming, [*intervention, invention, prevention, supervision*]; **con-ven-tio**, a meeting, *convention*, agreement; **con-tio** (less correctly **concio**) (= *con-ventio*), a meeting, a discourse; **contiōnor, conciōnor**, to be convened in an assembly, to deliver an oration; **bā-cūlum, bā-cūlus**, a staff; **bē-to, bae-to, bī-t-o**, to go, (compd. w. *ad, e, in, inter, per, praeter, re*); **ar-bī-t-er** (*ar = ad, bito*), one that goes to something in order to see or hear it, a spectator, one who approaches a cause in order to inquire into it, an *arbiter*; **ar-bī-tror**, to hear, judge, believe, *arbitrate*; **ar-bī-trium**, judgment, decision; **ar-bi-trarius**, of arbitration, uncertain, depending on the will, *arbitrary*; **am-bū-lo** (= *ambi-bū-lo*), to go about, to walk, (compd. w. *circum, de, in, ob, per, re*), [*ambulant, ambulanc, ambulatory, amble, perambulate*].

510. —; **gal**; **βαλ, βελ, βολ**; —; fall, glide, slip away, let slip, let fly, throw.

**βάλ-λω**, to throw, (intr.) to fall; **δια-βάλ-λω**, to throw over or across, to slander; **διά-βολ-ος**, a slanderer, the Slanderer, the *Devil*; **δια-βολ-ικός**, slanderous, devilish, *diabolical*; **βλή-μενος, βλη-τός**, hit; **βλη-μα**, a throw, a missile, a wound; **βέλ-ος**, a missile; **βέλ-εμνον**, a dart; **βελ-όνη**, a point, a needle; **βολ-ή**, a throw, a stroke; **βόλ-ος**, a throw with a casting-net, a net; **βολ-ίς**, a missile, the sounding-lead.

511. **βᾶρύ-s**, heavy; **βᾶρύ-τονος** (**βᾶρύς, τόνος**), deep-sounding, [*barytone, baritone*]; **βᾶρ-ος, βαρύ-της**, weight, [*barometer*]; **βαρέ-ω**, to weigh down; **ἐπι-βαρέ-ω**, to weigh down, press heavily upon.

**grāv-is** (= *gar-uis*), heavy, *grave*, [*grief*]; **grāv-itas**, weight, *gravity*; **grāv-o**, to load, to weigh down, (compd. w. *ad, de, in, prae*), [*grieve, aggrieve, aggravate*]; **grāv-esco** (inch.), to become burdened or heavy; **grāv-idus**, pregnant, laden; **brū-tus** (kindred with **βαρύς**, perhaps contracted from *bārūtus*), heavy, dull, irrational, *brute*, [*brutal*].

512. **gi**, **gvi-v**, **gvi-g**; **g'iv**; **βι**; **vi**, **vi-v**, **vi-g**; live.

**βί-ος**, **βί-οτος**, **βι-οτή**, life, course of life, livelihood, [*biography*, *autobiography*, *biology*]; **βι-όω**, to live.

**vīt-a**, life; **vīt-ālis**, *vital*; **vīv-us**, living, *quick*; **vīv-īdus**, living, animated, *virid*; **vīv-ax**, tenacious of life, vigorous, *vivacious*; **vīv-ācītas**, natural vigor, liveliness, *vivacity*; **vīv-o**, to live, (compd. w. com, pro, re, super), [*revive*, *revival*, *survive*]; **vic-tus**, that upon which one lives, provisions, *victuals*.

513. **gu**; **gu**; **βο**; **bo**; cry aloud, roar, bellow.

**βο-ή**, a loud cry, a shout; **βο-άω**, to cry aloud, to shout.

**bō-o**, **bōv-o**, to cry aloud, to roar; **re-bō-o**, to bellow back, resound, re-echo; **bōv-īnor**, to bellow at, to revile.

514. **gar**, **gal**; **gar**; **βορ**, **βορ**; **vor** (for **gvor**), **gur**, **gul**, **glu**; swallow, devour.

**βι-βρώ-σχω**, to eat; **βορ-ά**, meat; **βορ-ός**, gluttonous; **βρῶ-μα**, food; **βρω-τήρ**, eating.

**vōr-o** (= *gvoro*), to devour; **dē-vōro**, to swallow down, to devour; **vōr-ax**, swallowing greedily, *voracious*; **vōr-ācītas**, greediness, *voracity*; **vōr-āgo**, (that which swallows up), an abyss, whirlpool; **gur-ges**, a raging abyss, a whirlpool, [*gorge*]; **in-gur-gīto**, to pour in like a flood or whirlpool; **gur-gūl-io**, the gullet, windpipe; **gūl-a**, the *gullet*, throat, [*gully*]; **glū-tio**, **gluttio**, to swallow or gulp down, [*glut*, *deglutition*]; **in-glū-vies**, the crop, maw.

515. **gu**; **gu**; **βο**; **bo**; bellow.

**βούς**, an ox, a cow; **βου-κόλος**, a herdsman; **βου-κολικός**, pastoral, *bucolic*.

**bōs**, an ox, a cow, [*bos*, *bossy*, *bovine*].

**k**; **k'**; **τ**; **qu**.

516. **τε**, and.

**que**, and. This particle is probably derived from the interrogative stem (No. 506).

517. τέσσαρες, four; τέταρτος, τέτατος, the fourth; τετράκις, four times.

quattuor, quatuor, *four*; quartus, the fourth, [*quarter, quart, quartan, quartette, quarto*]; quāter, four times; quādro, to make square, [*quadrant*]; quadrans, a fourth part, [*quadrant*]; quadrigae (contr. from *quadrijugae, quatuor, jugum*), a set or team of four; quadrūpēs (*quattuor, pes*), a four-footed animal, a *quadruped*.

518. √τῑ, pay.

τί-ω, to pay honor to a person, to honor, to value; τί-νω, to pay a price, (mid.) to have a price paid one, to exact a penalty; τι-μή, honor, value; τι-μῶ, to honor, to value; τί-μημα, valuation, census; τι-μη-τής, one who estimates, the censor; τί-σις, payment by way of return or recompense, vengeance.

519. **kī**; —; **τῑ**; **qui**; interrog. pronom. roots.

τί-ς, τί (interrog. pronoun), *who? what?* τις, τι (indef. pronoun enclitic), any one, anything.

qui-s, qui-d, (interrog. pronoun), *who? which? what?* qui-s, qui-d, (indef. pronoun), any one, anything. These forms are to be referred to *kī*, the weaker form of the interrogative stem; the stronger form is shown under No. 506.

In the following example the corresponding letters are **gh**; **gh**; **θ**; **f**.

520. **ghar**; **ghar**; **θερ**; **for**, **fur**; hot, warm.

θέρ-ομαι, to become hot or warm; θέρ-ος, summer; θερ-μός, hot, *warm?*, [*thermometer*]; θερ-μη, heat; θερ-μαι (pl.), hot springs; θερ-μετε (vb.), heat; θερ-μαίνω, to warm, to heat.

for-mus, for-mīdus, warm; fur-nus, for-nus, an oven; for-nax, a *furnace*, an oven; for-ceps (*formus, capio*), (lit. that which takes hold of what is hot), a pair of tongs, pincers, *forceps*.

In Nos. 521 and 522 we find a change of an original **b** or **bh** to Greek **F**.

521. Sk. **bhañg'** (**bhanag'-mi**), break, burst; **bhang-as**, breach.

Greek √**Fay**. ἄγ-νυμι, to break; ἄγ-ή, breakage, a fragment, the place where the waves break, the beach; ἄ-αγ-ής, unbroken, not to be broken.

522. **bargh, bhrag; —; Φραγ, Φρηγ; frag; break.**

ρήγ-νυμι, to break, break or burst through; ρήγ-μα, a fracture, a rent; ρήγ-μῖς, ρήγ-μῖν, breakers; διαρρώξ, rent asunder; ῥωγαλέο-ς, broken, cleft, torn.

**frang-o**, to break, (compd. w. com, de, dis, e, in, inter, ob, per, prae, re, sub), [*frangible, fraction, infringe, infraction, refract, refraction, refractory*]; **frag-men, frag-mentum**, a piece broken off, a *fragment*; **frāg-or**, a breaking, a crashing; **frāg-ilis**, easily broken, *fragile, frail*; **frac-tūra**, a *fracture*.

In the following words we find in Greek an interchange of λ and ρ.

523. **sar; sar; ἄλ; sal; leap.**

ἄλλ-ομαι, to spring, leap; ἄλ-μα, a spring, leap; ἄλ-τικός, good at leaping, active.

**sāl-io**, to leap, (compd. w. ad, dis, ex, in, prae, pro, re, sub, trans), [*salient, assail*]; **sal-tus**, a leaping, a bound; **sal-to** (freq.), to dance, (compd. w. ad, de, dis, ex, in, per, prae, sub, trans), [*assault, desultory, exult, insult*]; **sāl-ax**, fond of leaping, *salacious*; **sāl-ebra**, a jolting-place, roughness in a road; **prae-sul**, one who leaps or dances before others.

524. ἄλ-ς (m.), salt; ἄλ-ες (pl.), intellectual 'salt,' wit; ἄλ-ς (f.), the sea; ἄλ-ιος, marine; ἄλ-ιεύς, one who has to do with the sea, a fisher, a sailor; ἄλ-μῃ, sea-water, brine; ἄλ-μυρός, salt, briny; ἄλ-ίζω, to salt.

**sal, salt**, the sea, intellectual acuteness, wit; **sāl-io, sālo, sallo**, to salt down, to salt; **sal-sus**, salted, salt.

525. **var, val; var; βολ, βουλ; vol; will, choose.**

βούλ-ομαι (Hom. βόλ-εται, ἐ-βόλ-οντο), to will, to wish; βουλ-ή, will, plan; βούλ-ησις, a willing, a purpose; βούλ-ημα, a purpose; βουλ-έω, to take counsel, to plan.

**vōl-o**, to *will*, to wish, [*volition*]; **nō-lo** (= *ne, volo*), to wish or will . . . not, to be unwilling; **vōl-untas**, will, choice; **vōl-untarius**, willing, *voluntary, volunteer*; **vel** (old imperative of *vōlo*, take your choice) (conj.), or; **vel . . . vel**, either . . . or.

526. —; var; Feλ; —; press, restrain, shut in, protect.

εἰλ-ω, εἰλ-έω, to pack close, to collect; εἰλ-αρ, a close covering, a defence; οὐλ-ᾄμός, a throng of warriors; εἰλ-η, ἰλ-η, a crowd, a troop; ὄμιλος (ὀμός, ἰλη), a crowd, a throng; ὀμιλέω (ὄμιλος), to be together with, be associated with.

527. ὅλο-ς (Ion. οἶλος), whole, [*catholic*].

sollu-s (old Latin form, retained in the compounds, *sollennis*, *sollers*, *sollicitus*, *sollifereus*), whole, entire; söl-ldus, firm, *solid*.

528. svar; (svar, heaven); σερ (for σFερ), σερ, σελ (for σFελ); ser, sor, sol; shine, burn.

σεῖρ-ιος = σερ-ός, hot, scorching; Σείρ-ιος, Sirius, the dog-star; σερ-ιάω, to be hot and scorching; σέλ-as, light; σελ-ήνη, the moon, [*selenography*].

sěr-ēnus, clear, bright, *serene*; sěr-ēno, to make clear or fair; söl, the sun; söl-āris, *solur*.

## PART IV.

### Application of the Principles of the New School.



#### CHAPTER I.

##### ABLAUT I.

THE three root-forms which are treated under the names of ablaut I., II., and III., each occur regularly in Greek, as in the other languages of the family, only in certain kinds of formations, or, conversely, a certain Greek word has but one historically correct root-form or ablaut. But as in language everywhere, so especially in a language of the rich, independent life of the Greek, disturbing forces have operated against the laws which originally shaped the several word formations, and have in certain cases succeeded in almost obliterating the effects of these laws. The unfriendly forces at work are best defined as: 1. *Assimilation* by what is generally termed 'false analogy' or form association. 2. *New formation* upon some already existing form, or upon the material abstracted from such a form. A single example to illustrate each will not be amiss.

(1) The noun bases in *ες*, generally serving as abstracts (*θέρ-ος*, *κλέφ-ος*, etc.), are made with ablaut I. According to this rule are made *βείθ-ος* and *πέρθ-ος*, both occurring in Homer, but going out of common use about the time of Herodotus. In the later language there appear in addition to these *βάθ-ος* and *πάθ-ος*, illegitimately made with ablaut III. These are evidently formed after the analogy of *βαθ-ύς*, *ἐ-παθ-ον*, etc., forms which regularly have ablaut III., and with which the abstracts were associated in the minds of the

language-users until they crowded out the historically correct  $\beta\acute{\epsilon}\nu\theta\text{-os}$  and  $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\nu\theta\text{-os}$ , because there were no forms by mental association with which they could be kept alive.

(2) The present  $\acute{\rho}\acute{\alpha}\pi\text{-}\tau\omega$  is made with ablaut III. Ordinarily the theme of the present stands in no formal relation with the themes of the other tenses, e.g., the present  $\pi\acute{\alpha}\sigma\chi\omega$  is made with ablaut III., but future  $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\iota\sigma\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$  ( $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\nu\theta\text{-}\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ ) with ablaut I., as the future regularly is. But the future and sigmatic aorist corresponding to  $\acute{\rho}\acute{\alpha}\pi\text{-}\tau\omega$  are made according to its root-vowel:  $\acute{\rho}\acute{\alpha}\psi\omega$ ,  $\epsilon\rho\rho\alpha\psi\alpha$ , where we should expect  $\acute{\rho}\acute{\epsilon}\mu\psi\omega$ ,  $\epsilon\rho\rho\epsilon\mu\psi\alpha$ ; cf.  $\rho\omicron\mu\text{-}\phi\acute{\epsilon}\iota\varsigma$ .

### Verbal Formations.

1. The singular of non-thematic (root) presents originally was accented on the root, which appears in its first strong form. The material in Greek is very meagre:  $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\text{-}\mu\iota$ ,  $\epsilon\acute{\iota}$  and Hom.  $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\text{-}\sigma\theta\iota$ ,  $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\text{-}\sigma\iota$  :  $\acute{\iota}\text{-}\mu\epsilon\nu$ . —  $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\text{-}\mu\acute{\iota}$  ( $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\sigma\text{-}\mu\acute{\iota}$ ), Dor.  $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\sigma\text{-}\sigma\acute{\iota}$ ,  $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\sigma\text{-}\tau\acute{\iota}$ : Dor.  $(\sigma)\text{-}\epsilon\nu\tau\acute{\iota}$ ; further the Hom. infinitive  $\epsilon\delta\text{-}\mu\epsilon\nu\alpha\iota$ ; cf. Lat. *es-t* = Sk. *at-ti*. An Indo-European irregularity is contained in  $\kappa\epsilon\acute{\iota}\text{-}\tau\alpha\iota$  = Sk. *çá-te*, because ablaut I. appears in the middle. From Class BB there is another example:  $\phi\eta\text{-}\mu\acute{\iota}$ ,  $\phi\acute{\eta}\text{-}\varsigma$ ,  $\phi\eta\text{-}\sigma\acute{\iota}$ :  $\phi\acute{\alpha}\text{-}\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu$ . Sanskrit has this class largely represented:  $\acute{e}\text{-}m\acute{i}$ ,  $\acute{i}\text{-}m\acute{a}\varsigma$ ;  $\acute{a}\varsigma\text{-}m\acute{i}$ ,  $s\text{-}m\acute{a}\varsigma$ ;  $h\acute{a}n\text{-}m\acute{i}$ ;  $ghn\text{-}\acute{a}nt\acute{i}$ ;  $v\acute{a}c\text{-}m\acute{i}$ ;  $uc\text{-}m\acute{a}\varsigma$ , etc. The only Latin instance which preserves the difference between strong and weak forms is contained in *es-t*: *s-un-t*.

2. The entire system, active and middle, of thematic presents, when corresponding to the Hindu I. class, is made with ablaut I. They are to be found in Curt. Verb. I<sup>2</sup>, 210 and 223. Examples:  $\epsilon\chi\text{-}\omega$ ,  $\delta\acute{\epsilon}\chi\text{-}\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ ,  $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\iota}\text{-}\omega$ ,  $\kappa\epsilon(y)\text{-}\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ ,  $\kappa\acute{\lambda}\acute{\epsilon}(F)\text{-}\omega$ ,  $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\upsilon\text{-}\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ ,  $\delta\acute{\epsilon}\rho\text{-}\omega$ ,  $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\text{-}\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ ,  $\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu\text{-}\omega$ ,  $\phi\epsilon\acute{\iota}\delta\text{-}\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ ,  $\phi\epsilon\upsilon\gamma\text{-}\omega$ ,  $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\rho\sigma\text{-}\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ ,  $\sigma\pi\acute{\epsilon}\nu\text{-}\delta\omega$ ,  $\mu\acute{\epsilon}\mu\phi\text{-}\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ , etc. Of Class BB:  $\lambda\acute{\eta}\theta\text{-}\omega$ ,  $\tau\acute{\eta}\kappa\text{-}\omega$ ,  $\eta\delta\text{-}\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ , etc. Lat. *leg-o*, *reg-o*, *trem-o*, *dic-o* (= *deic-o*), *fīd-o* (= *feid-o*), *dūc-o* (= *deuc-o*), *ūr-o* (= *eus-o*), *clp-o*, *serp-o*, etc.

3. A considerable number of presents of the iota-class are made (irregularly) with ablaut I.:  $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\iota\sigma\sigma\omega$ ,  $\sigma\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\iota}\omega$  ( $\sigma\epsilon F\text{-}\gamma\omega$ ),  $\pi\acute{\lambda}\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\iota}\omega$

(*πλεF-γω*), *κλείω* (*κλεF-γω*), *τείρω*, *φθείρω*, *σπείρω*, *ἀγείρω*, *ἐγείρω*, *δαίρω*, *κείρω*, *μείρομαι*, *πείρω*, *εἴρω* (*σερ-γω*), *τελλω*, *δελλω* and *ζέλλω*, *ὀφείλω*, *ὀφέλλω*, *στέλλω*, *κέλλω*, *ὀκέλλω*, *μελλω*, *σκέλλω*, *τείνω*, *γείνομαι*, *θείνω*, *κτείνω*, *λεύσσω*, *ῥδω* (= *Feργ-γω*).

4. The future systems, active and middle, are made with ablaut I.: *ἐδ-οῦμαι*, *κεί-σομαι*, *πλευ-σοῦμαι*, *δερ-ῶ*, *στελ-ῶ*, *τεν-ῶ*, *νεμ-ῶ*, *λείψω*, *φενξοῦμαι*, *τέρψω*, *βλέψω*, *πέμψω*, etc.

5. The sigmatic (first) aorist system, active and middle, is made with ablaut I.: *ἔλεξα*, *ἔδδευ-σα*, *ἔρῥην-σα*, *ἔφθειρα*, *ἔστειλα*, *ἔμεινα*, *ἔλειψα*, *ἔθραψα*, etc. To these correspond the simple s-aorists in Sk. (Whitney, §§ 878, 879): *a-gro-s-i*, *a-ne-s-i*, etc.

6. The first aorist passive, a special Greek formation, is made with this ablaut with very few exceptions. It differs in this important respect from the second aorist passive, which is made with ablaut III. The following are the instances from roots of Class AA: *ἡρέχ-θην*, *ἐπέφ-θην*, *ἐπέχ-θην*, *ἐστέφ-θην*, *ἐλέχ-θην*, *ἐπνεύσ-θην*, *ἐπλείσ-θην*, *ἡγέρ-θην* (*ἀγείρω*), *ἡγέρ-θην* (*ἐγείρω*), *ἐκέρ-θην*, *ἐπείσ-θην*, *ἡλείφ-θην*, *ἡρείχ-θην*, *ἐλείφ-θην*, *ἡμείφ-θην*, *ἐλείχ-θην*, *ἐδείχ-θην*, *ἐψεύσ-θην*, *ἐτεύχ-θην*, *ἐζεύχ-θην*, *ἐγεύσ-θην*, *εὐ-θείς*, *ἐκλέφ-θην*, *ἐθέλχ-θην*, *ἐπλέχ-θην*, *ἐβλέφ-θην*, *ἐφλέχ-θην*, *ἐδέρχ-θην*, *ἐστρέφ-θην*, *ἐτρέφ-θην*, *ἐθρέφ-θην*, *ἐσπέρχ-θην*, *ἐτέρφ-θην*, *ἐβρέχ-θην*, *ἐστέρχ-θην*, *ἐσπείσ-θην*, (= *ἐσπένδ-θην*), *ἐμέμφ-θην*, *ἐπέμφ-θην*; of Class BB cf. *ἐλήφ-θην* and *ἐδήχ-θην*.

Seeming exceptions are the Doric *ἐστράφ-θην*, *ἐτράφ-θην*, etc. Their vowels are on the same level with, and are to be explained like *τράφ-ω*, *στράφ-ω*, *τράχ-ω*, etc., as a special dialectic peculiarity.

Interesting are the cases in which first and second aorist passive occur from the same root: *ἐκέρ-θην* : *ἐκάρ-ην*; *ἡλείφ-θην* : *ἔξ-ηλείφ-ην*, *ἡρείφ-θην* : *ἡρίπ-ην*; *ἐζεύχ-θην* : *ἐζύγ-ην*; *ἐκλέφ-θην* : *ἐκλύπ-ην*; *ἐπλέχ-θην* : *ἐπλάκ-ην*; *ἐδέρχ-θην* : *ἐδράκ-ην*; *ἐστρέφ-θην* : *ἐστράφ-ην*; *ἐτέρφ-θην* : *ἐτάρπ-ην*; *ἐτρέφ-θην* : *ἐτράπ-ην*; *ἐθρέφ-θην* : *ἐτράφ-ην*; *ἐβρέχ-θην* : *ἐβράχ-ην*; cf. from Class AA *ἐτήχ-θην* : *ἐτάκ-ην*.

*Nominal Formations.*

7. Nominal and adjectival bases in *es* are made with ablaut I.: (*F*)ῥπος, νέφ-ος, ἔχουσ-φιν; ἔτ-ος, πέκ-ος, λήπ-ος, πέ(σ)-ος, κτέ-ος, στέγ-ος, τέγ-ος, ἔρεβ-ος, λέχ-ος, ἔδ-ος, ῥέγ-ος, ῥέθ-ος, στέφ-ος; δέ(γ)-ος; ῥέ(*F*)-ος, κλε(*F*)-ος, σκεῦ-ος; δέρ-ος, μέρ-ος, θέρ-ος, εἶρ-ος, ἔρ-ος; ἔλ-ος, βέλ-ος, τέλ-ος, σκέλ-ος, μέλ-ος; μέν-ος, γέν-ος, σθέν-ος, νέμ-ος, γέμ-ος; εἶδ-ος, μεῖδ-ος, τεῖχ-ος; γλεῖκ-ος, κεύθ-ος, ζεύγ-ος, ἔρειθ-ος, τεῦχ-ος, ψεύδ-ος; κέρδ-ος, ἔρκ-ος, θέρσ-ος, στρέφ-ος; βλέπ-ος, φλέγ-ος, ἔλκ-ος, κλέπ-ος, βένθ-ος, πένθ-ος, ῥέγκ-ος, (ῥέγχ-ος), ἔγχ-ος, ἔλεγχ-ος, φέγγ-ος, λέμβ-ος, λέμφ-ος.

Adjectives: ποδ-ηνεκής, εὐ-μενής, ἰο-διεφής, εὐ-σεβ-ής, Ἐτεο-κλῆς (theme: -κλε*F*-ες), Εὐ-πτερίς, νημερτής, περι-σκελής, ζα-φλεγής, ἁ-τηνής, ἀμφι-ῥρέπής, ἁ-σπερχές, ἁ-μερφές.

As first members of compounds: φερέσ-βιος, ἐγεροσί-μαχος, θελξί-νοος, etc.

Cf. also nouns in *as*: σέβ-ας, δέμ-ας, σέλ-ας, γέρ-ας, σκέπ-ας, κρέ-ας, λέπ-ας.

Formed by association with βαθ-ύς, θρασ-ύς, κρατ-ύς, etc., are made πάθ-ος, βάθ-ος, θάρσ-ος and θράσ-ος, κράτ-ος and κάρτ-ος, etc.; some historically correct forms, πένθ-ος, etc., are also preserved. Otherwise irregular are λάχ-ος, ὄχ-ος; εὐ-τυχής and δυσ-ποιής are denominative formations.

Lat., *gen-us*, *nem-us*, *vet-us*, etc. In comp., *de-gener*.

8. Bases in *τωρ*, *τηρ*, *της* are formed with ablaut I.: Ἔκ-τωρ, Νέσ-τωρ, Μέν-τωρ, Στέν-τωρ, νεμ-έ-τωρ, ἔρκ-τωρ, κέν(τ)-τωρ, θέλκ-τωρ, τεύκ-τωρ; — θελκ-τήρ, θρεπ-τήρ, στρεπ-τήρ, ζευκ-τήρ, πευσ-τήρ, τευκ-τήρ, ἀλειπ-τήρ, πεισ-τηρ (: πείθω), γεν-ε-τήρ; — ἐπ-έ-της, νεφελ-ηγερέ-της, ἐρ-έ-της, Μέν-της, αὐθ-έν-της, ἀλείπ-της, ψεύσ-της, πείσ-της, κλέπ-της, Θεροσί-της.

The secondary suffix *τρο-* follows the same norm: λέκ-τρον, κέν(τ)-τρον, δέρ-τρον, φέρ-τρον, τὰ θρέπ-τρα; φέρετρον and τέρ-ε-τρον.

Lat., *sec-tor*, *emp-tor*, *vec-tor*, *loc-tor*, *tex-tor*, *gen-i-tor*, etc.

9. Noun-bases in *man* (neuters in *μα-τ* ; masculines in *μων*) are made with ablaut I. : *εἶ-μα* ; Aeol. *ἔμ-μα* (root *Feσ*), *πέμ-μα*, *λέμ-μα*, *ζέσ-μα*, *στέμ-μα*, *βδέσ-μα*, *ὄρεγ-μα*, *ρέγ-μα* ; *δεῖ-μα*, *χεῖ-μα*, *πνεῦ-μα*, *ῥεῦ-μα*, *χεῦ-μα*, *νεῦ-μα*, *δεῦ-μα* ; *τέρ-μα*, *φέρ-μα*, *σπέρ-μα*, *ἔρ-μα*, *δέρ-μα*, *κέρ-μα* ; *πέλ-μα*, *τέλ-μα*, *σέλ-μα* ; *ἄλειμ-μα*, *ῥραιγ-μα*, *ῥρεις-μα*, *λεῖμ-μα*, *δεῖγ-μα*, *ψεῦσ-μα*, *τεῦγ-μα*, *κεῖθ-μα*, *ζεῦγ-μα*, *γεῦ-μα* ; *βλέμ-μα*, *κλέμ-μα*, *θέλγ-μα*, *πλέγ-μα*, *φλέγ-μα*, *ῥργ-μα*, *δέργ-μα*, *στρέμ-μα*, *θρέμ-μα*, *πεῖσ-μα* (= *πενθ-μα*). As an example of an exception *χύ-μα* is late ; *χεῦ-μα* Homeric.

Sk., *kár-man*, *bhár-man*, *lok-man*, *várt-man*, etc.

Lat., *ger-men*, *seg-men*, *ter-men*, *lñ-men* (= *leuc-men*).

Nouns in *μων* : *χει-μών*, *λει-μών*, *πλεύ-μων*, *πνεύ-μων*, *τέρ-μων* ; *τερ-ά-μων* and *τελ-α-μών* ; derivatives : *φλεγ-μον-ή*, *βέλ-ε-μν-ον*, *στελ-μοι-ία* ; in comp. *ἀν-εῖ-μων*, 'unclad' : *εἶ-μα*.

Lat., *ter-mo*, *ser-mo*.

10. The comparatives and superlatives in *ων* and *ωτος* are formations accented on the root-syllable, and are regularly made with ablaut I. : *κερδ-ίων*, *κέρδ-ιστος* ; *μείζων*, *μέγ-ιστος*, *μεί-(γ)ων* ; *κρείστων* (*κρέτ-γων*), Doric-Ionic *κρέστων* ; the superlatives *κράτ-ιστος* and *κάρτ-ιστος* (abl. III.) have been attracted to the vocalic condition of the positive *κρατ-ύς*.

11. Formations in *αρο*, *αρη*, *ορη* (*ορη*) seem to be pretty equally divided between ablauts I. and II. With ablaut I. : *ἐδ-αρός*, *σφεδ-αρός*, *σκεπ-αρός*, *στεγ-αρός* ; *σκέπ-αρον*, *δρέπ-αρον*, *λείψ-αρον* ; *έρκ-άνη*, *σφενδ-όνη*, *περ-όνη*, *βελ-όνη*, *ἀμπ-εχ-όνη* ; cf. *τέμ-ερος*.

With ablaut II. : *ζό(F)-αρον*, *ὄργ-αρον*, *πόπ-αρον*, *ὄχ-αρον*, *χό(F)-αρος* ; *χόδ-αρος*, *ὄρφ-αρός*, *ρόδ-αρός*, *οὔρ-αρός* (= *For-αρός*), *ὄρκ-άνη* (*ὄρχ-άνη*), *τορ-ύνη*.

## CHAPTER II.

## ABLAUT II.

*Verbal Formations.*

THE Greek, as well as the Indo-European, perfect is a non-thematic or root-formation. Like the non-thematic present, it originally exhibited the difference of accent and root-form between the singular active on the one hand and the dual-plural active and entire middle on the other. The singular active, having the accent on the root, contained and still regularly contains strong forms; in case of Class AA, ablaut II.: ἔ-οικ-α, μέ-μον-α : ἔ-ϊκ-τορ, μέ-μα-τορ; of Class BB: λέ-ληθ-α, πέ-φην-α : λέ-λᾶν-ται, πέ-φᾶν-ται. The perfects with *o* are given in Curt. Verb. II., 185 and 188. Examples: τέ-τοκ-α, δέ-δοι-κα, ἔ-φθορ-α, ἔ-φολ-α, κέ-κον-α, δέ-δρομ-α, πέ-ποιθ-α, ἐλ-ήλουθ-α; δέ-δορκ-α, κέ-κλοφ-α, πέ-πονθα, λέ-λογχ-α, πέ-πομφ-α.

Lat., *o* in the old perfects: *mo-mord-i*, *spe-pond-i*, and *te-tond-i*.

[NOTE. Many are the intrusions which have been made upon this rule of root-vowels for the singular active. So the vowel-group *eu*, as is well known, has, with the exception of the single ἐλ-ήλουθ-α, supplanted the group *ou*: τέ-τευχ-α, πέ-φενγ-α, κέ-κευθ-α, πέ-πνευ-κα. Not infrequently the weak forms of the perfect have intruded upon the singular, as vice versa the strong forms have generally usurped the territory of the weak in the active dual and plural: δέ-δι-α with δέ-δοι-κα; ἔ-φθαρ-κα with ἔ-φθορ-α; ἔ-σπαρ-κα, κέ-καρ-κα, ἔ-σταλ-κα, τέ-τα-κα, ἀλ-ήλιφ-α, ἐρ-ήριπ-α; the frequency of *κ*-perfects among these attests the fact that these are later formations, made after the accentual law, the cause of the difference between strong and weak forms, had become extinct. A few

perfects are made upon the theme of the present: κέ-χανδ-α : χαιδάνω; (ἐ-πτάρ-α : πταίρ-ω); εἵ-ληχ-α by the side of λέ-λογχ-α is made like εἵ-ληφ-α, λέ-ληθ-α, etc.; λα-γ-χ-άνω, ἔ-λαχ-ον (root-syllable λγχ), apparently equal to λα-μ-β-άνω, ἔ-λαβ-ον (root-syllable λμβ) show the reason.]

2. Derived verbs in *aya*, Gr. ε(y)ω, take ablaut II.: ὀχ-έω, ἐκ-ποτ-έομαι, φοβ-έω, φορ-έω, ῥοφ-έω, ποι-έω, στοιχ-έω, πορθ-έω, στροφ-έω, τροπ-έω, τροφ-έω, στοργ-έω, τρομ-έω, στροβ-έω, ῥομβ-έω, ὀρχ-έομαι; the same formations are contained in με-μóρ-ηται, βε-βóλ-ημαι, ἀπ-ε-κτόν-ηκα, σπορ-ητός, δομ-ήτωρ, etc.; an exception is στιβ-έω, made directly upon στίβ-ος.

Lat., *mon-co*, *noc-co*, *tond-co*, *tong-co*, *spond-co*, etc.

### Nominal Formations.

3. A special Greek formation made in close junction with the preceding are the themes in εὺς: τοκ-εὺς, χο(F)εὺς, τορ-εὺς, φορ-εὺς, φθορ-εὺς, σπορ-εὺς, γον-εὺς, φοιν-εὺς, δρομ-εὺς, τομ-εὺς, νομ-εὺς, πορθ-εὺς, στροφ-εὺς, τροφ-εὺς, ἀμοργ-εὺς, ἀμολγ-εὺς, πλοκ-εὺς, κλοπ-εὺς, ῥομφ-εὺς, πομπ-εὺς, etc.; στιβ-εὺς occurs like στιβ-έω.

4. Themes in α (Greek ο, masculine and neuter, η feminine) are formed with ablaut II. The accent in historical times is generally found on the suffix in the case of *feminines*; on the suffix also in the case of *masculines* when they have the function of *adjectives* or *nomina agentis*; but on the root in the case of *masculines* when they are *abstracts* or *names of objects*. Accordingly there are:—

(α) *Feminines*: ἐν-(F)οπ-ή, σκοπ-ή, ῥο(F)-ή, πνο(F)-ή, βολ-ή, στολ-ή, φοιν-ή, τομ-ή, στοιβ-ή, σπουδ-ή, κλοπ-ή, πομπ-ή, etc.

(β) *Adjectives* and *Nomina Agentis*: δυχ-ός, σκοπ-ός, λοιπ-ός, σμοι-ός, θο(F)ός, βορ-ός, τομ-ός, αἰοδ-ός, αἰμοιβ-ός, τροφ-ός, κλοπ-ός, ὀλκ-ός, πομπ-ός, φορ-ός (cf. φόρ-ος), τροχ-ός (cf. τρόχ-ος), etc.

(γ) *Abstracts* and *Names of Objects*: τók-ος, φόβ-ος, λόγ-ος, χο(F)-ός, σό(F)-ος, νόμ-ος, φόν-ος, δρόμ-ος, βόλ-ος, στόλ-ος, πτόρ-ος, φόρ-ος, στοῖχ-ος, τρόχ-ος, δνόφ-ος, μόμφ-ος, ῥόγχ-ος, etc.

Exceptionally forms with ablaut I. : *φειδ-ός, λευκ-ός, Δελφ-οί, ἔργ-ον*; with ablaut III. : *φυγ-ή, ζυγ-όν, στίχ-ος*, etc.

Lat., *dol-u-s, mod-u-s, tog-a*.

5. Themes in *ι* are made with ablaut II. : *τρόχ-ις, τρόφ-ις, τρόπ-ις, χρώμ-ις, μόμψ-ις, δρόπ-ις*. Those in *ιδ* are pretty evenly divided between ablauts I. and II., and generally have the tone on the suffix : *ἐλπ-ίς, σκελ-ίς* and *σχελ-ίς, σελ-ίς, λεπ-ίς, κερκ-ίς*; *ζο(F)-ίς, βολ-ίς, λοπ-ίς, φλογ-ίς, βροχ-ίς*.

6. A special Greek formation (probably secondary) with ablaut II. are the nouns in *άδ* : *λογ-άς, σπορ-άς, στολ-άς, λοιπ-άς, ὀλκ-άς, πλοκ-άς, λοπ-άς, δρομ-άς, ὄργ-άς, δορκ-άς, φορβ-άς, νομ-άς, ὄρχ-άς, τροχ-άς, φοιτ-άς, Στοιχ-άδες, Στροφ-άδες*; exceptions with ablaut III. : *φυγ-άς, νιφ-άς, μυγ-άς*.

7. Themes in *μα* (*μος, μη, μον*; *μιος, αμος*) are regularly formed with ablaut II.; the accent wavers between root and suffix, except in the case of those in *μιος* : *γόν-μιος, λόπ-μιος, μόρσ-μιος, τρόφ-μιος, πλόκ-μιος, σπόρ-μιος, φθόρ-μιος*. Those without intervening vowel are, (a) With the accent on the root : *πότ-μος, οἶ-μος, τόρ-μος, ὄρ-μος, ὄλ-μος, ὄρκ-μος*; *λόχ-μη, οἷ-μη, τόλ-μη*. (b) With the accent on the suffix : *ρόγ-μός, ἄλοι-μός, λοι-μός, σεν-εοχ-μός, κορ-μός, φορ-μός, στολ-μός, βροχ-μός, ῥωχ-μός, πλοχ-μός, φλογ-μός*; *δοχ-μή, ὄρ-μή*; also a base *κοι-μα-* in *κοι-μά-ω*. In *αμος* : *πλόκ-αμος, ὄρχ-αμος*; *οὐλ-αμός* (= *Φολ-*), *ποτ-αμός*.

Lat., *for-ma* (Sk. root *dhar*); *for-mus* (Sk. root *ghar*).

8. Themes in *tu* (*το, τη*) which are not verbal adjectives are regularly accented on the root-syllable and take ablaut II. : *οἷ-τος, κοῖ-τος, κόν(τ)-τος, νόσ-τος, φόρ-τος, χόρ-τος*.

Lat., *hor-tus* = *κόρ-τος*.

## CHAPTER III.

## ABLAUT III.

THIS root-form is the one which appears when the accent of a word rests on some formative element, not on the root itself. The special Greek law of accentuation has, however, engrafted itself upon the old Indo-European accentual system, leaving but a few fossilized remnants, which have resisted the new law (infinitives of second aorist, verbal adjectives in *τός*, etc.).

*Verbal Formations.*

1. The dual and plural active and the middle of non-thematic presents were originally accented on the personal suffixes, leaving the root-syllable without accent, which therefore appears in its weakest form, ablaut III.: *ἵ-τον, ἵ-μεν : εἶμι*; Doric *(σ)-ἐντί : ἐσ-τί*; the vowel is inorganically restored in *ἐσ-μέν, ἐσ-τόν*, etc., as is shown by Sk. *s-mas*, Lat. *s-unus*, etc. Of Class BB: *φα-μέν, φα-τόν : φη-μί*; *ἔ-φα-μεν, ἔ-φα-τον : ἔ-φη-σθα*. Sk. *s-mas : ás-mi; i-más : é-mi; ha-thás : hán-mi*. Lat., *s-unt : es-t*. With the same ablaut are formed the optative and participle of non-thematic presents: *ι-οίην, ι-όντος : εἶ-μι*; *(σ)-ὄντος* and *(σ)-ἔτεός* = Sk. *sat-yá-s*; cf. *φα-ίην, φά-μενος : φη-μί*.

2. Reduplicated thematic presents are formed with ablaut III.: *γί-γν-ο-μαι, μί-μν-ω, ἵ-σχω, πί-πτ-ω* and *τίκτω* for *τί-τκ-ω*. Lat. *gí-gn-o*.

3. Presents whose formative element is the inchoative suffix *σκ* added immediately to the root are formed with ablaut III.: *βά-σχω (βγ-σχω) = Sk. gá-chāmī; πάσχω (= πγθ-σχω) : πένθ-ος*; *μίσγω (μγ-σχω) : Μεξίας*; *ἴσχω (Fικ-σχω) : ἔ-Φοικ-α*. Cf. of Class BB: *φά-σχω : φη-μί*; *λάσχω (λάκ-σχω) : λέ-λāk-α*; *χάσχω (χάν-σχω) : κέ-χην-α*.

4. Only a small number of presents of the *iota*-class (IV. class) are formed with ablaut III., though this is the historically correct formation:  $\pi\tau\alpha\acute{\iota}\rho\omega$  ( $\pi\tau\rho\text{-}\gamma\omega$ ):  $\text{E}\dot{\iota}\text{-}\pi\tau\acute{\epsilon}\rho\text{-}\eta\varsigma$ ;  $\sigma\pi\alpha\acute{\iota}\rho\omega$  and  $\alpha\sigma\pi\alpha\acute{\iota}\rho\omega$ ;  $\beta\acute{\upsilon}\lambda\lambda\omega$  ( $\beta\lambda\text{-}\gamma\omega$ ):  $\beta\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\text{-}\omicron\varsigma$ ;  $\delta\acute{\alpha}\iota\rho\omega$ :  $\delta\acute{\epsilon}\rho\text{-}\mu\alpha$ ;  $\mu\acute{\alpha}\iota\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$  ( $\mu\gamma\text{-}\gamma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ ):  $\mu\acute{\epsilon}\iota\text{-}\omicron\varsigma$ ;  $\kappa\acute{\alpha}\iota\omega$ :  $\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\kappa\omicron\upsilon\text{-}\alpha$ . Roots of Class BB:  $\phi\acute{\alpha}\iota\omega$  ( $\phi\alpha\dot{\iota}\nu\text{-}\gamma\omega$ ):  $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\phi\eta\nu\text{-}\alpha$ ;  $\pi\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\omega$  ( $\pi\alpha\lambda\text{-}\gamma\omega$ ):  $\text{E}\text{-}\pi\eta\lambda\text{-}\alpha$ . With reduplication:  $\tau\iota\text{-}\tau\acute{\alpha}\iota\omega$  ( $\tau\iota\text{-}\tau\gamma\text{-}\gamma\omega$ ).

5. A number of nasal formations are made with ablaut III.

(a) Those in  $\alpha\omega$ :  $\dot{\iota}\kappa\text{-}\acute{\alpha}\rho\omega$ :  $\dot{\iota}\kappa\text{-}\omega$  (=  $\epsilon\dot{\iota}\kappa\text{-}\omega$ ),  $\acute{\alpha}\mu\alpha\rho\tau\text{-}\acute{\alpha}\rho\omega$ :  $\eta\eta\mu\epsilon\rho\tau\text{-}\acute{\eta}\varsigma$ ;  $\alpha\text{-}\upsilon\acute{\xi}\text{-}\acute{\alpha}\rho\omega$ :  $\acute{\alpha}\text{-}\text{F}\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\xi}\text{-}\omega$ ;  $\delta\alpha\rho\theta\text{-}\acute{\alpha}\rho\omega$ .

(b) Those with double nasals are uniformly made with ablaut III.:  $\theta\iota\text{-}\gamma\text{-}\gamma\text{-}\acute{\alpha}\rho\omega$ ;  $\lambda\iota\text{-}\mu\text{-}\pi\text{-}\acute{\alpha}\rho\omega$ ;  $\tau\upsilon\text{-}\gamma\text{-}\chi\text{-}\acute{\alpha}\rho\omega$ ;  $\epsilon\rho\upsilon\text{-}\gamma\text{-}\gamma\text{-}\acute{\alpha}\rho\omega$ ;  $\pi\upsilon\text{-}\nu\text{-}\theta\text{-}\acute{\alpha}\rho\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ ;  $\phi\upsilon\text{-}\gamma\text{-}\gamma\text{-}\acute{\alpha}\rho\omega$ ;  $\lambda\alpha\text{-}\gamma\text{-}\chi\text{-}\acute{\alpha}\rho\omega$  (=  $\lambda\upsilon\text{-}\gamma\text{-}\chi\text{-}\acute{\alpha}\rho\omega$ ):  $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\lambda\omicron\gamma\chi\text{-}\alpha$ ;  $\chi\alpha\text{-}\nu\text{-}\delta\text{-}\acute{\alpha}\rho\omega$  ( $\chi\gamma\text{-}\nu\text{-}\delta\text{-}\acute{\alpha}\rho\omega$ ):  $\chi\acute{\epsilon}\iota\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$  (=  $\chi\epsilon\text{-}\delta\text{-}\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ );  $\pi\alpha\text{-}\nu\text{-}\theta\text{-}\acute{\alpha}\rho\omega$  ( $\pi\gamma\text{-}\nu\text{-}\theta\text{-}\acute{\alpha}\rho\omega$ ):  $\pi\epsilon\nu\theta\text{-}\omicron\varsigma$ ; of roots of Class BB:  $\acute{\alpha}\text{-}\nu\text{-}\delta\text{-}\acute{\alpha}\rho\omega$ :  $\text{E}\text{-}\alpha\delta\text{-}\alpha$ ;  $\lambda\alpha\text{-}\mu\text{-}\beta\text{-}\acute{\alpha}\rho\omega$ :  $\lambda\acute{\eta}\psi\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ ;  $\lambda\alpha\text{-}\nu\text{-}\theta\text{-}\acute{\alpha}\rho\omega$ :  $\lambda\acute{\eta}\theta\text{-}\omega$ ;  $\mu\alpha\text{-}\nu\text{-}\theta\text{-}\acute{\alpha}\rho\omega$ .

(c) Presents with nasals and  $\upsilon$ :  $\epsilon\rho\upsilon\theta\text{-}\acute{\alpha}\iota\omega$ :  $\epsilon\rho\epsilon\nu\theta\text{-}\omicron\varsigma$ ;  $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\iota\tau\text{-}\acute{\alpha}\iota\omega$ :  $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\iota(\tau)\text{-}\tau\eta\varsigma$ ;  $\alpha\text{-}\upsilon(\sigma)\text{-}\acute{\alpha}\iota\omega$  and  $\alpha\text{-}\upsilon(\sigma)\acute{\alpha}\iota\omega$ : Lat.  $\bar{u}\nu\text{-}\omicron$  (= *cus-o*) and Sk.  $\acute{o}\xi\text{-}\acute{a}\acute{\iota}$ ;  $\pi\alpha\theta\text{-}\acute{\alpha}\iota\omega$ :  $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\nu\theta\text{-}\omicron\varsigma$ ,  $\mu\alpha\rho\text{-}\acute{\alpha}\iota\omega$ : Sk. *mār-atv*. So also  $\pi\epsilon\pi\text{-}\acute{\alpha}\iota\omega$ ; but ablaut III. of roots of the type A does in most cases not differ graphically from ablaut I. With reduplication:  $\tau\epsilon\text{-}\tau\rho\text{-}\acute{\alpha}\iota\omega$ .

6. The non-thematic second aorist ( $\mu$ -form) is historically an imperfect belonging to a non-thematic present, and accordingly shares with it the peculiarity of differentiating the root-form of the singular active (ablaut I.) from that of the remaining persons of the indicative, active and middle, the entire optative, and the participles (ablaut III.).

In roots from Class BB the Greek has  $\text{E}\text{-}\pi\tau\eta\text{-}\nu$ :  $\epsilon\text{-}\pi\tau\acute{\alpha}\text{-}\mu\eta\nu$ ,  $\pi\tau\acute{\alpha}\text{-}\acute{\iota}\text{-}\eta\nu$ ;  $\text{E}\text{-}\beta\eta\text{-}\nu$ :  $\beta\alpha\text{-}\acute{\iota}\text{-}\eta\nu$ ;  $\text{E}\text{-}\tau\lambda\eta\text{-}\nu$ :  $\text{E}\text{-}\tau\lambda\alpha\text{-}\nu$ ,  $\tau\lambda\alpha\text{-}\acute{\iota}\text{-}\eta\nu$ ;  $\text{E}\text{-}\phi\theta\eta\text{-}\nu$ :  $\phi\theta\alpha\text{-}\nu$ , etc.

In roots of Class AA this original vocalic difference appears also upon close search. There occur in the first place the following forms with ablaut III.:  $\epsilon\text{-}\chi\acute{\upsilon}\text{-}\mu\eta\nu$ ,  $\epsilon\text{-}\sigma\sigma\acute{\upsilon}\text{-}\mu\eta\nu$ ,  $\kappa\lambda\upsilon\text{-}\theta\iota$ , and  $\kappa\lambda\acute{\upsilon}\text{-}\mu\epsilon\iota\omicron\varsigma$ ;  $\acute{\alpha}\pi\omicron\text{-}\upsilon\rho\acute{\alpha}\text{-}\varsigma$  and  $\acute{\alpha}\pi\omicron\text{-}\upsilon\rho\acute{\alpha}\text{-}\mu\epsilon\iota\omicron\varsigma$ :  $\acute{\alpha}\pi\omicron\text{-}(F)\epsilon\rho\text{-}\sigma\epsilon$ ;  $\text{E}\text{-}\kappa\tau\alpha\text{-}\tau\omicron$ :  $\kappa\tau\acute{\omicron}\nu\text{-}\omicron\varsigma$ ;  $\acute{\alpha}\pi\text{-}\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\phi\alpha\text{-}\tau\omicron$ .

For traces of formations containing ablaut I. and supplementing these, we must look to a set of peculiar aorists:  $\tilde{\epsilon}\text{-}\chi\epsilon\upsilon\text{-}\alpha$  and  $\tilde{\epsilon}\text{-}\chi\epsilon(F)\text{-}\alpha$ ,  $\tilde{\epsilon}\text{-}\sigma\sigma\epsilon\upsilon\text{-}\alpha$ ,  $\eta\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\text{-}\acute{\alpha}\mu\eta\nu$ , and  $\eta\lambda\epsilon(F)\text{-}\acute{\alpha}\mu\eta\nu$ . These are not sigmatic aorists which have dropped their  $\sigma$ , but they are strong forms of root-aorists, whose corresponding weak forms live in  $\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\chi\acute{\upsilon}\text{-}\mu\eta\nu$  and  $\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\sigma\sigma\acute{\upsilon}\text{-}\mu\eta\nu$ . An old conjugation was  $\tilde{\epsilon}\text{-}\chi\epsilon\upsilon\text{-}\alpha$  (for  $\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\chi\epsilon\upsilon\text{-}\mu$ ),  $\tilde{\epsilon}\text{-}\chi\epsilon\upsilon\text{-}\varsigma$ ,  $\tilde{\epsilon}\text{-}\chi\epsilon\upsilon\text{-}\tau$  :  $\tilde{\epsilon}\text{-}\chi\upsilon\text{-}\mu\epsilon\nu$ , etc., precisely as the imperfect of a  $\mu$ -verb :  $\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\tau\acute{\iota}\text{-}\theta\eta\text{-}\nu$ , etc. :  $\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\tau\iota\text{-}\theta\epsilon\text{-}\mu\epsilon\nu$ , etc. But the strong forms attracted the weak forms of the active to their vowel condition in accordance with that same tendency towards uniformity which has disturbed the original difference between the singular and the dual-plural of the perfect active. \* $\text{E-}\chi\epsilon\upsilon\text{-}\alpha$ ,  $\tilde{\epsilon}\text{-}\sigma\sigma\epsilon\upsilon\text{-}\alpha$ , etc., are therefore conjugated independently through the active like sibilant aorists, and even middle forms ( $\eta\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\text{-}\acute{\alpha}\mu\eta\nu$ ) occur; but  $\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\chi\acute{\upsilon}\text{-}\mu\eta\nu$  and  $\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\sigma\sigma\acute{\upsilon}\text{-}\mu\eta\nu$  have preserved the historically correct root-forms belonging to all the persons, except the singular active.

7. The common second aorist is a formation which corresponds to an imperfect of a thematic present which has the accent on the thematic vowel, therefore ablaut III. The true accentuation, which is the cause of the weak root-form, appears in the infinitives and participles:  $\pi\iota\theta\text{-}\epsilon\acute{\iota}\nu$ ;  $\pi\iota\theta\text{-}\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$ ,  $\pi\iota\theta\text{-}\acute{\omega}\nu$ ,  $\pi\iota\theta\text{-}\acute{\omicron}\mu\epsilon\nu\omicron\varsigma$ . From roots of type A:  $\tilde{\epsilon}\text{-}\sigma\chi\text{-}\omicron\nu$ ,  $\tilde{\epsilon}\text{-}\pi\tau\text{-}\acute{\omicron}\mu\eta\nu$ ,  $\tilde{\epsilon}\text{-}\sigma\pi\text{-}\omicron\nu$  :  $\tilde{\epsilon}\pi\text{-}\omega$ ,  $\tilde{\epsilon}\text{-}\sigma\pi\text{-}\omicron\nu$  : Lat. *in-sec-e*;  $\eta\text{-}\nu\epsilon\gamma\kappa\text{-}\omicron\nu$ . Irregularly with ablaut I.:  $\tilde{\epsilon}\text{-}\tau\epsilon\kappa\text{-}\omicron\nu$ . From roots of type B:  $\acute{\alpha}\mu\text{-}\pi\nu\nu\text{-}\epsilon$ ,  $\tilde{\epsilon}\text{-}\kappa\lambda\nu\text{-}\omicron\nu$ ,  $\tilde{\epsilon}\text{-}\pi\tau\alpha\rho\text{-}\omicron\nu$ ,  $\eta\gamma\rho\text{-}\acute{\omicron}\mu\eta\nu$  :  $\acute{\alpha}\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\rho\omega$ ;  $\acute{\alpha}\gamma\rho\text{-}\acute{\omicron}\mu\epsilon\nu\omicron\varsigma$  :  $\acute{\alpha}\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\rho\omega$ ,  $\acute{\omega}\phi\lambda\text{-}\omicron\nu$ ,  $\tilde{\epsilon}\text{-}\kappa\alpha\nu\text{-}\omicron\nu$ ,  $\tilde{\epsilon}\text{-}\kappa\tau\alpha\nu\text{-}\omicron\nu$ ,  $\tilde{\epsilon}\text{-}\tau\alpha\mu\text{-}\omicron\nu$ ,  $\tilde{\epsilon}\text{-}\delta\rho\alpha\mu\text{-}\omicron\nu$ . Irregularly with ablaut I.:  $\acute{\alpha}\gamma\epsilon\rho\text{-}\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$  :  $\acute{\alpha}\gamma\rho\text{-}\acute{\omicron}\mu\epsilon\nu\omicron\varsigma$  (both Homeric);  $\acute{\omega}\phi\epsilon\lambda\text{-}\omicron\nu$  :  $\acute{\omega}\phi\lambda\text{-}\omicron\nu$ ;  $\tilde{\epsilon}\text{-}\tau\epsilon\mu\text{-}\omicron\nu$  (late) :  $\tilde{\epsilon}\text{-}\tau\alpha\mu\text{-}\omicron\nu$ . From roots of type C:  $\tilde{\epsilon}\text{-}\pi\iota\theta\text{-}\omicron\nu$ ,  $\eta\rho\iota\kappa\text{-}\omicron\nu$ ,  $\eta\rho\iota\pi\text{-}\omicron\nu$ ,  $\tilde{\epsilon}\text{-}\phi\lambda\iota\delta\text{-}\omicron\nu$  (Hesych.),  $\acute{\epsilon}\iota\delta\text{-}\omicron\nu$ ,  $\acute{\iota}\kappa\text{-}\acute{\omicron}\mu\eta\nu$ ,  $\tilde{\epsilon}\text{-}\lambda\iota\pi\text{-}\omicron\nu$ ,  $\eta\lambda\iota\tau\text{-}\omicron\nu$ ,  $\tilde{\epsilon}\text{-}\sigma\tau\iota\chi\text{-}\omicron\nu$ ,  $\tilde{\epsilon}\text{-}\theta\iota\gamma\text{-}\omicron\nu$ ,  $\tilde{\epsilon}\text{-}\delta\iota\kappa\text{-}\omicron\nu$ ,  $\tilde{\epsilon}\text{-}\psi\upsilon\theta\text{-}\epsilon\nu$ ,  $\tilde{\epsilon}\text{-}\tau\upsilon\chi\text{-}\omicron\nu$ ,  $\tilde{\epsilon}\text{-}\phi\upsilon\gamma\text{-}\omicron\nu$ ,  $\eta\lambda\upsilon\theta\text{-}\omicron\nu$ ,  $\tilde{\epsilon}\text{-}\kappa\upsilon\theta\text{-}\omicron\nu$ ,  $\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\pi\upsilon\theta\text{-}\acute{\omicron}\mu\eta\nu$ ,  $\eta\rho\upsilon\gamma\text{-}\omicron\nu$ ,  $\tilde{\epsilon}\text{-}\pi\rho\alpha\theta\text{-}\omicron\nu$ ,  $\tilde{\epsilon}\text{-}\delta\rho\alpha\kappa\text{-}\omicron\nu$ ,  $\tilde{\epsilon}\text{-}\tau\rho\alpha\pi\text{-}\omicron\nu$ ,  $\tau\alpha\rho\pi\text{-}\acute{\omega}\mu\epsilon\theta\alpha$  and  $\tau\rho\alpha\pi\text{-}\acute{\epsilon}\iota\omicron\mu\epsilon\nu$ ,  $\tilde{\epsilon}\text{-}\beta\rho\alpha\chi\text{-}\omicron\nu$ ,  $\eta\mu\alpha\rho\tau\text{-}\omicron\nu$  and  $\eta\mu\beta\rho\omicron\tau\text{-}\omicron\nu$ ,  $\tilde{\epsilon}\text{-}\delta\alpha\rho\theta\text{-}\omicron\nu$  and  $\tilde{\epsilon}\text{-}\delta\rho\alpha\theta\text{-}\omicron\nu$ ,  $\tilde{\epsilon}\text{-}\delta\rho\alpha\pi\text{-}\omicron\nu$ ,  $\tilde{\epsilon}\text{-}\pi\alpha\theta\text{-}\omicron\nu$ ,  $\tilde{\epsilon}\text{-}\delta\alpha\kappa\text{-}\omicron\nu$ ,  $\tilde{\epsilon}\text{-}\chi\alpha\delta\text{-}\omicron\nu$ ,  $\tilde{\epsilon}\rho\text{-}\acute{\rho}\alpha\phi\text{-}\omicron\nu$ ,  $\tilde{\epsilon}\text{-}\lambda\alpha\chi\text{-}\omicron\nu$ . From roots of Class BB:  $\tilde{\epsilon}\text{-}\lambda\alpha\theta\text{-}\omicron\nu$ ,  $\tilde{\epsilon}\text{-}\lambda\alpha\beta\text{-}\omicron\nu$ ,  $\delta\iota\text{-}\acute{\epsilon}\tau\mu\alpha\gamma\text{-}\omicron\nu$ ,  $\tilde{\epsilon}\text{-}\lambda\alpha\kappa\text{-}\omicron\nu$ , etc.

8. The reduplicated thematic aorist is formed with ablaut III.: *ἔειπον* (= *ε-Fe-Fπ-on*); *έ-σπ-ό-μην*; *έ-κε-κλ-ό-μην*, *έ-πε-φν-on*, *έ-τε-τμ-on*, *πε-πιθ-ό-μην*, *πε-φιδ-ό-μην*, *τε-τυκ-ό-μην*, *πε-πυθ-ό-μην*, *τε-ταρπ-ό-μην*; from Class BB: *λε-λαθ-ό-μην* : *λήθ-ω*.

9. The second aorist passive system is formed with ablaut III., differing remarkably in this respect from the first passive system, which is formed with ablaut I.: *έ-ῥύ-ην*, *έ-σσύ-ην*, *έ-πύ-ην*, *έφθ-άρ-ην*, *έ-σπάρ-ην*, *έ-δάρ-ην*, *έ-κάρ-ην*, *έ-πάρ-ην*, *έ-(F)άλ-ην*, *έ-στάλ-ην*, *έ-κάν-ην*, *έξ-ηλίφ-ην*, *ἡρίπ-ην*, *έ-μίγ-ην*, *έ-λίπ-ην*, *έ-ζύγ-ην*, *έ-κλάπ-ην*, *έ-πλάκ-ην*, *έ-λάπ-ην*, *έ-δράκ-ην*, *έ-στράφ-ην*, *έ-τράπ-ην*, *έ-τράφ-ην*, *έ-τάρπ-ην*, *έ-βράχ-ην*, *έ-ῥύ-ην*. Exceptions with ablaut I.: *έ-φλέγ-ην*, *έ-πλέκ-ην*, variant for *έ-πλάκ-ην*; *έ-τέρσ-ην*. From roots of Class BB: *έ-τάκ-ην* : *τέ-τηκ-α*; *έ-σάπ-ην* : *σέ-σηπ-α*; *έ-σφάλλ-ην* : *έ-σφηλ-α*; *έ-φάν-ην* : *πέ-φην-α*, etc.

10. The domain of ablaut III. in the perfect, it has been seen, regularly is: The dual and plural active and the entire middle of the indicative; the optative, active and middle, and the participles.

In Greek this relation has been disturbed by the inroads of the strong forms of the singular active (ablaut II.), so that, as a rule, the perfect system follows their norm through all forms of the active, showing ablaut II. However, the traces of the old regime of ablaut III. in the active are not wanting, especially in the older language. Of the indicative and participle active from roots of Class AA there are to be found: *έ-ϊκ-τον*, *έ-ϊκ-την* : *έ-οικ-α*; cf. middle: *έ-ϊκ-το* and *ἡ-ϊκ-το*; *έ-πέ-πιθ-μεν* : *πέ-ποιθ-α*; *ϊσ-τον*, *ϊδ-μεν*, *ιδ-νῆα* : *οἶδ-α*; *δέ-δι-μεν* and *δέ-δι-μεν*, *έ-δε-δί-την*, *δε-δι-ώς* : *δεί-δοι-κα* and *δέ-δοι-κα*; *ελ-ηλίθ-αμεν* : *εἰλ-ήλουθ-α*; *έκ-γέ-γα-τον*, *γέ-γα-μεν*, *γε-γα-ώς* : *γέ-γον-α*; *μέ-μα-τον*, *μέ-μα-μεν*, *με-μα-ώς* : *μέ-μον-α*; *πέ-πασ-θε*, *πε-παθ-νῆα* : *πέ-πον-θα*. From roots of Class BB: *τέ-τλᾶ-μεν*, *τε-τλᾶ-ί-ην* : *τέ-τλη-κα*; *κέ-κράχ-θι* : *κέ-κράχ-α*; *έ-στα-τον*, *έ-στα-μεν* : *έ-στη-κα*; *δε-δᾶ-νῆα* : *δέ-δη-ε*; *με-μᾶκ-νῆα* : *με-μηκ-ώς*; *τε-θᾶλ-νῆα* : *τέ-θηλ-α*; *λε-λᾶκ-νῆα* : *λέ-ληκ-α*; *σε-σᾶρ-νῆα* :

σε-σηρ-ώς; ἄρ-ᾠρ-νῖα : ἄρ-ηρ-ώς. Apparently of all forms of the active the feminine participle has resisted longest the attacks of assimilation.

In the perfect middle system ablaut III. has generally survived: εἶμαι (Fe-Fσ-μαι) : ἔσ-σα; κέ-κλι-μαι, ἔ-σσυ-μαι; κέ-χυ-μαι, ἔ-φθαρ-μαι; ἔ-σπαρ-μαι, δέ-δαρ-μαι, κέ-καρ-μαι, πέ-παρ-μαι, τέ-ταλ-μαι, ἔ-σταλ-μαι, τέ-τα-μαι, πέ-φα-ται, ἄλ-ήλιμ-μαι, ἔρ-ήριγ-μαι, ἔρ-ήριμ-μαι, μέ-μιγ-μαι, τέ-τυγ-μαι, πέ-φυγ-μαι, πέ-πυσ-μαι, ἔ-στραμ-μαι, τέ-τραμ-μαι, τέ-θραμ-μαι. In roots of type A, ablaut III., as usual, necessarily coincides with ablaut I.: ἔ-ζεσ-μαι, ἔ-στεμ-μαι, ἐν-ήνεγ-μαι, εἰ-λεγ-μαι, λέ-λεγ-μαι; such forms as these have given rise to others made with the same vowel, where ablaut III. would be historically correct and possible: πέ-πλεγ-μαι (cf. ἐ-πλάκ-ην), κέ-κλεμ-μαι (cf. ἐ-κλάπ-ην), βέ-βρεγ-μαι, πέ-φλεγ-μαι, ἔ-στεγ-μαι, for κέ-κλαμ-μαι, etc.; then also forms ἔ-ξευγ-μαι, δέ-δειγ-μαι, λέ-λειμ-μαι, etc. From roots of Class BB: λέ-λᾶσ-μαι : λέ-ληθ-α; πέ-πο-ται : πέ-πω-κα; πέ-φαν-ται : πέ-φην-α.

### *Nominal Formations.*

11. Verbal adjectives in τός and τέος = Sk. pass. participles in -tas accent the suffix and accordingly appear with ablaut III. In Greek this condition appears in the following cases: ἄ-τι-τος, ῥυ-τός, πλυ-τός, κλυ-τός. μορ-τός and βρο-τός, φθαρ-τός, σπαρ-τός, δρα-τός and δαρ-τός, καρ-τός, σταλ-τός, βα-τός, τα-τός, αὐτό-μα-τος, φα-τός, ἔρα-τός, πωσ-τός, ἔρικ-τός, ἄ-ῖσ-τος, στιπ-τός, ἄ-θικ-τος, τυκ-τός, φυκ-τός, ἀνά-πυσ-τος, ῥαπ-τός. Roots of type A as usual cannot differentiate ablaut III. from I.: ἐκ-τός, λεπ-τός, πεκ-τός, πεπ-τός, ζεσ-τός, λεκ-τός, etc.; they perhaps were the starting point of illegitimate formations containing ablaut I. where III. was possible, e.g., ἐγερ-τέον, φερ-τός, ἄ-δερκ-τος, ἄ-φλεκ-τος, στρεπ-τός, μεμπ-τός, and even ἔρικ-τός, δεικ-τέον, πευσ-τός, ζευκ-τός, etc. These false formations, in the course of the development of the language away from its original laws and materials, have become on the whole the

more common method for verbals. From roots of Class BB: *θε-τός*, *δο-τός*, *ἄ-λασ-τος*, *πακ-τός*, etc.

The abstract nouns in *tī* (σι) originally had the tone on the suffix, therefore ablaut III.: *τί-σις*, *ῥύ-σις*, *χύ-σις*, *δάρ-σις*, *κάρ-σις*, *στάλ-σις*, *τά-σις*, (*κτά-σις* in) *ἀνδρο-κτα-σί-α*, *πίσ-τις*, *τύξις*, *φύξις*, *πύσ-τις*, *ῥάψις*, *ἀγαρρίς*. From roots of type A necessarily: *πέψις*, *ξε-σις*, *λέξις*, *ὄρεξις*. Thence the *ε* has spread over by far the largest part of these nouns: *δέρ-ρις* (with *δάρ-σις*), *ῥεῦ-σις* (with *ῥύ-σις*), *φεῦξις* (with *φύξις*), *πεῦσις* (with *πύσ-τις*), *πλέξις*, *θρέψις*, *μέμψις*, etc. From roots of Class BB: *φᾶ-τις*, *στᾶ-σις*, *δό-σις*, *θέ-σις*, etc. Cf. Latin *stā-tio-(n)*, *rā-ti-o(n)*, *af-fā-tim*.

13. A number of adjectives in *ra* (ρο-) have the accent on the suffix and ablaut III.: *ἐρυθ-ρός* = Sk. *rudh-irás* = Lat. *ruber*; *ψυδ-ρός*, *λιβ-ρός*, *λυγ-ρός*, *στιφ-ρός*, *ἐλαφ-ρός*, *γλυκ-ερός*, *στυγ-ερός*; from roots of Class BB: *μᾶκ-ρός*: *μήκ-ιστος*; *σᾶπ-ρός*; *τᾶκ-ερός*, *πᾶγ-ερός*, etc.

## CHAPTER IV.

### ARRANGEMENT OF THE ROOTS.

IN the present chapter, the roots assigned are to be taken in accordance with the principles laid down in Part I., Ch. VI., and Part IV., Ch. I.-III. It is impossible to arrange the entire etymological material of a language under designated roots, because the roots are not all known. According to the most recent views, the roots of a certain group of words are one and the same element, which appears in different forms when modified by certain surroundings and laws. For instance, *φερ*, *φορ*, *φρ* are one root: *φερ* and *φορ* change with each other in certain formations, the law of the variation being not as yet ascertained; it is clear, however, that there is *some* law: on the other hand, *φρ* varies with both *φερ* and

*φop* according to the well-known original accentual difference. Here we know the law.

In *all* roots we look for processes and explanations as reasonable as this, but as yet only the variations described under ablaut I.-III. are understood with anything like satisfactory clearness. Other material, in cases involving variation of the root-vowel, is more or less obscure. Nevertheless, even in such cases, we may often assign roots that are fairly warranted by the evidence of comparison and that will be of practical benefit in associating related words.

In the following sets, the numbers (1-528) are the same as in the body of the work; the definitions of the roots are also the same. It is not necessary to restate the Sanskrit roots; and the omission of them secures a form which exhibits regularly side by side for each set: 1. the Indo-European root; 2. the Greek root; 3. the Latin root.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. ak, ank; ἀγκ; anc, unc.                        | 40. —; καρπ, κραπ; —.                          |
| 2. ak; ἄκ, ἄκ; āc, āc.                            | 41. skarp; —; carp.                            |
| 3. ark; ἀρκ, ἄλκ; arc.                            | 42. kar; —; —.                                 |
| 5. —; δακ; —.                                     | 43. —; κᾱϜ, καυ; —.                            |
| 9. derk, dork, dṛk; δερκ, δορκ,<br>δρκ (δρακ); —. | 44. kei, ki; κει, ci.                          |
| 10. deik, dik; δεικ, δικ; diē, diē.               | 45. sēk; σκε, σκα; sēc, sei.                   |
| 11. —; δοκ; dēc, diē.                             | 48. kel, kl; κελ, κλ; cēl.                     |
| 12. deuk, douk, duk; δυκ; dūc, dūc.               | 51. sker, skor, skr; κερ, κορ, κρ<br>(καρ); —. |
| 14. vik; Ϝικ, ἱκ; vīc.                            | 53. skap; σκαπ; —.                             |
| 16. —; Ϝεκ, ἑκ; vīc.                              | 54. kei, ki; κει, κι; cī, cī.                  |
| 18. —; Ϝελκ, Ϝολκ; lāc.                           | 55. klep, klop, klṛ; κλεπ, κλοπ,<br>κλπ; clēp. |
| 21. —; ἱκ; —.                                     | 56. sklav; κλᾱϜ; clav, clan.                   |
| 22. —; εἱκ, ἱκ; —.                                | 57. kli; κλι; cli.                             |
| 25. Pron. stems: ka, ki; κα, κο; —.               | 58. kleu, klū; κλευ, κλύ; elu.                 |
| 26. —; κακ; —.                                    | 59. klu; κλυ; —.                               |
| 28. kal; καλ; kāl, cāl, clā.                      | 60. skav; κοϜ; cav, cau.                       |
| 29. kal; καλ; cāl, cāl, cēl.                      | 62. ku; —; —.                                  |
| 32. kan; καν; cān.                                | 64. —; κοπ; —.                                 |
| 33. kap; καπ; cāp.                                | 66. kard; κρᾱδ; card.                          |
| 35. kvap; καπ; vāp (for evap).                    |  |

67. —; *κρα, κραν*; cer, cre.  
 69. ker, kri; *κρι*; cer, cri.  
 70. kru; *κρυ*; cru.  
 71. —; *κτεν (κεν), κτον, κτᾶ*; —.  
 72. —; *κτει, κτῖ*; —.  
 73. —; *κοF, κυ, κοι*; cau, cau.  
 74. kur; *κυρ, κυλ*; —.  
 76. kō; *κω*; cō, cū.  
 77. —; *λᾶκ, λᾶκ*; lōqu, lōc.  
 78. lak; *λακ*; lāc.  
 80. renk, rouk, rk; *λυκ*; lūc, lūc.  
 82. mak; *μακ*; mac.  
 83. —; *νεκ*; nēc, nōc  
 85. vik; *ϝικ*; vīc.  
 87. —; *πεκ, ποκ*; pec.  
 89. —; *πευκ, πυκ*; —.  
 90. pik, pig; *πικ*; pic, pig.  
 91. plak; *πλακ*; plac.  
 92. —; *πλεκ, πλοκ*; plāg, plēc, plīc.  
 95. —; —; scalp.  
 96. scad, scand; *σκαδ*; scad.  
 97. skap; *σκαπ, σκιπ*; scap.  
 98. —; *σκαπ*; —.  
 99. —; *σκεπ, σκοπ*; spēc.  
 101. sku; *σκυ*; scu.  
 102. —; *σκυλ*; —.  
 104. ag; *ᾶγ, ᾶγ*; āg, ēg, āg.  
 105. —; *άγ*; —.  
 107. arg; *ᾶργ*; arg.  
 108. gau; *γau, γᾶF, γa*; gau.  
 111. —; *γεμ, γομ*; gēm.  
 112. gen, gon, gn; *γεν, γον, γν(γα)*; gēn, gn, gnā.  
 115. gens, gous, gus; *γευ*; gus.  
 117. gar; *γαρ*; gar.  
 118. grabh; *γλαφ*; —.  
 119. glubh; *γλυφ*; —.  
 120. gan, gnā, gnō; *γνω, γνο*; gnā, gnō.  
 122. —; *γραφ*; scrib, scrob, scrof.  
 123. verg; *Φεργ, Φρεγ*; —.  
 124. verg; *Φεργ*; urg.  
 125. jeug, jūg; *ζεуг, ζυγ*; jūg.  
 126. dheigh, dhigh; *θειγ, θιγ*; fig.  
 127. lag; *λαγ*; lag.  
 129. rug, lug; *λυγ*; lūg.  
 130. lig; *λυγ*; lig.  
 131. —; *μελγ, μολγ*; mulg.  
 132. —; *μεργ, μοργ*; merg.  
 133. —; *οργ*; virg.  
 134. rēg; *οργ, ορεγ*; reg.  
 135. steg; *στεγ*; steg, tēg, tēg, tōg.  
 138. veg, aug; *ύγ*; vēg, vīg, aug.  
 140. —; *φλεγ*; flag, fulg.  
 141. —; *φρυγ*; frīg.  
 142. bhēugh, bhūgh; *φευγ, φϋγ*; fūg, fūg.  
 143. —; *ᾶρχ*; —.  
 144. agh, angh; *ᾶχ, ᾶγχ*; ang.  
 145. —; *βρεχ, βροχ*; rig.  
 146. —; *λαχ*; lēv (for legv).  
 147. —; *Φεχ, έχ*; vēh.  
 148. —; *σεχ, σχ, έχ*; —.  
 149. —; *ᾶχ, ᾶγχ*; —.  
 150. —; *λεχ*; lēc.  
 151. reigh, roigh, righ, ligh; *λιχ*; lig.  
 152. steigh, stigh; *στειχ, στίχ*; stig(?).  
 153. —; *τρεχ, τροχ*; —.  
 154. gha, ghi; *χα, χαν*; hi.  
 155. —; *χενδ, χᾶδ*; hend.  
 156. ghrad; *χλαδ*; grad.  
 158. ghar, ghra; *χαρ*; grā.  
 159. —; *χερ*; hir, her.  
 160. ghjes; —; —.  
 161. ghi; *χι*; hi.  
 163. —; *χρεμ, χρομ*; —.  
 164. —; *χρι*; fri.  
 165. gheu, ghōu, ghū; *χευ, χου, χϋ*; fū, fūd.

167. ster, str; ἀστρ; ster, astr.  
 173. pet, pt; πετ, ποτ, πτ, πτᾶ;  
 pēt.  
 175. stā, stᾱ; στᾱ, στη, στᾶ; stā, stᾱ.  
 176. stel, stol, stl; στελ, στολ,  
 στλ (σταλ); stol.  
 177. —; στεμφ, στεμβ, στομφ,  
 στοβ; —.  
 178. —; στεν, στον; —.  
 179. —; στερ; —.  
 181. —; στεφ; stīp, stīp.  
 183. stig; στιγ; stīg, stīg.  
 185. ster, stor; στρω, στορ; strā,  
 ster, stor.  
 186. —; στευ, στυ; —.  
 188. ten, ton, tñ; τεν, τον, τν  
 (τα, ταν); tēn, tōn.  
 189. stag; ταγ; tāg, tāg.  
 190. tā; τᾱκ, τᾶκ; tā.  
 192. tva; τε (for τφε); te, tu.  
 194. tek, tok, tk, — teuk, tūk;  
 τεκ, τοκ, τκ, — τευκ, tūk,  
 — τευχ, tūχ; tec.  
 195. tel, tol, tl; τλᾱ, τλη, τλᾶ, —  
 τελ, τολ, τᾶλ; tol, tul, tlā.  
 196. tem, tom, tñ; τεμ, τομ, τμ,  
 τμᾱγ; tem, tom.  
 197. —; τερ; ter, tra.  
 198. —; τερ; ter, tor, tri.  
 199. —; τέρπ, ταρπ, — τρεφ, τροφ,  
 τραφ; —.  
 200. —; τερσ, ταρσ; tors.  
 202. tres; τρεσ; ters.  
 203. —; τρεμ, τρομ; trēm.  
 204. Stems: tri; τρι; tri.  
 205. tu; τυ; tu.  
 206. stud; τυδ; tūd.  
 207. —; τυπ; —.  
 208. tvar; —; —.  
 209. svad; σφαδ, ᾶδ; suad.  
 210. da, da-k; δᾱ, δακ; dōc.  
 211. —; δα; —.  
 212. —; δᾱν, δᾶν; —.  
 213. —; δαμ; dōm.  
 214. —; δαπ, δεπ; dāp.  
 215. —; δαρθ; dorm.  
 218. —; δη, δε; —.  
 219. dem, dōm; δεμ, δομ; dōm.  
 220. dek; δεξ; dex.  
 221. der, dor, dr; δερ, δορ, δρ  
 (δαρ); —.  
 223. dei, doi, di; δει, doi, δι; di.  
 224. di, div; δι, διφ; di, div.  
 225. dō, dō; δω, δο, δωκ; dō, dā.  
 227. —; δρᾱ; —.  
 228. —; δρα; —.  
 229. —; δρεμ, δρομ, δραμ; —.  
 233. ed, ed; ἦδ, ἐδ, ᾶδ; ed, ed.  
 234. sed; ἐδ; sēd, sēd.  
 235. sed; ἐδ; sēd, sēd.  
 236. void, void, vīd; Φειδ, Φοιδ,  
 Φιδ (īδ); vīd, vīd.  
 237. svid; σΐδ, īδ; sud (for svid).  
 238. —; μεδ; mōd.  
 239. —; μελδ; —.  
 240. od; ᾶδ, ᾶδ; od, ol.  
 242. —; πεδ, ποδ; pēd.  
 243. —; σκεδ, σχεδ, κεδ; scand.  
 244. skid; σκιδ, σχιδ; seid, cid,  
 caed.  
 245. spad, spanl; σφαδ; fund.  
 247. vad, ud, und; ὕδ; und.  
 248. —; φεδ; vād.  
 249. aidh, idh; αἰθ; aed.  
 250. —; ἀλθ; —.  
 251. —; ἀθ, ἀνθ; —.  
 252. svēdh; σφηθ; sōd, sōd, sued.  
 253. reudh; ἐρυθ; rud, ruf, rub.  
 254. —; θα, θη; fē, fī.  
 255. —; θαφ; —.  
 256. —; θη, θε; dā, fā, fā-c.  
 257. ghen; θεν; fend.

258. —; *θευ* (*θεϋ*), *θῦ*, *θο*; —.  
 260. *dhars*; *θαρσ*, *θρασ*; *fars*.  
 261. *dhar*, *dhra*; *θρα*; *fir*, *for*.  
 262. *drē*; *θρη*, *θρε*; —.  
 265. *dhū*; *θυ*; *fu*.  
 266. *keudh*, *kūdh*; *κευθ*, *κῦθ*; *cud*.  
 268. —; *ὀθ*; *ὀδ*, *ὀδ*.  
 270. —; *πενθ*; —.  
 271. *bhēndh*, *bhoidh*, *bhidh*; *πειθ*,  
*ποιθ*, *πιθ*; *fid* (= *feid*), *foed*  
 (= *foid*), *fid*.  
 272. —; *πενθ*, *πῦθ*; —.  
 273. *bhudh*; *πυθ*, *πυνδ*; *fund*.  
 275. *rap*; *ῥαρπ*; *rāp*.  
 276. *sarp*; *ῥαρπ*; *sarp*.  
 277. —; *ῤελπ*, *ῥολπ*; *vol(u)p*.  
 281. *serp*; *ῥερπ*; *serp*, *rēp* (for *srep*).  
 282. —; *λαμπ*; —.  
 283. *reup*, *roup*, *rup*, *lup*; *λυπ*;  
*rup*.  
 284. —; *νεπ*; —.  
 285. *pak*, *pag*; *πάγ*, *πηγ*; *pāg*, *pāg*,  
*pāc*, *pāc*.  
 286. *pav*; *παϋ*; *pāv*.  
 291. *pa*; *πα*; *pā*, *pēn*.  
 292. *pau*; *παυ*; *pau*.  
 295. —; *πεν*, *πον*; —.  
 296. *per*, *pōr*, *pē*; *περ*, *πορ*, *παρ*;  
*pēr*, *pōr*.  
 302. *pī*; *πι*; *pī*.  
 304. *pēl*, *pōl*, *pī*; *πελ*, *πολ*, *πλ*,  
*πλη*; *pīe*.  
 305. *plak*; *πλάγ*, *πληγ*, *πλάγ*; *plāg*.  
 306. *pleu*, *pīū*; *πλευ* (*πλεϋ*), *πλῦ*, —  
*πλω*, *πλο*; *pīn*.  
 307. —; *πνευ* (*πνεϋ*), *πνῦ*; —.  
 308. *pō*; *πω*, *πο*, *πι*; *pō*, *bī*.  
 310. *pu*; *ποι*; *pū*, *pū*.  
 312. —; *πλε*; *pīe*.  
 313. —; *πρω*, *πορ*; *pār*.  
 314. *pa*; —; —.  
 315. —; *περ*, *πρ*, *πρα*; —.  
 316. *p̄ra*; *πρω*, *προ*, *πρι*; *p̄ra*, *pro*,  
*pri*.  
 318. *sp̄ju*, *sp̄u*; *πτυ*, *πυτ*; *sp̄u*.  
 319. *pu*; *πυ*; *pū*, *pū*.  
 320. *puḡ*; *πυγ*; *pūḡ*.  
 322. *pu*; —; *pū*, *pū*.  
 323. *sp̄her*, *sp̄hor*, *sp̄hr*, — *sp̄hel*,  
*sp̄hol*, *sp̄hl*; *σπερ*, *σπορ*,  
*σπρ* (*σπαρ*), — *πελ*, *πολ*, *πλ*  
(*παλ*); *sp̄er*, *sp̄rē*, *sp̄nr*, *pōl*,  
*pāl*, *pāl*.  
 324. —; *ύπ*; *sōp*, *sōp*.  
 330. *bargh*; *βραχ*; —.  
 331. *arbh*, *rabh*, *labh*; *άλφ*; *lāb*.  
 335. —; *νεφ*; *neb*, *nūb*.  
 339. *bhā*, *bha-n*, *bha-s*, *bha-v*,  
*bha-k*, *bha-d*; *φᾱ* (*φη*), *φᾱ*,  
— *φα-ν*, *φᾱν* (*φαϋ*); *fā*, *fā*,  
— *fa-n*, *fa-s*, *fa-v*, *fa-c*, *fa-t*.  
 340. —; *φαγ*; —.  
 341. *bhar*; *φαρ*; *fōr*.  
 342. —; *φεβ*, *φοβ*; —.  
 343. —; *φεν*, *φον*, *φν* (*φα*); —.  
 344. *bher*, *bhor*, *bhr*; *φερ*, *φορ*,  
*φρ*; *fēr*, *for*.  
 345. —; *φλα*, *φλαδ*, *φλε*, *φλι*, *φλιδ*,  
*φλυ*, *φλυδ*, *φλυγ*; *flā*, *flō*,  
*flū*, *fle*.  
 346. —; *φρακ*; *farc*, *frēqu*.  
 348. *bhu*; *φῦ*, *φῦ*; *fū*, *fō*, *fē*.  
 350. *an*; *ᾱν*; *ān*.  
 354. —; *ἐνεκ*, *ἐνοκ*; *nac*.  
 358. *men*, *mon*, *mr*, — *madh*; *μεν*,  
*μον*, *μν* (*μα*, *μαν*), — *μενθ*,  
*μαθ*; *mēn*, *mōn*, *mān*.  
 360. —; *νεμ*, *νομ*; *nēm*, *nūm*.  
 361. —; *νεσ*, *νοσ*; —.  
 364. —; *νε*; *ne*.  
 366. *nig*; *νιγ*, *νιβ*; —.  
 367. *snigh*; *νιφ*; *nīg*, *nīv* (for *nigv*).

369. nu; *νυ*; nū.  
 370. snā, snū; *νευ* (*νεF*), *νϋ*; nā, nā, nū.  
 372. —; *νω*; nō.  
 374. gan, gna, gno; *γνω*, *γνο*; gnō.  
 377. —; *άμ*, *όμ*; sm.  
 379. —; —; mōv, mōv.  
 380. mu; *μν-ν*; mū.  
 381. —; *Fεμ*, *έμ*; vōm.  
 383. mad; *μαδ*; mād.  
 384. makh; *μαχ*; mäch.  
 385. ma, me; *με*; me.  
 386. ma, mi; *με*; ma, mē = mai, men.  
 387. mag, meg; *μεγ*; mäg.  
 388. smī; *μει*; mī.  
 389. —; *μελλ*, *μειλ*; —.  
 391. —; *μερ*, *μαρ*; mōr.  
 392. mer, mor, mar; *μερ*, *μορ*, *μαρ*; mōr.  
 393. mer, mor, mar; *μερ*, *μορ*, *μαρ*, *μρο*, *βρο*; mōr, mar-c.  
 394. —; *μεθ*; mēd, mīd.  
 395. —; —; men.  
 396. ma; *μα*, *μη*; mā.  
 397. mik; *μικ*; misc.  
 398. —; *μιν*, *με*; man, min, men.  
 400. mu; *μν*; mū.  
 401. mus; *μυσ*; mus.  
 402. —; *μυλ*; mōl.  
 403. mus; *μυσ*; mus.  
 408. ār; *άρ*, *άρ*; ar.  
 409. ark; —; —.  
 410. ar; *αρ*; ar.  
 411. ar, ra, er; *έρ*; rā, rē.  
 412. ver; *Fερ*, *έρ*; vēr.  
 413. ver; —; —.  
 414. or; *For*, *ορ*; ōr.  
 415. —; *For*, *ορ*; vēr.  
 417. rang; —; —.  
 421. sreū, srou, srū; *ρευ* (*ρεF*), *ρου* (*ροF*), *ρϋ*, *ρϋ*; ru, rou, rō.  
 422. sver, ser; *σFερ*, *σερ*; sēr, srē.  
 423. —; *συρ*; sur.  
 425. rau; —; rū, rau.  
 426. āl; *άλ*; āl, ōl, ūl.  
 428. —; *γλευκ*, *γλϋκ*; —.  
 429. —; *Fελ*, *فال*; vōl.  
 433. las; *λασ*, *λα*; las.  
 437. lau, lav; *λαF*; lav, lu, la.  
 438. lap; *λαπ*; lab.  
 440. leg, log; *λεγ*, *λογ*; lēg, lēg.  
 441. —; *λει*; lēv.  
 443. leib, loib, lib; *λειβ*, *λοιβ*, *λιβ*; rī, lī, li, lib.  
 447. —; *λιφ*; lib, lib, lūb.  
 448. lu; *λυ*; lu.  
 449. —; *λου*, *λυ*, *λο*; lav, lū, lūv.  
 451. —; *μελ*; māl.  
 453. ul; *ύλ*; ūl.  
 455. sal; *σαλ*; sāl.  
 457. sphal; *σφαλ*; fāl.  
 459. es, s; *έσ*, *σ*; ēs, s.  
 460. ves; *Fεσ*, *έσ*; ves.  
 462. —; *σαο*, *σω*; sā, sǎ.  
 463. —; *σα*, *ση*; sǎ, sē, sē, sī.  
 466. siu, siv; *συ*; sū  
 471. —; *αϋξ*; —.  
 475. av; *άF*; av, au.  
 476. av, va; *Fη*, *Fε*, *άF*, *Fa*; —.  
 482. —; *ι*; vī, vī.  
 490. Pron.stems: ja; *δ* (fem. *ά, ή*); i.  
 491. us; —; ūs, ūs.  
 492. aus; *αϋσ*; aus.  
 493. ei, i; *ει*, *ι*, — *ή*, *έ* (*ημι*); ī, ī.  
 494. is; *ισ*; —.  
 496. vek, vok, vk; *Fεπ*; vōc, vōc, vēc.  
 497. sek, sk; *σεπ*, *σπ*; sēqu, sēc, sōc.  
 498. ik; *ιπ*; ic.

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| <p>500. reik, roik, rik; λειπ, λοιπ, λιπ;<br/>liqu, liqu, lie.</p> <p>501. mark: μαρπ, μαπ; mule.</p> <p>502. —; ώκ, ώπ, όπ; δε.</p> <p>503. sap; σαπ, σαφ; sãp, sãp.</p> <p>505. —; πεπ; cõqu, cõc.</p> <p>506. —; πω, πο, κο; quo.</p> <p>507. —; σεπ, σπ; —.</p> <p>508. terk, tork, trk: τρεπ, τροπ,<br/>τραπ; torqu, torc.</p> <p>509. gem, gom, gm; Bã, βη, Bã; bĩ,<br/>bĩ, bi-t, bu, vẽn, vẽn.</p> <p>510. —; βελ, βολ, βλ (βαλ),<br/>βλη; —.</p> | <p>512. gi, gvi-v, vi-g; βι; vĩ, vĩ-v,<br/>vĩ-g.</p> <p>513. —; βο; bõ.</p> <p>514. —; βρω, βορ; võr, gũr, gũl,<br/>glũ, glũ.</p> <p>515. gou; βο; bo.</p> <p>518. —; τει, τĩ; —.</p> <p>519. ki; τι; qui.</p> <p>520. —; θερ; for, fur.</p> <p>521. —; Faγ; —.</p> <p>522. vrẽg. lhrẽg; Fρηγ, Fρωγ, Fραγ;<br/>frag.</p> <p>523. sar, sal; áλ; sãl.</p> <p>525. —; βουλ, βολ; võl.</p> <p>526. —; Feλ; —.</p> |
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SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF GREEK ROOTS.

The following list comprises some roots not included in the foregoing sets. These roots, with words to which they apply, are stated in accordance with the principles of the new school.

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| <p>529. βενθ, βαθ. βένθος, βαθύς,<br/>βάθος.</p> <p>530. βλω (for μλω), μολ, μλο, βλο.<br/>βλώσκω, ξμολον.</p> <p>531. βρεμ, βρομ. βρέμω, βρόμος.</p> <p>532. βω, βο. βόσκω.</p> <p>533. γρά. γράω, γράνη.</p> <p>534. (έ)γερ, (έ)γρ. έγείρω, ήγγρόμην.</p> <p>535. έλευθ, έλουθ, έλϋθ. έλεύσομαι,<br/>έλήλουθα, ήλθον (ήλυθον).</p> <p>536. Faχ. ιάχω.</p> <p>537. Feικ, Fοικ, Fικ. εΐκω (= Feΐκω),<br/>εΐοικα (= Feΐ-Fοικ-α), εΐκτον<br/>(= Feΐ-Fικ-τον).</p> <p>538. Feλ. ΐλλω, έελμένος.</p> <p>539. Fer. άπούρας.</p> | <p>540. ζη. ζητέω.</p> <p>541. ζωσ, ζοσ. ζώννυμι.</p> <p>542. ήσ. ήμαι.</p> <p>543. θαγ. θήγω.</p> <p>544. θαF. θαΰμα.</p> <p>545. θαλ. θάλλω.</p> <p>546. θνã, θνη, θãn. θνάσκω, ξθãνον.</p> <p>547. θρω, θορ. θρώσκω, ξθορον.</p> <p>548. καθ, κηδ, καθ. κήδω, κεκαθή-<br/>σομαι.</p> <p>549. καθ, κάπ. κάπτω.</p> <p>550. κλάγ. κέκληγα.</p> <p>551. κλάF, κλάυ. κλαίω, κλαύσω.</p> <p>552. λαβ, λαφ, λάβ. λαμβάνω, έλã-<br/>βον.</p> <p>553. λαθ, λάθ. λανθάνω, έλãθον.</p> |
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554. λεγχ, λογχ, λᾶχ. λαγχάνω,  
λέλογχα, ἑλᾶχον.
555. μακ. μεμᾶκνῖα.
556. νᾶϜ. ναίω.
557. ξᾶν. ξαίνω.
558. πελ, πλ. πέλομαι, ἐπλετο.
559. πτερ. πτάρνυμαι.
560. πεμπ, πομπ. πέμπω, πέπομφα,  
πομπή.
561. πενθ, πονθ, (πνθ) παθ. πάσχω,  
πείσομαι, πέπονθα, ἐπᾶθον.
562. περθ, πορθ, πραθ. πέρθω,  
πορθέω, ἔπραθον.
563. πτᾶκ. πτήσσω.
564. σᾶπ. σήπω.
565. σᾶρ. σαίρω, σεσαρνῖα.
566. σευ, σϋ. σεύω, ἔσσυτο.
567. σκᾶλ. σκάλλω.
568. σκλη. ἀποσκληῆναι.
569. στειβ, στοιβ, στῖβ. στείβω,  
στοιβή, στῖβάς.
570. στεργ, στοργ. στέργω, ἔσ-  
τοργα.
571. στρεφ, στροφ, στράφ. στρέφω,  
ἔστροφα, στράφῃσομαι.
572. τελ, ταλ. τέλλω, ἐτέταλτο.
573. τᾶφ, τᾶφ. ταφεῖν.
574. τρω. τιτρώσκω.
575. φᾶγ, φᾶγ. ἑφᾶγον.
576. φειδ, φῖδ. φείδομαι, πεφῖδέ-  
σθαι.
577. φθᾶ, φθᾶ. φθανω, ἑφθᾶκα.
578. φθει, φθῖ. φθίω, φθίνω, ἑφθῖτο.
579. φθερ, φθορ, φθρ, φθαρ. φθείρω,  
ἑφθαρμαι, φθορά.
580. χη, χε. κίχημι, κιχείην.



# GREEK INDEX.



[The figures refer to the numbers of the sets.]

## A.

ἀ-	351	√ἀδ	209	αἰθός	249	ἀλέω	429
ἄ-	487	ἄδάμαστος	213	αἰθοψ	249	√ἀλθ	250
ἄ-	487	ἄδάματος	213	αἰθρα	249	ἀλθαίνω	250
ἄ (st.)	490	ἄδμης	213	αἰθρη	249	ἀλθήεις	250
ἀαγής	521	ἄδμητος	213	αἰθω	249	ἀλθήσκω	250
√ἀγ	104	ἄδραστος	227	αἰθων	249	ἀλιεύς	524
√ἀγ	105	ἄδης	236	αἶρω	422	ἀλίζω	524
Ἀγαμέμνων	358	Ἀἰδης	236	αἶσθω	476	ἀλήρης	411
ἄγαν	101	ἀέθλιον	248	αἶτας	475	ἄλιος	524
ἄγή	521	ἄελον	248	αἶτω	475	√ἀλκ	3
ἄγήνωρ	101	ἀεί	471	αἶων	474	ἀλκή	3
ἀγίζω	105	ἀείρω	422	αἰώρα	422	ἀλλά	427
ἄγινέω	101	ἄελλα	476	√ἀκ	2	ἀλλάσσω	427
ἄγιος	105	ἀένσας	370	ἄκαινα	2	ἀλλήλους	427
√ἀγκ	1	√ἀερ	422	ἄκανος	2	ἄλλοις	427
ἄγκος	1	ἀέρρω	422	ἀκέφαλος	52	ἄλλομαι	523
ἄγκυλος	1	√ἀϜ	475	ἄκομή	60	ἄλλος	427
ἄγκυρα	1	√ἀϜ	476	ἄκοίτης	487	ἄλλότριος	427
ἄγκών	1	ἄζομαι	105	ἄκοιτις	487	ἄλλως	427
ἄγλευκής	428	ἄημι	476	ἄκολουθέω	47	ἄλμα	523
ἄγνός	105	ἄήρ	476	ἄκόλουθος	47	ἄλμη	524
ἄγνυμι	521	ἄήτης	476	ἄκουή	60	ἄλμυρός	524
ἄγός	101	√ἄθ	251	ἄκούω	60	ἄλοάω	429
ἄγος	105	Ἀθήνη	251	ἄκρις	2	ἄλοχος	151
ἄγρα	104	ἄθλεύω	248	ἄκρος	2	ἄλς	524
ἄγρεύω	104	ἄθλέω	248	ἄκτωρ	101	ἄλσος	426
ἄγρέω	104	ἄθλητήρ	248	ἄκων	2	ἄλτικός	523
ἄγριος	106	ἄθλητής	248	√ἄλ	523	ἄλτις	426
ἄγριώω	106	ἄθλον	248	√ἄλ	426	√ἄλφ	331
ἄγρός	106	ἄθλος	248	ἄλαλκεῖν	3	ἄλφάνω	331
ἄγυιά	104	ἄθρόος	487	ἀλείατα	429	ἄλφεσίβοιος	331
√ἄγχ	144, 149	αἰδῖος	474	ἀλεξητήρ	469	ἄλφή	331
ἄγχι	144	αἰέν	474	ἀλέξω	469	ἄλφημα	331
ἄγχόνη	144	αἰές	474	ἄλες	524	ἄλφός	332
ἄγχου	141	√αἰθ	249	ἄλετης	429	ἄλωή	429
ἄγχω	144	αἰθήρ	249	ἄλετός	429	ἄλως	429
ἄγω	104	Αἰθίοψ	249	ἄλετριβανος	429	√ἄμ	377
ἄγων	101	αἶθος	249	ἄλευρον	429	ἄμα	377

ἀμάλη	378	ἀνορούω	414	ἀρετάω	408	ἀστήρ	167
ἀμαλλα	378	ἄντα	166	ἀρετή	408	√ἀστρο	167
ἄμαξα	470	ἀντάω	166	ἄρθμός	408	ἄστρον	167
ἄμαξα	470	ἀντην	166	ἄρθρον	408	ἀσφαλής	457
ἄμαξ	378	ἀντί	166	ἄρι	408	ἄσματος	462
ἀμβροσία	393	ἀντιάω	166	ἀριθμητική	408	ἀτάλαντος	195
ἀμβρόσιος	393	ἀντικρύ	166	ἀριθμητικός	408	ἄτενης	188
ἄμβροτος	393	ἀντίος	166	ἀριθμός	408	ἄτμος	477
ἄμειβω	379	ἄντομαι	166	ἀριστοκρατία	67	ἀτρέμας	203
ἄμειβομαι	379	ἄνυδρος	247	ἄριστον	492	ἀτροφία	199
ἄμελξις	131	ἄνω	352	ἄριστος	408	αὐδή	476
ἄμέλγω	131	ἀνύνημος	374	√ἀρκ	3	αὐάνω	471
ἄμέργω	132	ἄξιος	104	ἄρκέω	3	αὔξη	471
ἄμεύω	379	ἄξιόω	104	ἄρκιος	3	αὔξημα	471
ἄμητος	378	ἄξων	470	ἄρκτος	4	αὔξησις	471
ἄμητός	378	ἄορ	422	ἄρμενος	408	αὔξων	471
ἄμοιβή	379	ἀόρατος	415	ἄρμός	408	√αὔξ	471
ἀμολγαῖος	131	ἀορτήρ	422	√ἀρ	410	αὔριον	492
ἀμολγεύς	131	ἄπαξ	488	ἄροτήρ	410	αὔρα	476
ἀμοργός	132	ἄπας	487	ἄροτρον	410	√αὔσ	492
ἄμυνα	380	ἄπαστος	291	ἄροτος	410	αὔτέω	476
ἄμύνομαι	380	ἄπειρέσιος	297	ἄρουρα	410	αὔτή	476
ἄμύντωρ	380	ἄπειρος	297	ἄρώ	410	αὔτμή	477
ἄμυντήρ	380	ἄπειρος	296	√ἀρπ	275	αὔτμήν	477
ἄμύνω	380	ἄπερείσιος	297	√ἀρπ	276	αὐτοκρατής	67
ἄμφήρης	411	ἄπλός	488	ἄρπαγή	275	αὔω	476
ἄμφί	333	ἄπό	271	ἄρπάγη	275	αὔω	491
ἄμφιδέξις	220	ἀποδρᾶναι	227	ἄρπάξω	275	αὔως	492
ἄμφικτίονες	72	ἀποθήκη	256	ἄρπαξ	275	ἄφαρός	311
ἄμφιλύκη	80	ἄποινα	310	ἄρπαξεύς	275	ἄφάρωτος	311
ἄμφίς	333	ἀπολαύω	437	ἄρπη	275	ἄφορμή	416
ἄμφοτερος	334	ἀποσκληῖναι	568	ἄρπη	276	√ἄχ	144, 149
ἄμφω	334	ἀπόστολος	176	Ἄρπυιαι	275	ἄχεύω	144
√ἄν	350	ἀπούρας	539	ἄρτάνη	422	ἄχέω	144
ἄν	351	√ἄρ	408	ἄρτάω	422	ἄχθομαι	144
ἀνά	352	ἄρ	408	ἄρτι	408	ἄχθος	144
ἀνα-	351	ἄρα	408	ἄρτίξω	408	ἄχυνμι	144
ἀνάβασις	509	ἄραρίσκω	408	ἄρτιος	408	ἄχομαι	144
ἀναλτος	426	ἄράχνη	409	ἄρτός	408	ἄχος	144
ἀνάρθμος	408	ἄράχνης	409	ἄρτύω	408	ἄψ	274
ἀναρχία	143	ἄράχινον	409	√ἄρχ	143	ἄω	476
ἀνδάνω	209	√ἄργ	167	ἄρχή	143	ἄωρος	421
ἀνδρεϊφόντης	343	ἄργεννός	107	ἄρχός	143		
ἄνεμος	350	ἄργής	107	ἄρχω	143		
ἀνεψιός	284	ἄργιλλος	107	ἄρχων	143		
√ἄνθ	251	ἄργινός	107	ἄσθημα	476		
ἀνθέω	251	ἄργιλος	107	ἄσμενος	209		
ἀνθερέων	251	ἄργός	107	ἄσπαίρω	323		
ἀνθερίξ	251	ἄργυρος	107	ἄσπалаξ	95		
ἀνθηρός	251	ἄρείων	408	ἄστερόεις	167		
ἄνθος	251	ἄρέσκω	408	ἄστεμφής	177		

## B.

√βα	509
βαδίζω	509
βάδος	509
√βαθ	529
βάθος	529
βάθρον	509

βαθύς	529	✓βολ	525	γάνος	108	γλύπτης	119
βαίνω	509	βολβός	329	γάνυμαι	108	✓γλυφ	119
✓βαλ	510	βόλεται	525	γαστήρ	110	γλύφανος	119
βάλλω	510	βόλη	510	✓γαν	108	γλύφω	119
βάρβαρος	327	βολίς	510	γαῦρος	108	✓γν	112
βαρβαρίζω	327	βόλος	510	✓γαν	108	γναθμός	353
βαρέω	511	✓βορ	511	γέα	116	γνάθος	353
βάρος	511	βορά	514	γείνομαι	112	γνήσιος	112
βαρύς	511	βορός	511	γείτων	116	✓γνο	37
βαρύτης	511	βόσκη	532	✓γεμ	111	✓γρο	120
βαρύτονος	511	βουκολικός	515	γεμίω	111	γνύξ	121
βασίλειός	436	βουκόλος	48, 515	γέρω	111	✓γνω	374
βάσις	509	✓βουλ	525	✓γεν	112	✓γνω	120
βάσκε	509	βουλεύω	525	γενεά	112	γνώμη	120
βατός	509	βουλή	525	γένειον	353	γνώρίζω	120
βέβαιος	509	βούλημα	525	γένεσις	112	γνώσις	120
βέβηλος	509	βούλησις	525	γενέτειρα	112	γνώστος	120
✓βελ	510	βούλομαι	525	γενέτηρ	112	γνωτός	120
βελύκη	510	βοῦς	515	γενέτης	112	✓γομ	111
βέλεμον	510	✓βραχ	330	γένος	112	γόμος	111
✓βενθ	529	βράχεια	330	γένυς	353	γομός	111
βένθος	529	βραχύνω	330	γέρανος	113	✓γον	112
βέλος	510	βραχύς	330	γέρων	114	γόνυ	121
βηλός	509	βραχύτης	330	✓γευ	115	γουνάσσομαι	121
βήμα	509	✓βρεμ	531	γεῦμα	115	γουνόσσομαι	121
✓βι	512	βρέμω	531	γεῦσαι	115	γράμμα	122
βιβάζω	509	✓βρεχ	145	γεῦσις	115	γραμμή	122
βιβάς	509	βρέχω	145	γεῦω	115	γραῦς	114
βιβρώσκω	514	✓βρο	393	γῆ	116	✓γρᾶ	533
βίος	512	✓βρο	514	γηθέω	108	✓γραφ	122
βιοτή	512	✓βρομ	531	γῆθος	108	γραφῆ	122
βίотος	512	βρόμος	531	γηθοσύνη	108	γραφικός	122
βιώω	512	βροτός	393	γηθόσυρος	108	γραφίς	122
✓βλ	510	✓βροχ	145	γῆρας	114	γράφω	122
✓βλη	510	βροχετός	145	γηρυ (st.)	117	γράφω	533
βλήμα	510	✓βρω	514	γηρυς	117	γρῶν	112
βλήμενος	510	βρώμα	514	γηρύω	117	γρῶν	533
βλητός	510	βρωτήρ	514	γίγνομαι	112		
βληχάσσομαι	328	✓βω	532	γιγνώσκω	120		
βληχάς	328	βωμός	509	✓γλαφ	118		
βληχη	328			γλάφυς	118		
✓βλο	530			γλαφυρός	118		
✓βλω	530			γλάφω	118		
βλώσκω	530			✓γλευκ	428		
✓βο	515			γλέυκος	428		
✓βο	513			γλία	446		
✓βο	532			γλοιά	446		
βοάω	513			γλοιός	446		
βοή	513			✓γλυκ	428		
βοηθός	258			γλυκύς	428		
✓βολ	510			γλυκύτης	428		

δαιτρός	211	δεινός	223	διάβολος	510	✓δρ	221
δαιτυμών	211	δεῖξις	10	διαδέω	218	✓δρα	228
δαιτύς	211	δείπνον	211	διάδημα	218	✓δρα	227
δαίω	211	δειράς	222	διαλέγομαι	410	✓δρακ	9
δαίω	212	δειρή	222	διάλογος	410	δράκων	9
✓δακ	5	δείρω	221	διαμφίδιος	333	✓δραμ	229
✓δακ	210	✓δεκ	7	διαρράξ	522	δράμα	228
δάκνω	5	δέκα	8	διάσσω	210	δράνος	228
δάκος	5	δέκομαι	7	δίδημι	218	δρασμός	227
δάκρυ	6	δέλεαρ	226	διδράσκω	227	δραστοσύνη	228
δάκρυον	6	✓δεμ	219	δίδωμι	225	δράω	228
δακρύω	6	δέμας	219	δίεμαι	223	✓δρεμ	229
δάκτυλος	7	δέμω	219	✓διF	221	δρηστήρ	228
δαλός	212	δένδρεον	230	διηνεκής	351	δρηστοσύνη	228
✓δαμ	213	δένδρον	230	✓δικ	10	✓δρκ	9
δαμάζω	213	✓δεξ	220	δίκη	10	✓δρομ	229
δαμάλης	213	δεξιός	220	δινεύω	223	δρομεύς	229
δάμαρ	213	δεξιτερός	220	δινέω	223	δρόμος	229
δαμάω	213	δέος	223	δίνος	223	δρομός	230
δαμνάω	213	✓δεπ	211	δίνω	223	δρυτόμος	230
δάμνημι	213	✓δερ	221	δίωμαι	223	δρῶς	230
-δαμος	213	δέργμα	9	δίως	221	δρυτόμος	230
✓δαπ	211	δέρη	222	δῖς	231	δρόφακτος	316
δαπάνη	211	✓δερκ	9	δίσκουρα	411	✓δοκ	12
δαπανηρός	211	δέρκομαι	9	δισσός	231	δύο	231
δάπανος	211	δέρμα	221	δίχα	231	δυσ-	232
δάπτω	211	δέρος	221	διχθά	231	δουσεντερία	232
✓δαρ	221	δέρρις	221	δίω	223	δυσμενής	232
✓δαρθ	215	δέρω	221	Διώνη	221	δυσπεψία	505, 232
δαρθάνω	215	δέωις	218	δμῶς	213	δυσχερής	159
δασμός	211	δεσμός	218	✓δο	225	δυσώδης	231
δάσος	216	δεσπόζω	311	δοάσσω	221	δύω	231
δασύνω	216	δεσπόσυνος	311	✓δοι	223	δύωδεκα	231
δασύς	216	δεσπότης	311	δοιοί	231	δῶ	219
δατέομαι	211	δέσποινα	311	✓δοκ	11	✓δω	225
✓δάυ	212	δετή	218	δοκέω	11	δῶδεκα	231
δαυλός	216	Δευτερονόμιον	231	δόλος	226	✓δωκ	225
δαυλῆς	211	δεύτερος	231	✓δομ	219	δῶμα	219
-δε	217	✓δεχ	7	δόξα	11	δῶρον	225
✓δε	218	δέχομαι	7	δόμος	219	δῶς	225
δέατο	221	δέω	218	✓δορ	221	δωτήρ	225
δεδάσθαι	210	✓δη	218	δορά	221	δωτίνη	225
δέδαε	210	δηγμα	5	✓δορκ	9	δῶτις	225
δεδαώς	210	δῆλος	221	δορκάς	9	δωτύς	225
✓δει	223	δημοκρατία	67	δύρυ	230		
δείγμα	10	✓δι	223	δόσις	225		
δείδω	223	✓δι	221	δοτήρ	225		
✓δεικ	10	διά	231	δοτήρεος	230		
δείκνυμι	10	διαβάλλω	510	δούρειος	230		
δειλός	223	διαβολικός	510	δορηνεκής	351		
δειμός	223						

E.

ε	472
ε (st.)	489
ε	489

γ/έ	493	εἴλυμα	429	ἐλκος	19	√ένοκ	354
ἐαδον	209	εἰλύω	429	ἐλκω	18	ἐνοπή	496
ἐάνος	460	εἴλω	526	ἐλλειψις	500	ένος	357
ἐάνος	460	εἶμα	460	ἐλος	430	ἔννοσίχθων	268
ἐαρ	478	εἴμαρται	392	√ἐλουθ	535	ἐντερον	355
ἐαρινός	478	εἴμι	493	ἐλπίζω	277	ἐντός	355
ἐβδομος	280	εἰμί	459	ἐλπῖς	277	ἐξ	472
ἐβην	509	εἶν	355	ἐλπομαι	277	ἐξ	473
ἐβόλοντο	525	εἵνατος	356	ἐλπω	277	ἐξείης	148
ἐγείρω	531	εἰνί	355	ἐλπωρή	277	ἐξεπλάγην	305
√(ἐ)γερ	531	εἵπον	496	√ἐλυθ	535	ἐξῆς	148
√(ἐ)γρ	531	√εἶρ	422	ἐλυτρον	429	ἐοικα	537
ἐγχελυσ	149	εἶργμός	121	ἐλύω	429	√έολπ	277
√εδ	233	εἶργω	121	√έμ	381	έός	489
√εδ	234	εἶργω	121	ἐμαπον	501	√έπ	497
√εδ	235	εἶρερος	422	ἐμαθον	358	ἐπαθον	561
ἐδάην	210	εἶρεσία	411	ἐμε	385	ἐπαίω	475
ἐδανός	209	εἶρηκα	412	ἐμεσις	381	ἐπέτης	497
ἐδαφος	235	εἶρήνη	412	ἐμετικός	381	ἐπετον	173
ἐδεσμα	233	εἶρκτη	121	ἐμετος	381	ἐπεφρον	343
ἐδητύς	233	εἶρμός	422	ἐμέω	381	ἐπί	279
ἐδίδαξα	210	εἶρος	413	ἐμμορα	392	ἐπιβαρέω	511
ἐδος	231	εἶρω	122	ἐμολον	530	ἐπικός	496
ἐδρα	231	εἶρω	412	ἐμπῖς	278	ἐπίουρος	415
ἐδραμον	229	εἰς	355	ἐμπορικός	296	ἐπιπολή	294
ἐδω	233	εἶσα	231	ἐμπόριον	296	ἐπισκύνιον	101
ἐδωδή	233	εἶσω	355	ἐμπορος	296	ἐπλετο	558
ἐελμένος	538	εἶωθα	252	ἐν	355	ἐπλήγην	305
ἐφιδον	236	√έκ	16	ἐναγίζω	105	ἐπομαι	497
ἐζομαι	231	ἐκ	472	ἐνάκῖς	356	ἐπορον	313
ἐθ (st.)	252	ἐκατόν	15	ἐνακόσιοι	356	ἐπος	496
ἐθάνον	516	ἐκηλος	16	ἐναντίος	166	ἐπραθον	562
ἐθιγον	126	ἐκητι	16	ἐνατος	356	ἐπρησεν	315
ἐθίζω	252	ἐκλογή	440	ἐνδιος	221	ἐπτά	280
ἐθορον	517	ἐκτός	473	ἐνδον	355	ἐπω	497
ἐθος	252	ἐκυρα	17	√ένεκ	351	√έρ	411
ἐ(φ)ειπον	496	ἐκυρός	17	ἐνενήκοντα	356	√έρ	412
√εί	493	ἐκφλαίνω	345	ἐνερθε	355	√έρ	422
εἶδαρ	233	ἐκφλυνδάνειν	345	ἐνεροι	355	√έρ	422
εἶδομαι	236	ἐκών	16	ἐνέρτερος	355	ἐργάζομαι	123
εἶδον	236	ἐλάα	430	ἐνη	357	ἐργω	124
εἶδος	236	ἐλάβον	522	ἐνήροχα	351	ἐρδω	123
εἶδωλον	236	ἐλάβον	553	ἐνί	355	ἐρεοῦς	413
√είκ	22	ἐλαία	430	ἐνισπεν	507	ἐρεσία	411
εἵκοσι	13	ἐλαιον	430	ἐννάκῖς	356	ἐρέσω	411
εἵκτον	537	ἐλακον	77	ἐννακόσιοι	356	ἐρέτης	411
εἵκω	11	ἐλσχον	551	ἐννατος	356	ἐρετμός	411
εἵκω	537	ἐλαχός	146	ἐννέα	356	ἐρετθος	253
εἵλαρ	526	√ἐλευθ	535	ἐννήκοντα	356	ἐρεύθω	253
εἵλέω	526	ἐλευσθαι	535	ἔννοσίγαιος	268	ἐρέω	412
εἵλη	526	ἐλήλουθα	535	ἐννυμι	460	ἐρίηρος	408

ἐρίνεος	413	εὐτράπελος	508	√Feχ	147	ἡέριος	492
ἔριον	413	εὔς	459	Feη	476	ἡθος	252
ἔρμα	422	εὐχερής	159	√Feδ	236	Ἡλέκτρα	20
√έρπ	281	εὔω	491	Feδον	236	ἡλεκτρον	20
ἐρπετόν	281	εὔω	491	√Feκ	14	ἡλέκτωρ	20
ἐρπύζω	281	ἐφᾶγον	575	√Feκ	22	ἡλθον	535
ἔρπω	281	ἐφῆλος	432	√Feκ	85	ἡλος	432
ἐβρήθην	412	ἐφῆλῶ	432	√Feκ	537	ἡμαι	542
ἐβρύθην	421	ἐφθακα	577	Feκατι	13	ἡμι-	382
√έρυθ	253	ἐφθαρμαι	579	√Fλακ	78	ἡμισυς	382
ἐρυθρός	253	ἐφθιτο	578	√Fοιδ	236	ἡνεγκα	354
ἐρυσίβη	253	ἐφλαδον	345	√Fοικ	537	ἡνεγκον	354
ἐρυσίπελας	294	√έχ	147	Feϊκος	85	ἡνεκῆς	354
ἐρώεω	421	√έχ	148	Feϊνος	483	ἡνέχθην	354
ἐρωή	421	√έχ	148	√Fολκ	18	ἡρ	478
√έσ	460	ἐχπευκές	89	√Fορ	415	ἡρι	492
√έσ	459	ἐχθές	160	√Fορ	414	ἡριγένεια	492
ές	355	ἐχιδνα	149	√Fραγ	522	√ἡσ	542
ἐσθής	460	ἐχis	149	√Fρακ	78	ἡώς	492
ἐσθίω	233	ἐχομαι	148	√Fρεγ	123		
ἐσθλός	459	ἐχυρός	148	√Fρηγ	522		
ἐσθω	233	ἐχω	148	√Fρωγ	522		
ἐσπέρα	461	εῶς	492				
ἐσπερινός	461	Ἐωσφόρος	492				
ἐσπερίος	461			Z.			
ἐσπερος	461			√ζεуг	125	√θα	254
ἐσπετε	507	F.		ζεῦγμα	125	√θαγ	543
ἐσπόμην	497	√Fa	476	ζεῦγνυμι	125	θαέομαι	255
ἐσσύτο	566	√Fαγ	521	ζεῦγος	125	√θαF	255
ἐστην	175	√Fαλ	429	Zεύς	224	√θαF	544
ἐστί	459	√Fαχ	536	√ζη	540	θαιρός	261
ἐστοργα	570	Fe (st.)	489	ζητέω	540	√θάλ	545
ἐστροφα	571	√Fe	476	√ζοσ	541	θάλλω	545
ἔσω	355	√Feθ	218	√ζυγ	125	√θάν	546
ἐτάκην	190	√Feιδ	236	ζυγόν	125	θαβρέω	260
ἐταμον	196	√Feικ	537	ζυγός	125	√θαρσ	260
ἐτεκον	194	√Feιργ	124	ζώννυμι	541	θαρσέω	260
ἐτεός	459	√Feκ	16	√ζωσ	541	θάροςος	260
ἐτέταλτο	572	√Feλ	429			θαρόσυνω	260
ἐτησiai	169	√Feλ	526			θαῦμα	255
ἐτήσιος	167	√Feλ	538			θαῦμα	544
ἔτι	168	√Feλκ	18			√θε	256
ἔτοιμος	459	Feλός	430	H.		θεά	255
ἔτος	169	√Feλπ	277	ἡ (st.)	490	θεάομαι	255
ἐτυμολογια	459	√Feμ	381	√ἡ	493	θεάτρον	255
ἐτυμον	459	√Feπ	496	ἡγέομαι	104	√θεF	258
ἔτυμος	459	√Feρ	412	ἡγρόμην	534	√θειγ	126
ἐτυχον	194	√Feρ	539	√ἡδ	233	θειν	257
εὐδία	224	√Feργ	123	ἡδομαι	209	θέμα	256
εὐεστώ	459	√Feργ	124	ἡδονή	209	θέμεθλα	256
εὐκτίμενος	72	√Feσ	460	ἡδος	209	θεμέλια	256
				ἡδυμος	209	θέμις	256
				ἡδύς	209	√θεν	257
						√θερ	520

θερμαίνω	520	θρήνυς	261	ΐημι	493	ΐτυς	482
θέρμαι	520	θρηνηφδία	262	ΐικ	21	ΐφθιμος	481
θέρμετε	520	θρήσασθαι	261	ΐικ	14	ΐφι	481
θέρμη	520	θρόνος	261	ΐικ	22	ΐφιος	481
θερμός	520	θρόος	262	ΐκανός	22	ΐψ	498
θέρομαι	520	ΐθρω	547	ΐκάνω	22	ΐώδης	479
θέρος	520	θρώσκω	547	ΐκέτης	22	ΐωή	476
θέσις	256	ΐθυ	265	ΐκκος	499		
θεσμός	256	ΐθϋ	258	ΐκμαίνω	21		
ΐθευ	258	θυάς	265	ΐκμας	21		
θεύσομαι	258	θυγάτηρ	263	ΐκμενος	22	Κ.	
θέω	258	θύελλα	265	ΐκνέομαι	22	ΐκα	25
θεωρία	255	θυήεις	265	ΐκνέομαι	22	ΐκάδ	548
ΐθη	254	θυιάς	265	ΐκνέομαι	22	ΐκάδ	548
ΐθη	256	θυμα	265	ΐκω	22	κάδος	23
θήγω	543	θύμον	265	ΐλη	526	ΐκαF	43
θηέομαι	255	θύμος	265	ΐλιγξ	429	καθαίρω	24
θήκη	256	θύμος	265	ΐλλας	429	καθαρός	24
θηλαμών	254	θυμός	265	ΐλλω	538	κάθαρσις	24
θηλάστρια	254	θύνος	265	ΐμάτιον	460	καί	25
θηλή	254	θύνω	265	ΐμεν	493	καίνω	71
θήλυς	254	θύος	265	ΐμερος	494	καίω	43
θηλώ	254	θυοσκοός	60	ΐνδάλλομαι	236	ΐκακ	26
θήρ	259	θύρα	264	ΐνιον	481	κάκη	26
θήρα	259	θύρασι	264	ΐον	479	κακός	26
θηρίον	259	θυρεός	264	ΐός	480	κακώω	26
θηράω	259	θυρέτρα	264	ΐότης	494	κακύνω	26
θήσαι	254	θυρίς	264	ΐπ	498	ΐκαλ	28
θήσατο	254	θυρωρός	415	ΐπος	498	ΐκαλ	29
θήσθαι	254	θυσία	265	ΐππεύς	499	καλαμεύς	27
ΐθιγ	126	θύω	265	ΐππιος	499	καλάμη	27
θιγγάνω	126			ΐππόδομος	499	κάλαμος	27
ΐθνᾶ	546			ΐπόδρομος	229	καλέω	28
ΐθνη	546			ΐππος	499	καλία	29
θνήσκω	546			ΐπποπόταμος	499	καλιάς	29
θίγγω	126			ΐπποτα	499	καλίος	29
ΐθο	258			ΐπτοι	498	καλλίων	30
θοάζω	258			ΐσ	494	καλλονή	30
θοός	258			ΐς	481	κάλλος	30
ΐθορ	547			ΐστημι	175	καλλύνω	30
θόρυβος	262			ΐστορέω	236	καλός	30
ΐθρα	261			ΐστορία	236	κάλη	40
θράνος	261			ΐστός	75	καλυβ (st.)	29
ΐθρασ	260			ΐστωρ	236	καλύβη	29
θρασύς	260			ΐστωρ	236	καλύπτω	29
ΐθραφ	199			ΐσχανάω	148	καμάρα	31
ΐθρε	262			ΐσχάνω	148	ΐκαν	32
θρέομαι	262			ΐσχω	148	κανάζω	32
ΐθρεφ	199			ΐταλός	170	κανάσσω	32
ΐθρη	262			ΐταμός	493	καναχή	32
θρήνος	262			ΐτέα	482	ΐκαπ	33
				ΐτης	493	ΐκαπ	35

✓κάπ	549	κελανεφής	46	✓κλευ	58	κοπιῶν	64
κάπετος	98	κελαινός	46	κλέω	58	κόπισ	64
καπηλεύω	34	κέλευθος	47	κληῖς	56	κοπίς	64
καπηλεία	34	κελεύω	48	κληῖσις	28	κόπος	64
κάπηλος	34	κέλῃς	48	κλητεύνω	28	κόπτω	64
καπνός	35	κέλλω	48	κλητήρ	28	✓κορ	51
κάπρος	36	κέλομαι	48	κλήτωρ	28	κόραξ	65
κάπτω	549	✓κεν	71	✓κλι	57	κόρη	51
καπύω	35	✓κερ	51	κλίμα	57	κορμός	51
✓καρ	51	κερατίζω	51	κλίμαξ	57	κόρος	51
κάρα	37	κεραός	49	κλίνη	57	κορυφή	37
κάρανος	37	κέρας	49	κλίνω	57	κορώνη	65
καρανόω	37	κερασός	50	κλισία	57	κορώνη	74
καρδία	38	κέρμα	51	κλιτύς	57	κορωνίς	74
καρκίνος	39	✓κευθ	266	✓κλοπ	55	κορωνός	74
✓καρπ	40	κεῖθος	266	κλοπεύς	55	κοσμοπολίτης	
καρπάλιμος	40	κευθμών	266	κλοπή	55		311
κάρπιμος	41	κεύθω	266	✓κλπ	55	κόσος	506
καρπός	41	κεφάλαιος	52	✓κλυ	58	κύτε	506
καρπώω	41	κεφαλή	52	✓κλυ	59	κότερος	506
κάρτερος	67	✓κῆδ	548	κλύδων	59	κουρά	51
κάρτος	67	κῆδω	548	κλύζω	59	κουρεύς	51
καρύα	42	κῆπος	53	κλυτός	58	κούρη	51
κάρυον	42	κῆρ	38	κλύω	58	κουρίδιος	51
κάσσυμα	466	κῆρ	51	κλώψ	55	κύρος	51
κασσός	466	κηραίνω	51	✓κο	25	✓κρ	51
κασσύω	466	✓κι	51	κυ (st.)	506	✓κρα	67
καταλέγω	410	κινέω	54	κύγχη	61	✓κραδ	66
κάττυμα	466	κίνυμαι	54	κύγχος	61	κραδαίνω	66
καττός	466	κίρκος	74	κοῦω	60	κραδάω	66
καττώ	466	κιχείην	580	✓κοF	60	κράδῃ	66
✓καυ	43	κίχημι	580	✓κοF	73	κραδίη	38
καυλός	73	κίω	51	κόθεν	506	κράζω	65
καῦμα	43	✓κλ	18	✓κοι	73	κραίνω	67
καυστικός	43	✓κλαγ	550	κοιλία	73	κραιπάλη	40
καυστός	43	✓κλαF	551	κοῖλος	73	κραιπνός	40
✓κάφ	549	✓κλαίω	551	κοιμάω	41	✓κραν	67
κεάζω	45	✓κλαῦ	551	κοῖος	506	κράνεια	50
κέαρ	38	κλαιδώνω	551	κοίτη	41	κρανίον	37
κέαρνον	45	✓κλει	56	κόκκυ	62	κράνον	50
✓κεδ	243	✓κλειδ	56	κόκκυξ	62	κράντωρ	67
✓κει	41	κλεινός	58	κοκκίζω	62	✓κραπ	40
κει (st.)	41	κλείς	56	κολοφών	63	κραταιός	67
✓κει	51	κλειτός	58	κυλώνη	63	κρατέω	67
κεῖμαι	44	κλείω	58	κυλώνος	63	κράτος	67
κείρω	51	κλείω	56	κόμμα	61	κρατύνω	67
κείω	45	κλέος	58	κόναβος	32	κρατύς	67
κεκαδήσομαι	548	✓κλεπ	55	✓κοπ	64	κρέας	68
κεκαφηώς	35	✓κλεπ	29	κοπάξω	64	κρείον	68
κέκληγα	550	κλέπτῃς	55	κοπεύς	64	κρίων	67
✓κελ	48	κλέπτω	55	κοπή	64	κρέων	67

κρήδεμνον	218	κώπη	33	λαχνόομαι	439	λιβάδιον	443
κρήνη	37	κῶς	506	λάχνος	439	λιβάς	443
√κρι	69	κωφός	64	λάω	433	λίβος	443
κρίμνον	69			λάω	437	λιβρός	443
κρίνω	69	Δ.		λέαινα	445	λιλαίομαι	433
κρίς	49			λεαίνω	441	λίμνη	443
κρίσις	69	√λα	433	√λεγ	440	λίμην	443
κριτήριον	69	√λαβ	552	√λεγχ	554	λιμπάνω	500
κριτής	69	√λάβ	552	λέγω	440	λίνεος	444
κριτικός	69	√λαγ	127	√λει	441	λίνον	444
Κρόνος	67	λαγαρός	127	λεία	437	√λιπ	500
√κρυ	70	λαγγάζω	128	λειαίνω	441	λίπτομαι	447
κρυμός	70	λάγνος	127	√λειβ	443	λίπτω	447
κρυόεις	70	λαγχάνω	554	λείβω	443	λίσ	445
κρυόομαι	70	√λαF	437	λείβηθρον	443	λίσ	446
κρύος	70	√λᾶθ	553	λεῖμμα	500	λίσπος	446
κρυσταίνομαι	70	√λᾶθ	553	λειμών	443	λίσσός	446
κρύσταλλος	70	λαία	437	λεῖος	441	λίστρον	446
κρώζω	65	λαιός	434	λειότης	441	λίσφος	446
κρώπιον	41	λαῖς	437	√λειπ	500	λιτός	446
√κτα	71	λαῖτρον	436	λείπω	500	√λιφ	447
√κταν	71	√λακ	78	λειτουργέω	436	√λιχ	151
√κτει	72	√λακ	77	λειτουργία	436	λιχανός	151
κτείνω	71	λακερός	77	λειτουργός	436	λιχμάω	151
√κτεν	71	λακερός	78	λείχω	151	λιχμάζω	151
√κτι	72	λακίς	78	λείψανον	500	λίχνος	151
κτίζω	72	λάκκος	78	λεκτός	440	λίψ	447
κτίσις	72	λάκος	78	λέκτρον	150	λίψ	443
κτόνος	71	λακπάτητος	435	λέλακα	77	√λο	449
√κυ	73	λακτίζω	435	λελήμαι	433	√λογ	440
κύαρ	73	λαμβάνω	522	λέλογχα	554	λογάς	440
κύεω	73	√λαμπ	282	λέξις	440	λογγάζω	128
κύημα	73	λαμπάς	282	λευγαλέος	129	λογίζομαι	440
√κυθ	266	λαμπρύς	282	λευκός	80	λόγος	440
κύκλος	74	λάμπω	282	λευρός	441	√λογχ	551
κύκνος	32	λανθάνω	553	λεύσσω	79	√λοιβ	443
κυλινδω	74	λάξ	435	√λεχ	150	λοιβή	443
κυλίω	74	λαός	436	λέχος	150	λοιγίος	129
κυλλός	74	√λαπ	438	λέχριος	442	λοιγός	129
κύμα	73	λάπτω	438	λέχρις	442	√λοιπ	500
κύος	73	√λασ	433	λέων	445	λοιπός	500
√κυρ	74	λάσσω	77	ληίζομαι	437	λοξός	442
κυρτός	74	λατρεύω	437	ληῖτη	437	√λου	449
κύτος	73	λάτρις	437	ληῖς	437	λουτήρ	449
κύτος	101	√λᾶφ	552	ληῖτις	437	λούτριον	449
κύνων	75	√λᾶφ	552	λήϊτον	436	λουτρόν	449
κώμη	44	λαφύσσω	438	λήμα	433	λούω	449
κῶμος	44	√λαχ	146	λήνος	439	λοχεία	150
κωμφός	44	√λαχ	554	λήσις	433	λοχεύω	150
κωμφία	44	λάχνη	439	λίαν	433	λόχημη	150
κῶνος	76	λαχνήεις	439	√λιβ	443	λόχος	150

√λυ	448	μάντις	358	μείων	398	μῆνις	358
√λυ	449	√μαπ	501	√μελ	451	μηνσ (st.)	395
λύα	448	√μαρ	393	μελαγχολία	162	μηνύω	358
√λυγ	129	√μαρ	391	μελαίνω	451	μῆς	395
λυγ (st.)	130	√μαρ	392	μέλας	451	μήστωρ	238
λυγισμός	130	μαραίνω	393	√μελγ	131	μήτηρ	396
λύγος	130	μάρανσις	393	√μελδ	239	μητρόπολις	311
λυγώ	130	μαρασμός	393	μέλδομαι	239	√μιγ	397
λυγρός	129	√μαρπ	501	μέλδω	239	μίγα	397
λύη	418	μίρπιτις	501	μέλι	390	μιγάς	397
λύθρον	419	μίρπτω	501	μέλισσα	390	μίγδα	397
√λυκ	80	μάρτυρ	391	μελίφρων	390	μίγδην	397
λύκος	81	μαρτύριον	391	√μελλ	389	μίγγυμι	397
λύμα	449	μαρτύρομαι	391	μεμάκνυα	555	μιμέομαι	386
λυμαίνομαι	449	μάρτυς	391	μέμνημαι	358	μίμησις	386
λύμη	449	μάτηρ	396	μέμονα	358	μιμήσκω	358
√λυπ	283	√μαχ	384	√μεν	358	μίμος	386
λυπέω	283	μάχαιρα	384	√μενθ	358	√μιν	398
λύπη	283	μάχη	384	μένος	358	μινύθω	398
λυπηρός	283	μάχιμος	384	Μέντης	358	μινυνθάδιος	398
λυπρός	283	μάχομαι	384	Μέντωρ	358	μίξις	397
λύσις	418	√με	398	μένω	358	μίσγω	397
λυτήρ	418	√με	386	√μερ	391	μισθός	267
λύτρον	418	με (st.)	385	√μερ	392	√μλο	530
λύχνος	80	με	385	√μερ	393	√μν	358
λύω	418	√μεγ	387	√μεργ	132	μνήμη	358
λωβάομαι	450	μεγαίρω	387	μέριμνα	391	μνημοσύνη	358
λωβεύω	450	μεγαλύνω	387	μερίζω	392	μνάομαι	358
λώβη	450	μέγας	387	μέρις	392	μνηστήρ	358
λωβητήρ	450	μέγεθος	387	μερμαίρω	391	μνηστής	358
λωτών	437	√μεδ	238	μέρμερα	391	μνηστεύω	358
		μέδιμνος	238	μέρμερος	391	μοίρα	392
		μέδομαι	238	μέρμηρα	391	√μολ	530
		μέδοντες	238	μερμηρίζω	391	√μολγ	131
		μέδω	238	μέρος	392	μόλιβος	452
		√μεθ	391	μεσηγύ(ς)	391	μολιβοῦς	452
		√μει	388	μεσσηγύ(ς)	391	μολύβδαινα	452
		μειδάω	388	μέσος	391	μόλυβδος	452
		μείδημα	388	μέσσις	391	μολυβοῦς	452
		μειδιάω	388	μετά	171	μόλυβος	452
		μείδος	388	μέταξε	171	μολύνω	451
		μείζων	387	μεταξύ	171	√μον	358
		√μειλ	389	μετρικός	386	μονάρχης	143
		μείλια	389	μέτριος	386	μόναρχος	143
		μειλίσσω	389	μέτρον	386	√μορ	392
		μειλιχία	389	μήδομαι	238	√μωρ	393
		μελίχιος	389	μήδους	238	μόρα	392
		μείλιχος	389	μήκος	82	√μοργ	132
		μείω	398	μήν	395	μορμύρω	399
		μείρομαι	392	μήνη	395	μόρος	392
		μείς	395	μηνιαίος	395	μόρσιμος	392

## M.

μορτός	393	ναυτία	359	νη-	365		
✓μρο	393	ναυτικός	359	νήθω	364		
✓μυ	400	✓νε	364	νήμα	364		
μυάω	400	Νέαιρα	362	νήριθμος	408	ξάινω	557
μυγμός	400	νεανίας	362	νήριτος	408	✓ξάν	557
μύδος	400	νεαρός	362	νήσις	364		
μυέω	400	νέατος	362	νήτρον	364		
μυζάω	400	νεβρός	362	✓νιβ	366	δ (st.)	490
μύζω	400	νεFός	362	✓νιγ	366	δ-	487
μυία	401	νείαιρα	362	νίζω	366	ὄγδοος	86
μυῖνδα	400	νεῖος	362	νίσσομαι	361	ὄγκος	1
μυκτήρ	400	νείφει	367	νίπτρον	366	ὄγμος	104
✓μυλ	402	✓νεκ	83	νίπτω	366	✓ὀδ	240
μύλαι	402	νεκρός	83	✓νιφ	367	ὀδεύω	235
μύλη	402	νέκυς	83	νίφα	367	ὀδίτης	235
μυλῖται	402	✓νεμ	360	νιφάς	367	ὀδημή	240
μυλόδοντες	402	Νεμέα	360	νίφει	367	ὀδός	235
μύλος	402	νεμεσάω	360	νίφετος	367	ὀδός	235
μυλωθρός	402	νεμεσίξομαι	360	νίφετος	367	ὀδούς	241
✓μυν	380	νέμεσις	360	νυέω	120	ὀδωδα	240
μυνδός	400	Νέμεσις	360	✓νομ	360	ἔζω	240
μύνη	380	νεμεσάω	360	νομῆς	360	✓ὀθ	268
μυρμύρω	399	νεμέτωρ	360	νομή	360	οἶ	489
✓μυσ	401	νέμησις	360	νομίζω	360	οἶδα	236
✓μυσ	403	νέμος	360	νόμισμα	360	οἰκέτης	85
μῦς	403	νέμω	360	νόμος	360	οἰκέω	85
μύσις	400	νέομαι	361	νόμος	360	οἰκία	85
μυστήριον	400	νέος	362	νόος	120	οἰκόνδε	217
μύστις	400	νέος	362	✓νοσ	361	οἶκος	85
μύστης	400	νεοσσία	362	νοστέω	361	οἶμη	493
μύτης	400	νεοσσός	362	νόστος	361	οἶμος	493
μυττός	400	νεοτρία	362	νύ	368	οἰνάνθη	483
μυχθίζω	400	νεοχμός	362	✓νυ	369	οἶναρον	483
μυχός	400	✓νεπ	284	✓νυ	370	οἶνός	483
μύω	400	νέποδες	284	νυκτ (st.)	81	οἶνη	373
μύωψ	400	✓νεσ	361	νυκτερινός	81	οἶνη	483
μωραίνω	404	νεύμα	369	νυκτερίς	81	οἶνος	483
μωρία	404	νευρά	363	νύκτερος	81	οἶνόφλυξ	345
μωρόομαι	404	νεύρον	363	νύκτωρ	81	οἶος	373
μωρός	404	νεῦσις	369	νῦν	368	οἶς	481
		νεῦσις	370	νῦν	368	ὀῖς	484
		νευστάζω	369	νυρί	368	οἶτος	193
		νευστήρ	370	νύξ	81	οἶωνός	485
		νεύω	369	νυός	371	ὀκρις	2
		✓νεφ	335	νυστάζω	369	ὀκτώ	86
		νεφέλη	335	νυσταλός	369	ὀλβιος	454
		νέφος	335	νω (st.)	372	ὀλβος	454
		νεφύομαι	335	νῶϊ	372	ὀλκή	18
		νέω	364	νωμάω	360	ὀλκός	18
		νεωστί	362	νώνυμος	374	ὀλμος	429
		νέωτα	169	νώνυμος	374	ὀλοῖτροχος	429

δολίτροχος	429	ὄργανον	123	οὖς	495	πατριά	289
δολολυγή	453	ὄργας	133	ὀφθαλμία	502	πατριάρχης	289
δολολύζω	453	ὄργάω	133	ὀφθαλμός	502	πατριώτης	289
δολολυγμός	453	ὄργή	133	ὀχέομαι	147	✓παν	292
δλος	527	ὄργια	123	ὀχετός	147	παν (st.)	292
✓δμ	377	ὄργια	134	ὀχημα	147	παῦλα	292
ὀμαλής	377	ὄργυνιά	134	ὀχλέω	147	παύομαι	292
δμαλίζω	377	✓ὄρεγ	134	ὀχλος	147	παῦρος	292
δμαλός	377	ὄρεγμα	134	ὀχος	147	πανσωλή	292
ὀμβρέω	405	ὀρέγγυμι	134	ὀχυρός	148	παῦς	292
ὀμβριος	405	ὀρέγω	134	ὀψ	496	παφλάζω	345
ὀμβρος	405	ὀρεξις	134	ὀψις	502	πάχνη	285
ὀμιλέω	526	ὀρεχθέω	134	ὀψομαι	502	✓πεδ	242
ὀμιλός	526	ὀριγνάομαι	134			πέδη	242
ὀμμα	502	ὀρίνω	414			πέδιλον	242
ὀμογενής	377	ὀρμαθός	422			πεδιον	242
ὀμόζυγος	125	ὀρμάω	416			πέδον	242
ὀμόθεν	377	ὀρμή	416			πέζα	242
ὀμοίως	377	ὀρμητήριον	416			πέζος	242
ὀμοιοπάθεια	377	ὀρμιά	422			✓πειθ	271
ὀμοιος	377	ὀρμος	422			πείθομαι	271
ὀμοίος	377	ὀρνυμι	414			πείθω	271
ὀμοργμα	132	ὀροθύνω	414			πειθώ	271
ὀμόργυμι	132	ὀρομαι	415			πείκω	87
ὀμός	377	ὀρούω	414			πείνα	295
ὀμόσε	377	ὀρυμαγδός	425			πεῖρα	296
ὀμοῦ	377	ὀρφανεύω	336			πεῖραρ	297
ὄμμα	374	ὀρφανίζω	336			πεῖρας	297
ὀνομάζω	374	ὀρφανιστής	336			πεῖρᾶς	296
ὀνομαίνω	374	ὀρφανός	336			πεῖσα	271
ὀνοματοποιᾶ	374	ὄρχαμος	113			πεῖσμα	270
ὀνοματοποιήσις	374	ὄς	490			πεῖσσομαι	561
	374	ὄς	489			πέκος	87
ὄνυξ	375	ὄσμή	240			πέκω	87
ὄξύς	2	ὄστείνος	172			πεκτέω	87
✓ὄπ	502	ὄστέον	172			✓πελ	304
ὄπας	502	ὄστινος	172			✓πελ	323
ὄπή	502	ὄσινος	189			✓πελ	558
ὀπιπεύω	502	ὄσδας	235			πελῖος	293
ὀπιπτεύω	502	ὄσδος	235			πελιδνός	293
ὄπλον	497	ὄσθα	269			πέλλα	294
ὄπος	503	ὄυλαί	429			πελλός	293
ὄπτήρ	502	ὄυλαμός	526			πέλομαι	558
ὄπτικός	502	ὄυλε	454			πελός	293
ὄπωπα	502	ὄυλος	527			πέμμα	505
✓ὄρ	414	ὄυράνιος	418			✓πεμπ	560
✓ὄρ	415	ὄυρανίως	418			πεμπτός	504
ὄραμα	415	ὄυρανός	418			πέμνω	560
ὄρανός	418	ὄυρον	414			✓πενθ	561
ὄράω	415	ὄυρος	415			✓πεν	295
✓ὄργ	133	ὄυρος	476			πενέσται	295

## Π.

πά	288	πατριά	289
✓πα	289	πατριάρχης	289
✓πα	291	πατριώτης	289
✓παγ	285	✓παν	292
παγετός	285	παν (st.)	292
πάγη	285	παῦλα	292
πάγος	285	παύομαι	292
✓παF	286	παῦρος	292
✓παθ	561	πανσωλή	292
παιδαγωγός	322	παφλάζω	345
παιπάλη	323	πάχνη	285
παῖς	322	✓πεδ	242
παῖω	286	πέδη	242
✓παλ	323	πέδιλον	242
παλάμη	287	πεδιον	242
παλάσσω	328	πέδον	242
πάλη	323	πέζα	242
πάλλω	323	πέζος	242
παλμός	323	✓πειθ	271
πάλος	323	πείθομαι	271
παλύνω	323	πείθω	271
πάρ	288	πειθώ	271
✓παρ	296	πείκω	87
παρά	288	πείνα	295
παραί	288	πεῖρα	296
παραμείβω	379	πεῖραρ	297
πασπάλη	323	πεῖρας	297
πάσσαλος	285	πεῖρᾶς	296
πάσχω	561	πεῖσα	271
✓πατ	291	πεῖσμα	270
πατάνη	174	πεῖσσομαι	561
πατέομαι	291	πέκος	87
πατέω	290	πέκω	87
πατήρ	289	πεκτέω	87
πάτος	290	✓πελ	304

πένης	295	πεύθομαι	272	√πλ	304	πνεῦμα	307
√πενθ	270	√πευκ	89	√πλ	323	πνευματικός	307
πενθερά	270	πευκεδανός	89	√πλ	558	πνευμονία	307
πενθερός	270	πεύκη	88	√πλα	304	πνεύμων	307
πενία	295	πεύκινος	88	√πλαγ	305	πνέω	307
πενιχρός	295	πευκών	88	πλάζω	305	√πνθ	561
πένομαι	295	πεῦσις	272	πλακ (st.)	91	πνοή	307
πέντε	504	πεφιδέσθαι	576	πλάκινος	91	√πνυ	307
πεντηκόντορος		πέψις	505	πλακοῦς	91	πο (st.)	506
	411	√πηγ	285	πλάξ	91	√πο	308
√πεπ	505	πήγμα	285	√πλε	304	√ποδ	242
πεπνυμένος	307	πήγνυμι	285	√πλε	306	ποδηρεκής	354
πέπνυμαι	307	πηγός	285	√πλε	312	πόθεν	506
πέποιθα	271	πήλινος	300	πλέγμα	92	πόθι	506
πέποιθα	561	πηλός	300	√πλεF	306	√ποι	310
πέπομφα	560	πήνη	301	πλεῖος	301	ποιέω	322
πεπτός	505	πηνίζομαι	301	πλείων	312	√ποιθ	271
πέπων	505	πηνίον	301	√πλεκ	92	ποικίλος	90
πέπωται	313	πηνίτις	301	πλέκω	92	ποιμήν	309
πέπτω	505	πήνος	301	πλέος	304	ποιός	506
√περ	296	√πι	302	√πλευ	306	√ποκ	87
√περ	315	√πι	308	πλεύμων	307	πόκος	87
-περ	299	πιαίνω	302	πλέω	306	ποινή	310
πέρα	297	πιαλός	302	πλέως	304	ποιπνύω	307
περαίω	297	πίαρ	302	√πλη	304	√πολ	304
περαίος	297	πιαρός	302	πληγ	305	√πολ	323
πέραν	297	πιερός	302	πλήθος	304	πολός	293
πέρας	297	√πιθ	271	πληθύς	304	πόλις	311
περάτη	297	√πικ	89	πλήθω	304	πολιτεία	311
πέρατος	297	√πικ	90	√πληγ	305	πολίτης	311
περάω	296	πικρός	89	πλήν	312	πολιτικός	311
περάω	298	πίλος	303	πλήρης	304	πολύς	312
√περθ	562	πιμελή	302	πλήσσω	305	πόμα	308
πέρθω	562	πιμπλάναι	304	√πλο	306	√πομπ	560
περί	299	ίμπλημι	304	√πλοκ	92	πομπή	560
περιδέξιος	220	πιμπράναι	315	πλόκαμος	92	√πον	295
περικτίονες	72	ίμπρημι	315	πλοκή	92	πονέω	295
πέριξ	299	πίνον	308	πλός	306	πονηρός	295
περίοδος	235	πινυτή	307	πλούτος	304	√ποινθ	561
περισσός	299	πινυτός	307	√πλυ	306	πόνος	295
πέρνυμι	298	πίνω	308	πλύμα	306	πόρθμος	296
√πετ	173	πιπίσκω	308	πλυνός	306	πόπαρον	505
πετα (st.)	174	πιπράσκω	298	πλυντήρ	306	√πορ	313
πέταλον	174	πίπτω	173	πλύω	306	√πορ	296
πέταλος	174	πίσα	308	πλυτός	306	πορεύω	296
πετάννυμι	171	πίσος	308	√πλω	306	√πορθ	562
πέτασμα	174	πίστις	271	πλωτήρ	306	πορθέω	562
πέτασος	174	πίστρα	308	πλωτός	306	πορίζω	296
πέτομαι	173	πίτνημι	174	√πνε	307	πόρκος	93
√πενυθ	272	πιφάνσκω	339	√πνεF	307	πόρνη	298
πευθήν	272	πίων	302	√πνευ	307	πόρος	296

πόρῳ	316	πρῶτος	316	ρέζω	123	√σαλ	455
πορσύνω	313	√πτ	173	ρεῖθρον	421	σάλος	455
πόρσω	316	√πτά	173	ρέος	421	σαλεύω	455
πός	317	√πτάκ	563	√ρευ	421	√σαο	462
πόσις	308	πτάρνυμαι	559	ρεῦμα	421	σός	462
πόσις	314	√πτερ	559	ρεῦσις	421	σαόω	462
πόσος	506	πτέρον	173	ρευστός	421	√σαπ	503
πόστος	506	πτήσσω	563	ρεύσω	421	√σάπ	564
√ποτ	173	√πτυ	318	ρέω	421	√σάρ	565
ποτάομαι	173	πτύαλον	318	ρήγμα	522	√σαφ	503
πότε	506	πτύω	318	ρηγμίν	522	σαφής	503
πότερος	506	πτῶσις	173	ρηγμίσ	522	σάω	462
ποτήριον	308	√пу	319	ρήγνυμι	522	σάω	463
πότης	308	√пуγ	320	ρήμα	412	√σελ	528
ποτί	317	пυγμαίχος	320	ρήσις	412	σέλας	528
πότμος	173	пυγμή	320	ρητορική	412	σελήνη	528
πότνια	314	√пуθ	272	ρητορικός	412	√σειρ	422
ποτόν	308	√пуθ	273	ρητός	412	√σειρ	528
ποτός	308	пυθεδών	319	ρήτρα	412	σειρά	422
πότος	308	пυθμήν	273	ρήτωρ	412	σειριάω	528
ποῦ	506	пύθουμαι	319	ριγέω	419	σείριος	528
πούς	242	пύθω	319	ρίγιον	419	√σεп	497
√пр	315	√пυκ	89	ρίγος	419	√σεп	507
√πρα	315	пύκτης	320	ρίγος	419	√сер	422
√πραθ	562	пυλαωρός	415	ρίζα	420	√сер	528
πῶσις	298	пυλωρός	415	ρινόκερως	49	σεσαρυῖα	565
πρατήρ	298	√пунδ	273	√роF	421	√сеу	566
πρατίας	298	пύνδαξ	273	ροή	421	σέуω	566
πρηδών	315	пунθάνομαι	272	ρόμα	337	√σεχ	148
πρημαίνω	315	пύξ	320	ρόμος	337	√σFαδ	209
πρηστήρ	315	пύον	319	√ρου	421	σFεθ (st.)	252
√при	316	пър	321	ροφάνω	337	√σFер	422
πρίαμαι	298	πυρά	321	ροφέω	337	√σFηθ	252
πρίν	316	πυρετός	321	ρόφημα	337	√σFιδ	237
√про	316	пυρρός	321	√ру	421	√ση	463
про	316	пυρρός	321	√ру	421	σήθω	463
πρόμος	316	пυτάζω	318	ρύαξ	421	σήπω	564
πρόμαχος	384	пύσμα	272	ρυθμός	421	σήστρον	463
προπηλακίζω	300	пύστις	272	ρύμη	421	σήπτες	169
πρός	317	√пут	318	ρύσις	421	σίαλον	456
прυσέτι	168	√πω	308	ρυτός	421	σίαλος	456
πρόσθε	317	√πω	506	ρυφέω	337	√σκα	45
πρόσσω	316	πωλίον	322	ρωγαλέος	522	√σκαδ	96
πρόσω	316	πῶλος	322	ρῶμη	421	σκαίотης	94
πρότερος	316	πῶμα	308	Ῥώμη	421	σκαίος	94
проті	317	πῶς	506	ρῶννυμι	421	√σκαλ	567
πρόχυν	121			ρῶομαι	421	σκάλοψ	95
πρύτανις	316					σκάλλω	567
√прω	313					σκαλп (st.)	95
√прω	316					σκανδάληθρον	96
прωѣ	316					σκανδαλίζω	96
πρώην	316					σκάνδαλον	96

P.

Σ.

√σ

√σα

σαίρω

✓σκαπ	53	✓σπ	507	στερέω	179	στραγγεύω	465
✓σκαπ	97	σπαίρω	323	στερίσκω	179	στραγγαλία	465
✓σκαπ	98	✓σπαλ	323	σπερίφη	180	στράγγε	465
σκαπάνη	98	σπάλαξ	95	στέριφος	180	στρατός	185
σκάπετος	98	✓σπαρ	323	στέρομαι	179	✓στραφ	571
σκάπος	97	σπαράσσω	323	στερρός	180	στράψήσομαι	571
σκάπτω	98	σπείρω	323	✓στευ	186	✓στρεφ	571
✓σκε	45	✓σπερ	323	✓στεφ	181	στρέφω	571
✓σκεδ	243	✓σπορ	323	σπεφάνη	181	✓στροφ	571
σκεδάννυμι	243	✓σπρ	323	στέφανος	181	✓στρω	185
σκέδασις	243	✓σρυ	421	στέφος	181	στρώμα	185
✓σκεπ	99	✓στα	175	στέφω	181	στρωμένη	185
σκεπτικός	99	✓σταλ	176	✓στη	175	στράννυμι	185
σκέπτομαι	99	στάλιξ	176	στήλη	176	✓στυ	186
σκευάζω	101	σταμίν	175	στήμων	175	στόλος	186
σκευή	101	στάμνος	175	στήριγξ	180	στύπη	187
σκευός	101	στάσις	175	στηρίξω	180	στύπος	187
σκευή	101	στατήρ	175	στία	182	στύα	186
σκηνή	100	✓στεγ	135	✓στιβ	569	Στωϊκός	186
σκήπτρον	97	στεγανός	135	στιβάς	569	στωμύλος	184
σκήπτω	97	στέγη	135	✓στιγ	183	σύ	192
σκήπαν	97	στεγνός	135	στίγμα	183	✓σϋ	566
σκιά	100	στέγος	135	στιγμή	183	✓συ	466
σκιάρός	100	στέγω	135	στίζω	183	συλλογή	440
σκιάω	100	✓στειβ	569	στικτός	183	συνένοφε	335
✓σκιδ	244	στείβω	569	✓στιχ	152	συννεφεῖ	335
σκίδναμαι	243	στείνομαι	178	στιχάομαι	152	✓συρ	423
σκιερός	100	πτεινός	178	στίχος	152	σύριγξ	423
✓σκιμπ	97	στεινός	178	✓στλ	176	συριγμός	423
✓σκιπ	97	στεινών	178	στλεγγίς	464	συρίζω	423
✓σκλη	568	στεῖρα (n.)	180	στοά	186	σὺς	467
✓σκοπ	99	στεῖρα (adj.)	180	✓στοβ	177	✓σφαδ	245
σκόπελος	99	✓στειχ	152	στοβάζω	177	σφαδάζω	245
σκοπέω	99	στείχω	152	στοβέω	177	σφαδασμός	245
σκοπή	99	✓σ텔	176	✓στοιβ	569	✓σφαλ	457
σκοπιά	99	στέλλγίς	464	στοιβή	569	σφαλερός	457
σκοπός	99	στοῦλλω	176	στόιχος	159	σφάλλω	457
σκότος	100	✓στεμβ	177	✓στολ	176	σφάλμα	457
✓σκυ	101	στέμβω	177	στόλος	176	σφε (st.)	489
✓σκυλ	102	στέμμα	181	στόμα	184	σφεδανός	245
σκύλα	101	✓στεμφ	177	στόμαχος	181	σφενδονάω	245
σκύλλω	102	στέμφυλον	177	✓στομφ	177	σφενδόνη	245
σκύλον	101	✓στεν	178	✓στον	178	σφήξ	468
σκύτος	101	στενάχω	178	στόνος	178	σφίγγω	136
✓σνυ	370	στενός	178	✓στορ	185	σφίγγις	136
σόλος	455	στένω	178	✓στοργ	570	σφιγκτός	136
σός	462	✓στερ	179	στορννυμι	185	σφιγμός	136
σοφία	503	✓στεργ	570	στόρνυμι	185	σφόδρα	245
σοφίζω	503	στεργίς	464	✓στραγγ	465	σφοδρός	245
σοφός	503	στέργω	570	στραγγαλή	465	σφός	489
✓σπ	497	στερεός	180	στραγγαλίζω	465	✓σχ	148

√σχεδ	243	τε	25	τετράκεις	517	τομεύς	196
σχέδη	243	√τε	192	τέτρατος	517	τομή	196
σχεδία	243	τε	516	τετραμαίνω	203	√τον	188
σχεδόν	148	τέγγω	193	τέττα	201	τόνος	188
σχέσις	148	τέγη	135	√τενκ	194	τοξικόν	194
σχήμα	148	τέγξις	193	√τευχ	194	τοξικός	194
√σχιδ	244	τέγος	135	τεύχω	194	τόξον	194
σχίζα	244	√τει	518	τέχνη	194	τορεύω	198
σχίζω	244	τείνω	188	τεχνικός	194	τορέω	198
σχίσμα	241	τείρω	198	τήγανον	190	τόρνος	198
σכולή	148	√τεκ	194	τηκεδών	190	τόρος	198
√σω	462	τέκμαρ	194	τήκω	190	τορός	198
σῶζω	462	τεκμήριον	194	τήτες	169	τορόνη	198
σῶκος	462	τέκνον	194	√τι	518	√τραπ	199
σῶος	462	τέκος	191	τίθημι	256	√τραπ	508
σῶς	462	τέκτων	191	τιθήνη	254	τραπέλομεν	199
σωτήρ	462	√τελ	195	τίκτω	194	τραπέω	508
σώω	462	√τελ	512	τιμάωρος	415	τράπω	508
<b>T.</b>		τελαμών	195	τιμάω	518	τρασιά	200
		τέλλω	512	τιμάω	518	√τραφ	199
√τα	188	√τεμ	196	τίμημα	518	τρεῖς	204
√ταγ	189	τέμαχος	196	τιμητής	518	√τρεμ	203
τάγηρον	190	τέμενος	196	τιμαρός	415	τρέμω	203
ταινία	188	τέμνω	196	τίνω	518	√τρεπ	508
√τακ	190	√τεν	188	τίς	519	τρέπω	508
τακερός	190	τένων	188	τις	519	√τρεσ	202
√ταλ	195	τέος	192	τίσις	518	τρέσσα	202
√ταλ	572	√τερ	197	τιταίνω	188	√τρεφ	199
ταλαός	195	√τερ	198	τίτθω	254	τρέφω	199
τάλαντον	195	τέρετρον	198	τιτθός	254	√τρεχ	153
τάλαρος	195	τερέρω	198	τιτράινω	198	τρέχω	153
τάλας	195	τερηδών	198	τιτράω	198	τρέω	202
√ταμ	196	τέρην	198	τιτρώσκω	574	τρήρων	202
ταμία	196	τέρθρον	197	τίω	518	√τρι	204
ταμίας	196	τέρμα	197	√τκ	191	τρήρης	411
√ταν	188	τερμιδείς	197	√τλα	195	τρία	204
ταναός	188	τέρμιος	197	√τλη	195	τρίβω	198
τανο-	188	τέρμων	197	τλήμων	195	τρίπους	242
τάνυμαι	188	√τερπ	199	τληναι	195	τρίτος	201
τανύομαι	188	τερπνός	199	√τμ	196	τρίς	204
τανύω	188	τέρπω	199	√τμᾶγ	196	τρισσός	204
√ταρπ	199	τερπωλή	199	τμήγω	196	√τρομ	203
√ταρσ	200	√τερσ	200	τμήμα	196	τρομερός	203
ταρσός	200	τερσαίνω	200	√τν	188	τρομέω	203
ταρσιά	200	τέρσομαι	200	√τοκ	194	τρόμος	203
τάσις	188	τέρψις	199	τοκεύς	194	√τροπ	508
ταῦρος	191	τέσσαιες	517	τόκος	191	τρόπαιον	508
√τᾶφ	573	τεταγών	189	√τολ	195	τροπαῖος	508
√τᾶφ	573	τέτανος	188	τόλμα	195	τροπείον	508
ταφεῖν	573	τέταρτος	517	τολμάω	195	τροπή	508
		τετραίνω	198	√τομ	196	τροπήϊον	508

τροπικός	508	ἰδαρός	247	φαγεῖν	340	✓φθαρ	579
τρόπις	508	ἰδερὸς	247	φαῖνω	339	✓φθει	578
τρόπος	508	ἰδρα	246	φάλις	103	φθείρω	579
✓τροφ	199	ἰδραίνω	247	✓φαν	339	✓φθερ	579
τροφή	199	ἰδρεύω	247	φανερὸς	339	✓φθι	578
τρόχις	153	ἰδρία	247	φανή	339	φθίνω	578
τρόχος	153	ἰδρος	246	φανός	339	φθλ	578
τροχός	153	ἰδρωψ	247	φαντάζω	339	✓φθορ	579
τρῦμα	198	ἰδωρ	247	φαντασία	339	φθορά	579
τρίχω	198	✓ἰλ	153	φάντασμα	339	✓φθρ	579
τρύω	198	ἰλη	158	φανταστικός	339	✓φιδ	576
✓τρω	574	ἰλήεις	158	φάος	339	φιδός	136
✓τυ	205	ἰλημα	158	✓φαρ	341	φίτυμα	348
τυγχάνω	194	✓ἰπ	321	φάραγξ	341	φιτύομαι	348
✓τυδ	206	ἰπαί	326	φαρέτρα	341	φιτύω	348
Τύδας	206	ἰπείρ	325	φάρος	341	✓φλα	345
Τυδεύς	206	ἰπνερθε	355	φαρύω	341	✓φλαδ	345
✓τυκ	194	ἰπέρ	325	φάρσος	341	φλασμός	345
τύκος	194	ἰπέρα	325	φάρυγξ	341	✓φλε	345
τύλος	205	ἰπερθεν	325	φάσις	339	✓φλεγ	140
τυλόω	205	ἰπερον	325	φάσκω	339	φλεγέθω	140
τύμμα	207	ἰπερος	325	φάσμα	339	φλεγμα	140
τύμπαρον	207	ἰπηρέτης	411	φάτις	339	φλεγυρός	140
Τυνδάρως	206	ἰπνος	324	φατός	343	φλέγω	140
Τυνδάρης	206	ἰπνώω	324	✓φau	339	φλέδων	345
✓τυπ	207	ἰπνωτικός	324	✓φeβ	342	φλέω	345
τυπάς	207	ἰπός	326	φέβομαι	342	φλήναφος	345
τυπή	207	ἰπόφανσις	329	φέγγος	339	✓φλι	345
τύπος	207	ἰπτιος	326	✓φειδ	576	φλιάς	345
τύπτω	207	ἰς	467	φείδομαι	576	✓φλιδ	345
τύρβα	208	✓ἰφ	338	✓φεν	343	φλιδάω	345
τυρβάζω	208	ἰφαίνω	338	✓φερ	344	φλοιδέω	345
τυρβασία	208	ἰφάω	338	φέρετρον	344	φλοιός	345
τύρβη	208	ἰφή	338	φέρμα	344	φλοῖστος	345
✓τυχ	194	ἰφος	338	φερνή	344	φλοῖω	345
τύχη	194			φέρω	344	φλόξ	140
		Φ.		✓φευγ	142	φλοός	345
Υ.		✓φα	339	φεύγω	142	✓φλυ	345
✓υγ	138	✓φα	343	φεύξιμος	142	φλύαξ	345
υγιαζω	138	✓φάγ	575	φεύξις	142	φλυαρέω	345
υγιαίνω	138	✓φάγ	575	✓φη	339	φλύαρος	345
υγίεια	138	φάε	339	φηγινεύς	139	✓φλυγ	345
υγιεινός	138	φάεθω	339	φήγιμος	139	✓φλυδ	345
υγιερὸς	138	Φαέθων	339	φηγός	139	φλυδάω	345
υγιής	138	Φαεινός	339	φηγών	139	φλύζω	345
υγραίνω	137	φαινός	339	φήμη	339	φλύκταινα	345
υγρός	137	φαινώ	339	φημί	339	φλύκτις	345
υγρότης	137	✓φαF	339	φήρ	259	φλύος	345
✓υδ	217	φάFe	339	✓φθα	577	φλύω	345
υδαρής	247	✓φαγ	340	✓φθα	577	✓φν	343
		φαγάς	340	φθάνω	577	✓φοβ	342



# LATIN INDEX.



[The figures refer to the numbers of the sets.]

<b>A.</b>		adoleo	426	agmen	104	alternus	427
√a	476	adolescens	426	agnosco	120	alteruter	427
a, ab, abs	274	adolesco	426	ago	104	altitudo	426
abdico	10	adscisco	45	agrarius	106	altor	426
abdo	256	adulescens	426	agricultura	106	altus	426
abnuo	369	adulter	427	√al	426	alumna	426
abscondo	256	adultus	426	Alba	332	alumno	426
absens	459	aduncus	1	Alba Longa	332	alumnus	426
absurdus	423	advena	509	Albanus	332	am-	333
√ac	2	adverbium	412	albatus	332	amarus	406
√ac	2	√aed	249	albeo	332	amb-	333
ac	168	aedes	249	albesco	332	ambi-	333
accelero	48	aedificium	249	albumen	332	ambiguus	104
accentus	32	aedifico	249, 256	albus	332	ambitio	493
accio	51	aedilicius	249	alesco	426	ambo	334
accipiter	173	aedilis	249	alia	427	ambulo	509
acclino	57	aedituus	249	alias	427	amens	358
accuso	60	aër	476	alibi	427	amicio	493
-aceo	2	aëreus	476	alieno	427	amictus	493
acer	2	aërius	476	alienus	427	amplector	92
acerbitas	2	aestas	249	alimentum	426	amplifico	256
acerbus	2	aestivus	249	alimonium	426	amplio	333
acervus	2	aestivo	249	alio	427	amplus	333
acesco	2	aestuo	249	aliquando	427	amputo	310
acetum	2	aestuosus	249	aliquantus	427	√an	350
acidus	2	aestus	249	aliquis	427	an-	333
acis	2	aetas	474	aliquot	427	√anc	1
acrimonia	2	aeternalis	474	aliter	427	anceps	52
actio	104	aeternus	474	alius	427	ancile	1
actor	104	aevum	474	alluvies	449	ancilla	1
actus	104	affabilis	339	alluvius	449	ancillaris	1
acuo	2	affectio	256	almus	426	ancora	1
acus	2	affecto	256	alo	426	ancula	1
acutus	2	afficio	256	Alpes	332	anculus	1
√ad	233	√ag	104	alter	427	√ang	144
addo	225	ager	106	altercatio	427	angina	144
adnuo	369	agilis	104	altercor	427	ango	144
admonitio	358	agito	104	alterno	427	angor	144



camera	31	catus	76	circumretio	422	collegium	440
campus	53	caulae	73	circus	74	collis	63
camur	31	caulis	73	cito	54	color	29
camurus	31	caupo	34	citus	54	coloro	29
√can	32	caupona	34	civicus	44	columnen	63
cancer	39	causa	60	civilis	44	columna	63
caninus	75	cautes	76	civis	44	combino	231
canis	75	cautio	60	civitas	44	comburo	491
cano	32	cautus	60	√cla	28	combustio	491
canorus	32	√cav	60	clam	29	comes	493
cauticulum	32	√cav	73	clamito	28	commemini	358
canticum	32	caveo	60	clamo	28	commemoro	391
cantillo	32	caverna	73	clamor	28	commentarium	358
canto	32	cavus	73	clandestinus	29	commentarius	358
cantor	32	√cel	29	clarifico	58	commentor	358
cantrix	32	√cel	48	claro	58	commentum	358
cantus	32	celer	48	clarus	58	commercium	392
√cap	33	celeritas	48	classicus	28	commemiscor	358
capacitas	33	celero	48	classis	28	commodum	238
capax	33	cella	29	√clau	56	commodus	238
caper	36	cellarium	29	claudio	56	commonefacio	256
capesso	33	cello	48	claudus	56	commotio	379
capillaris	52	cellula	29	claustra	56	communico	380
capillus	52	celo	29	√clav	56	communis	380
capistrum	33	celox	48	clavicula	56	compages	285
capiō	33	celsus	63	clavis	56	compedio	242
capitalis	52	centesimus	15	clavus	56	compes	242
Capitolium	52	centum	15	√clep	55	complector	92
capitulum	52	centuria	15	clepo	55	complementum	304
capra	36	centurio	15	√cli	57	compos	314
Capricornus	36	√cer	67	cliens	58	computo	310
captivus	33	√cer	69	clinatus	57	concalefacio	256
capto	33	Cerealis	67	clino	57	concelo	29
captor	33	cerebrum	37	clipeum	29	concentus	32
capulum	33	Ceres	67	clipeus	29	concerto	69
capulus	33	cerimonia	67	clivus	57	concha	61
caput	52	cerno	69	cloaca	59	concilium	28
√cri	69	certe	69	√clu	56	concio	509
√card	66	certo (vb.)	69	√clu	58	concionor	509
cardinalis	66	certo (adv.)	69	cluens	58	conculco	435
cardo	66	certus	69	cluo	59	condemno	225
carina	42	√ci	44	clypeus	29	conditor	256
caro	68	√ci	54	√cō	76	condo	256
carnalis	68	√ci	54	coalesco	426	condono	225
√carp	41	√cid	244	√coc	505	confercio	346
carpo	41	cio	54	coelum	73	confertus	346
carptim	41	circa	74	coerceo	3	confessio	339
casa	100	circular	74	coetus	493	conficio	256
cassis	100	circulus	74	cognomen	374		
castigo	24	circumcalco	435	cognosco	120		
castrum	100	circumculco	435	cohors	159		
castus	24	circumdo	225	coitus	493		

confido	271	√cre	67	decens	11	devius	147
confiteor	339	creber	67	decerto	69	devoro	514
confuto	165	credo	256	decet	11	√dex	220
congratulator	158	creo	67	decimus	8	dexter	220
conjugal	125	cresco	67	declaro	58	√di	223
conjugum	125	cribrum	69	declino	57	√di	224
conjunx	125	crimen	69	decoloro	29	Diana	224
conjux	125	criminalis	69	decor	11	√dic	10
connubialis	335	crimino	69	decoro	11	√dic	10
connubium	335	√cru	70	decorum	11	√dic	11
conscientia	45	crudelis	70	decorus	11	dico	10
conscisco	45	crudus	70	deculco	435	dico	10
conscius	45	cruentus	68	decumus	8	dictator	10
consecro	462	crur	68	decus	11	dictio	10
consors	422	crusta	70	dedico	10	dictio	10
consternatio	185	crusto	70	dedignor	11	dicto	10
consterno	185	√cū	76	dediticius	225	dido	225
consuetudo	252	cucullus	29	deditio	225	dies	224
consummo	325	cuculus	62	deditio	225	diffamo	339
contactus	189	√cud	266	defendo	257	diffido	271
contagio	189	culina	505	deficio	256	difficilis	256
contagium	189	culmen	63	delecto	18	difficultas	256
contaminatio	189	culmus	27	deleo	443	digitus	7
contemplor	196	cunctus	125	delibuo	443	dignitas	11
contextus	194	cuneus	76	delicatus	18	dignor	11
contingo	189	cura	60	deliciosus	18	dignus	11
continuus	188	curiositas	60	delineo	444	diligens	440
contio	509	curiosus	60	delinquo	500	diligio	440
contionor	509	curo	60	delubrum	449	diluvies	449
contusio	206	curtus	51	demens	358	diluvio	449
conubialis	335	curvus	74	dens	241	diluvium	449
conubium	335	custodia	266	denseo	246	dimidio	394
conventio	509	custodio	266	denso	246	dimidius	394
convicium	496	custos	266	densus	246	Diovis	224
√coqu	505	cutis	101	dentatus	241	dirus	223
coquina	505			dentifricium	164	dis-	231
coquo	505			dentio	241	disciplina	210
coquus	505	D.		dentitio	241	discipulus	210
cor	38	√da	225	denuo	362	disco	210
coram	459	√da	256	depraedatio	155	discrimen	69
cordatus	38	damno	225	deputo	310	discrimino	69
cornix	65	damnum	225	depuvio	286	disperdo	225
cornu	49	√dap	214	derelinquo	500	disputo	310
cornus	50	dapino	214	derivo	443	disserto	422
corona	74	daps	214	descisco	45	dissimilis	377
corpore	67	dativus	225	deses	234	dissimulo	377
corpus	67	dator	225	desidia	234	distinguo	183
corrivo	443	dea	224	destino	175	diu	224
corvus	65	debello	231	desuetudo	253	diurnalis	224
cos	76	√dec	11	determino	197	diurnus	224
cotidie	224	decem	8	deus	224	dies	224
cottidie	224	December	8	devio	147	Dius Fidius	271

√div	224	dumosus	216	ex	472	fabrica	256
diva	224	dumus	216	exalto	426	fabricator	253
divinus	224	duo	231	exanimo	350	fabricor	253
divus	224	duplex	231	exanguo	485	fabula	339
Djovis	224	duplico	231	excello	63	fabulosus	339
√dō	225	duplus	231	excio	54	√fac	256
-do	217	dux	12	excito	54	√fa-c	339
do	225			exculco	435	facesso	253
√doc	210	E.		excuso	60	facete	339
doceo	210	e	472	exerceo	3	facetiæ	339
docilis	210	ea	490	exercitus	3	factus	339
doctor	210	ec	472	exilium	235	facies	339
doctrina	210	√ed	233	exilium	493	facilis	256
documentum	210	edax	233	exoculo	502	facilitas	253
dolus	226	ēdo	225	expallesco	293	facinus	253
√dom	213	ēdo	233	expecto	99	facio	256
√dom	219	edūco	12	expedio	242	factio	256
domesticus	219	effero	257	experientia	296	factiosus	256
domicilium	219	effetus	348	experimentum		factito	253
domina	213	efficax	256		296	facto	253
dominium	213	efficio	256	exerior	296	factor	256
dominor	213	effigies	126	expers	313	factum	256
dominus	213	effutio	165	expletivus	304	facultas	253
domitor	213	elegans	440	expurgo	310	facundia	339
domo	213	elementum	426	exputo	310	facundus	339
domus	219	eligens	440	exsecror	462	faenerator	343
donatio	225	elimino	442	exsilium	235	faenerator	343
dono	225	emancipo	33	exsolor	235	faenum	343
donum	225	emendo	398	exsors	422	faenus	343
√dorm	215	enervis	363	expecto	99	faetidus	265
dormio	215	enervo	363	exstinguo	183	faetio	265
dormito	215	enormis	120	exsugo	503	faginus	139
dormitorium	215	enormitas	120	exsul	235	fagus	139
dorsualis	222	eo	493	exsulo	235	√fal	457
dorsum	222	eques	499	exter	472	fallacia	457
dorsus	222	equester	499	exterior	472	fallax	457
dos	225	equinus	499	extermino	197	fallo	457
dotalis	225	Equites	499	externus	472	falsus	457
doto	225	equito	499	exterus	472	fals	103
√du	225	equis	499	extra	472	fama	339
dualis	231	era	159	extraneus	472	familia	253
dubito	231	erga	134	extremus	472	famosus	339
dubius	231	ergo	134	extrinsecus	472	famulus	253
√dūc	12	erus	159	exul	235	√fa-n	339
√dūc	12	√es	459	exulo	235	fanaticus	339
duco	12	esca	233			fano	339
ductilis	12	essentia	459			fanum	339
ducto	12	esurio	233			far	344
dudum	224	et	168			√farc	346
duim	225	etiam	168	√fa	256	farcio	346
dulcedo	428	evaporo	35	√fā	339	farina	344
dulcis	428	evidens	236	faber	256	farrago	344

✓fars	260	fidelis	271	fluito	345	fragor	522
✓fa-s	339	fidelitas	271	flumen	345	frango	522
fas	339	fides	271	fluo	345	frater	347
fastidiosus	260	Fidius	271	fluvius	345	fraternitas	347
fastidium	260	fido	271	fluxus	345	fraternus	347
fastus	339	fidus	271	✓fo	348	frenum	261
fastus	260	✓lig	126	foederatus	271	✓frequ	346
✓fa-t	339	figmen	126	foedero	271	frequens	346
fateor	339	figmentum	126	foedo	265	frequentia	346
fatum	339	figo	136	foedus	271	frequento	346
✓fa-v	339	figulus	126	foedus	265	fretus	261
faveo	339	figura	126	foenerator	348	✓fri	164
favilla	339	figuro	126	foeneror	348	friabilis	164
fax	339	filia	254	foetidus	265	✓fric	164
✓fe	254	filius	254	foetio	265	frico	164
✓fe	348	✓ling	126	foeto	348	frictio	164
fecunditas	348	lingo	126	foetus	348	✓frig	141
fecundo	348	fio	256	folium	349	frigeo	419
fecundus	348	✓fir	261	fons	165	frigidus	419
fel	162	firamentum	261	✓for	261	frigo	141
felicitas	348	firmator	261	✓for	520	frigus	419
feliciter	348	firmitas	261	✓for	341	frio	164
felix	348	firmitudo	261	✓for	344	✓fu	348
fello	254	firmitudo	261	for	339	✓fu	165
femina	254	firmitudo	261	foramen	341	✓fu	265
✓fend	257	✓fla	345	foras	264	fuam	348
fendo	257	flabra	345	forceps	520	fuant	348
fenerator	348	✓flag	140	fore	348	fuas	348
fenerator	348	flagitiosus	140	forem	348	fuat	348
fenestra	339	flagitium	140	forent	348	✓fud	165
fenum	348	flagito	140	fores	348	✓fug	142
fenus	348	flagro	140	foret	348	✓fug	142
✓fer	344	flamen	140	foris	264	fuga	142
fera	259	flamen	345	formidus	520	fugax	142
ferax	344	flamma	140	formus	520	fugio	142
ferculum	344	flammo	140	fornax	520	fugitivus	142
feritas	259	flatus	345	fornus	520	fugito	142
fero	344	✓fle	345	foro	341	fugo	142
ferocia	259	flecto	103	fors	344	fui	348
ferox	259	fleo	345	forsan	344	✓fulg	140
fertilis	344	fletus	345	forsitan	344	fulgeo	140
fertilitas	344	✓flo	345	fortasse	344	fulgor	140
fertus	344	flo	345	fortassis	344	fulgur	140
ferus	259	flora	345	fortis	261	fulmen	140
feteo	265	floreo	345	fortitudo	261	fulmino	140
fetidus	265	floresco	345	fortuitus	344	fulvus	140
feto	348	flos	345	fortuna	344	fumeus	265
fetus	348	✓flu	345	fractura	522	fumidus	265
✓fi	254	fluctuo	345	✓frag	522	fumigo	265
fibula	136	fluctus	345	fragilis	522	fumo	265
fictio	126	fluesco	345	fragmen	522	fumosus	265
✓fid	271	fluidus	345	fragmentum	522	fumus	265

√fund	273	genius	112	H.	ignosco	120
funda	245	gens	112	√hend	illativus	195
fundamentum		gentilis	112	√her	illecebra	18
	273	genu	121	hera	illumino	80
fundo	165	genuinus	112	here	illustris	80
fundo	273	genus	112	heres	illustro	80
fundus	273	gigno	112	hereditas	imbellis	231
funus	265	glaber	118	heres	imber	405
√fur	520	gloria	58	heri	imbrex	405
fur	344	glorior	58	herus	imbuo	308
furnus	520	gloriosus	58	hesternus	immanis	386
furor	344	√glū	514	√hi	immolo	402
furtim	344	√glū	514	√hi	immunis	380
furtivus	344	glubo	119	hiatus	immunitas	380
furtum	344	gluma	119	hiberna	impedio	242
fusio	165	gluo	446	hiberno	imperium	313
fusus	245	glus	446	hibernus	impero	313
futilis	165	gluten	446	hiemo	impetus	173
futis	165	glutino	446	hiems	implementum	
futilis	165	glutinium	446	hio		304
futurus	348	glutio	514	√hir	impos	314
		gluttio	514	hir	impunitas	310
G.		√gna	112	hisco	impurus	310
		√gnā	120	homo	in	355
galea	29	gnaruris	120	hora	in-	351
galera	29	gnarus	120	hortus	inauguro	485
galerum	29	√gno	374	humanitas	incentivum	32
galerus	29	√gnō	120	humanus	incentivus	32
gallina	117	√gra	158	humecto	incentor	32
gallinaceus	117	√grad	156	humeo	incestum	24
gallus	117	√grand	156	humerus	incestus	24
√gar	117	grandinat	156	humi	inciens	73
garrio	117	grando	156	humidus	incito	54
garrulus	117	gratia	158	humilis	inclino	57
√gau	108	gratiis	158	humilitas	inclitus	58
gaudeo	108	gratuitus	158	humo	inclutus	58
gaudium	108	gratulor	158	humus	incrusto	70
√gem	111	gratus	158		inculco	435
gemini	112	gravesco	511	I.	incuso	60
geminus	112	gravidus	511	√i	indemnitas	225
gemitus	111	gravis	511	√i	indemnis	225
gemo	111	gravitas	511	ibi	indico	10
√gen	112	gravo	511	√ic	indigena	112
gena	353	grus	113	ico	indignor	11
gener	112	√gul	514	ictus	indo	256
genero	112	gula	514	id	indoles	426
generosus	112	√gur	514	idem	inedia	233
genetivus	112	gurgēs	514	ignarus	iners	408
genetrix	112	gurgulio	514	ignavus	infamia	339
genitalis	112	√gus	115	ignominia	infamis	339
genitor	112	gusto	115	ignoro	infamo	339
genitrix	112	gustus	115		infandus	339



lex	130	luteus	444	luto	449	manus	398
√li	443	√liqu	500	lutum	449	mane	386
√lib	443	liqueo	500	lutus	449	maneo	358
√lib	447	liquesco	500	√lur	449	Manes	386
libatio	443	liquidus	500	lux	80	manifestus	257
libeo	447	liquor	500	luxo	442	manipulus	304
liber	447	litera	443	luxum	442	mano	383
Liber	443	litteralis	443	luxus	442	mansio	358
liberalis	447	literatura	443			mansito	358
liberalitas	447	littera	443	M.		mansuesco	252
liberatio	447	litteralis	443			mansuetudo	252
liberator	447	litteratura	443	√ma	386	mānus	386
libero	447	litura	443	√ma	396	mānus	386
libertas	447	litus	443	√mac	82	√mar-c	393
libertinus	447	litus	443	√mac	384	marceo	393
libertus	447	liveo	293	macellum	384	marcesso	393
libet	447	lividus	293	macto	82	mater	396
libido	447	√loc	77	macto	384	materia	396
libo	443	√loqu	77	mactus	82	materialis	396
libum	443	longinquus	128	√mad	383	materies	396
libus	443	longitudo	128	madefacio		maternus	396
√lic	500	longus	128		256, 383	matricula	396
licentia	500	loquax	77	madeo	383	matrimonium	396
liceo	500	loquela	77	madescio	383	matrix	396
liceor	500	loquor	77	madidus	383	matrona	396
licet	500	lotio	449	√mag	387	√me	385
licinus	442	√lu	437	magis	387	√me	386
lictor	130	√lu	448	magister	387	me	385
√lig	130	√lu	449	magistero	387	√med	394
√lig	151	√lub	447	magistratus	387	medeor	358
ligamen	130	lubeo	447	magistro	387	mediator	394
ligamentum	130	lubet	447	magnanimus	387	medicina	358
lignum	440	lubido	447	magnitudo	387	medicinus	358
ligo	130	√luc	80	magnus	387	medico	358
ligurio	151	luceo	80	majestas	387	medicus	358
limen	442	lucerna	80	major	387	medio	394
limes	442	lucresco	80	√mal	451	mediocris	394
limite	442	lucidus	80	male	451	mediterraneus	
limpidus	282	lucror	437	maledictio	451		394
limus	442	lucrum	437	maledico	451	meditor	358
linea	444	luctus	129	maleficio	451	medium	394
linealis	444	√lug	129	malefactor	451	medius	394
lineamentum	444	lugeo	129	maleficus	256	mediusfidius	271
linearis	444	lugubris	129	malignus	451	mel	390
lineus	444	lumen	80	malitia	451	mellifluus	390
√ling	151	lumino	80	malo	387	memini	358
lingo	151	luminosus	80	malus	451	memor	391
linimentum	443	luna	80	√man	358	memoria	391
linio	443	luo	448	√man	398	memorialis	391
lino	443	luo	449	manceps	33	memoriter	391
linguo	500	lupus	81	mancipo	33	memoro	391
linter	306	lustrum	449	mancupo	33	√men	358

√men 386, 395	miror 388	√mov 379	nanciscor 354
√men 398	mirus 388	moveo 379	narro 120
menda 398	√misc 397	√mu 380	narus 120
mendax 358	miscellaneous 397	√mu 400	nascor 112
mendico 398	miscellus 397	√mulc 501	natio 112
mendicor 398	misceo 397	mulceo 501	nato 370
mendicus 398	mistio 397	mulco 501	natura 112
mendosus 398	mistura 397	muleto 501	nauta 359
mendum 398	mixtio 397	muletra 131	navalis 359
mens 358	mixtura 397	muletrum 131	navigo 359
mensa 386	√mod 238	muletus 131	navis 359
mensis 395	modernus 238	√mulg 131	navita 359
menstruus 395	moderor 238	mulgeo 131	navus 120
mensura 386	modestus 238	munero 380	√ne 364
mentio 358	modicus 238	munia 380	ne- 365
mentior 358	modifico 238	municeps 380	-ne 365
√mer 392	modium 238	municipalis 33, 380	nē 365
mercans 392	modius 238	municipium 33, 380	√neb 335
mercator 392	modo 238	municipium 33, 380	nebula 335
mercenarius 392	modulor 238	muniticus 380	nebulosus 335
merces 392	modulus 238	munimentum 380	√nec 83
mercor 392	modus 238	munio 380	neco 83
mereo 392	moenio 380	munis 380	neene 365
mereor 392	√mol 402	munio 380	nefandus 339
√merg 132	mola 402	munitio 380	nefarius 339
mergae 132	molaris 402	munus 380	nefas 365
merges 132	molo 402	muralis 380	nefas 339
meridies 394	momentum 379	murmur 399	nefastus 339
meridianus 394	√mōn 358	murmuro 399	neglegens 440
meridionalis 394	monco 358	murus 380	neglego 440
meritum 392	moneta 358	√mus 403	negligens 440
merx 392	Moneta 358	mus 403	negligo 440
meta 386	monimentem 358	musca 401	√nem 360
metior 386	monitor 358	muscipula 403	nemo 157
meto 386	monitus 358	muscipulum 403	nemus 360
metor 386	monstro 358	musculus 403	neo 364
meus 385	monstrum 358	musso 400	nepos 284
√mi 388	monumentum 358	musso 400	neptis 284
√mid 394	√mor 391	mutabilis 379	neque 365
√min 398	√mor 393	mutesco 400	nervosus 363
Minerva 358	mora 391	mutio 400	nervus 363
minimus 398	morbidus 393	muto 379	netus 364
minister 398	morbus 393	mutio 400	nex 83
ministerium 398	moriur 393	mutus 400	√nig 367
ministro 398	moror 391	mutuus 379	nimirum 365, 388
minor 398	mos 404		nimis 386
minuo 398	mors 393		ningit 367
minus 398	mortalis 393		ninguit 367
minutum 398	morus 404		nisi 365
minutus 398	mos 386		√niv 367
mirabilis 388	motio 379		nivalis 367
miraculum 388	motus 379		niveus 367

## N.

√nā 370
√nā 370
√nac 354
nactus 354

nivosus	367	nubilum	335	obsidio	234	orbitas	336
nix	367	nubilis	335	obsidium	234	orbitudo	336
no	370	nubis	335	obsolesco	426	orbo	336
nobilis	120	nubo	335	obsoletus	426	orbis	336
√noc	83, 84	nudius	224	obstinatus	175	oriens	414
noceo	83	nudius tertius	224	obstino	175	orientalis	414
nocte	84	√num	360	obtusus	206	orificium	459
nocti (st.)	84	num	368	obviam	147	originalis	414
noctu	84	numarius	360	obvio	147	origo	414
noctua	84	numen	369	obvius	147	orior	414
nocturnus	84	numerator	360	√oc	502	oro	459
nolo	525	numero	360	occulco	435	ortus	414
nomen	374	numerous	360	occulo	29	os (bone)	172
nomenclator	28	numerus	360	occupo	33	os (mouth)	459
nomenclatura	28	nummarius	360	ocior	2	oscito	459
nominalis	374	nummus	360	ociter	2	oscitor	459
nominativus	374	numus	360	octavus	86	osculatio	459
nomino	374	nunc	368	octo	86	osculator	459
non	365	nundinae	356	oculo	502	osculum	459
Nonae	356	nuo	369	oculus	502	osseus	172
nonaginta	356	nuper	362	√od	240	ovile	484
nonanus	356	nupta	335	√od	268	ovis	484
nongenti	356	nuptiae	335	odi	268	ovum	486
nonus	356	nurus	371	odiosus	268		
norma	120	nutatio	369	odium	268		
normalis	120	nuto	369	odor	240	P.	
nos	372	nutricius	370	odorarius	240	√pa	289
nosco	120	nutrimentum	370	odoratus	240	√pa	291
nota	120	nutrio	370	odoro	240	pabulator	291
notio	120	nutritius	370	odoror	240	pabulor	291
noto	120	nutrix	370	odorus	240	pabulum	291
novacula	362	nutus	369	offendo	257	pāc	285
novalis	362			officio	256	√pāc	285
novellus	362	O.		oinos	373	pacifico	285
novem	356	oh	279	oinus	373	pacificus	285
November	356	obdo	256	√ol	240	pacisco	285
novendialis	356	obediens	475	√ol	426	paciscor	285
noverca	362	obedio	475	olefacio	240	pāco	285
noviens	356	obex	493	oleo	240	pāco	285
novies	356	oblquo	442	oleum	430	pactum	285
novitas	362	obliquus	442	olfacio	240	paenitentia	310
novo	362	oblittero	443	olidus	240	paeniteo	310
novus	362	oblittero	443	oliva	430	paenitet	310
nox	84	oblittero	443	olor	240	√pag	285
noxa	83	oblivio	293	omnis	333	paganus	285
noxius	83	obliviosus	293	operio	313	pagina	285
√nu	369	obliviscor	293	opimus	302	pago	285
√nū	370	oboediens	475	√or	414	pagus	285
√nub	335	oboedio	475	oraculum	459	√pal	323
nubes	335	obscurus	101	orarium	459	palea	323
nubilis	335	obsecro	462	oratio	459	palleo	293
nubilo	335	obsero	422	orator	459	pallesco	293

pallidus	293	patrius	289	perennis	333	√plang	305
pallor	293	patrocinor	289	perfidio	256	plango	305
palma	287	patronus	289	perfidiosus	271	plangor	305
palmes	287	patruelis	289	perfidus	271	planus	91
palmetum	287	patruus	289	perfuga	142	√ple	304
palmula	287	patulus	174	pergo	134	√ple	312
palmus	287	√pau	292	periculum	296	plebs	304
palum	285	paucitas	292	peritus	296	plebes	304
palus	285	paucus	292	perjero	125	√plec	92
palus	300	pauculus	292	perjurium	125	plecto	92
pango	285	paucus	292	perjuro	125	plecto	305
panis	291	paulatim	292	permagnus	299	plerique	312
pannus	301	paulisper	292	pernecco	83	plenus	304
panus	301	paullus	292	pernecio	83	pleo	304
papa	289	paulo	292	pernicius	83	plerus	312
√par	313	paulum	292	pernicosus	83	plerusque	312
parens	313	paulus	292	perpes	173	√plic	92
parco	313	pauper	292	perpetuus	173	plico	92
pario	313	pauperies	292	pertinax	188	plisimus	312
paro	313	paupertas	292	pes	242	√plu	306
parricida	289	pavimento	286	pessum	242	√plu	307
pars	313	pavimentum	286	pessumdare	242	plumbeus	452
participium	313	pavio	286	pessum dare	242	plumbum	452
participo	313	pax	285	pessumdo	225	pluo	306
particula	313	√pec	87	pessum ire	242	pluralis	312
particularis	313	pecten	87	pessundare	242	plurimus	312
particeps	313	pecto	87	√pet	173	plus	312
partio	313	pecu	285	peto	173	pluv	306
parturio	313	pecunia	285	√pi	302	pluvialis	306
parturitio	313	pecuniaris	285	√pic	90	pluvius	306
parum	292	pecus	285	√pig	90	√pō	308
pasco	291	√ped	242	√pi-n-g	90	po	317
pascor	291	pedalis	242	pictor	90	poeculum	308
pascuum	291	pedes	242	pictura	90	poena	310
pascuus	291	pedester	242	pigmentum	90	poeniteo	310
pastor	291	pedica	242	pignero	285	poenitet	310
pastoralis	291	pedum	242	pignus	285	√pol	323
pastura	291	pejero	125	pileus	303	pollen	323
pastus	291	pellis	294	pilleum	303	polleo	317
patefacio	256, 174	√pen	291	pilleus	303	polliceor,	500, 317
patella	174	Penates	291	pingo	90	pollis	323
pateo	174	penes	291	pinna	173	pomerium	380
pater	289	penetro	291	pinnaculum	173	pomoerium	380
patera	174	penna	173	pinnatus	173	pono	317
paternus	289	penus	291	pituita	318	pons	290
patesco	174	per	288	√plac	91	popularis	304
patina	174	√per	296	√plag	305	populus	304
patria	289	per-	299	√plag	92	√por	296
patrius	289	peragro	106	plaga	92	porcus	93
patrimonium	289	percello	48	plaga	305	porrigo	134
patritus	289	perdo	225	plagium	92	porro	316
		perduellio	231	planca	91		
		peregrinor	106	plactus	305		

porta	296	praeter	316	propemodum		pulvero	323
porticus	296	praetextus	194		316	pulverulentus	
portio	313	praetor	493	propero	313		323
portus	296	prandeo	316	properus	313	pulvis	323
porto	313	prandium	316	propinquitas	316	punctus	320
possideo	317	pransor	316	propinquus	316	pungo	320
possido	317	pransus	316	propior	316	purifico	310
possum	314	prehendo	155	propitio	316	punio	310
postmoerium	380	prendo	155	propitius	316	pupa	322
postridie	224	√pri	316	proprius	316	pupilla	322
potatio	308	pridie	316, 224	propter	316	pupillus	322
potens	314	pridem	316	prosapia	463	pupugi	320
potentia	314	princeps	33, 316	protinus	188	pupus	322
potestas	314	principalis		proverbium	412	purgatio	310
potio	308		33, 316	providens	236	purgator	310
potior	314	principatus	316	providentia	236	purgatorius	310
potis	314	principium	316	providus	236	purgo	310
poto	308	primus	316	proximus	316	puritas	310
potor	308	priscus	316	prudens	236	purulentus	319
potus	308	pristinus	316	pruina	316	purus	310
√pra	316	√pro	316	pruna	321	pus	319
prae	316	pro	316	√pu	310	pusilanimis	322
praecello	63	procella	48	√pu	319	pusillus	322
praecentor	32	procello	48	√pu	322	pusus	322
praeceps	52	procerus	67	puber	322	putamen	310
praeceptor	33	procreo	67	pubertas	322	putator	310
praecepito	52	procul	48	pubes	322	puteo	319
praeda	155	proculco	435	pubis	322	puter	319
praedatorius	155	proditor	225	publicanus	304	puto	310
praedico	10	prodo	225	publice	304	putor	319
praedium	155	profanus	339	publico	304	putrefacio	319
praedo	155	profecto	256	publicus	304	putreo	319
praedor	155	professio	339	puella	322	putresco	319
praefatio	339	professor	339	puer	322	putridus	319
praeficio	256	proficio	256	puera	322	putris	319
praegnans	112	proficiscor	256	puerilis	322	putus	310
prachendo	155	profiteor	339	pueritia	322		
praejudicium	125	profundus	273	√pug	320	Q.	
praeoccupo	33	profusus	165	pugil	320		
praepedio	242	progenies	112	pugio	320	quadrans	517
praepes	173	progenitor	112	pugna	320	quadrigae	517
praeposterus	316	prolato	195	pugnax	320	quadro	517
praes	248	proles	426	pugno	320	quadrupes	517
praescisco	45	prolixus	127	pugnus	320	qualis	506
praesens	459	prolubium	447	√pul	307	quam	506
praeses	234	promiscuus	397	√pul	323	quando	506
praesento	459	pronus	316	pullatus	293	quantus	506
praesidium	234	propago	285	pullus	293	quartus	517
praesidens	234	prope	316	pullus	322	quater	517
praesto	316	propediem		pulmo	307	quattuor	517
praestolor	176		224, 316	pulmonarius	307	quatuor	517
praesul	523	propemodo	316	pulmoncus	307	que	25, 516



schola	148	semper	377	sido	234	somnificus	324
√sci	45	senator	357	silva	458	somnio	324
√scid	244	senatus	357	silvestris	458	somnium	324
scientia	45	senecta	357	silvosus	458	somnolentus	324
scindo	244	senectus	357	√sim	377	somnulentus	324
scio	45	seneo	357	similis	377	somnus	324
scipio	97	senesco	357	similitudo	377	sons	459
scisco	45	senex	357	similo	377	sonticus	459
scitum	45	senilis	357	simitu	377	√sop	324
scitus	45	senior	357	simplex	377, 488	sopio	324
scopae	97	senium	357	simul	377	sopor	324
scopio	97	septem	280	simulacrum	377	soporo	324
√scrib	122	September	280	simulator	377	soporus	324
scriba	122	septemtriones	198	simulo	377	√sor	422
scribo	122	septemtriones	198	simultas	377	√sor	528
√scrob	122	septeni	280	singularis	377	sorbeo	337
scrobis	122	septies	280	singuli	488, 377	sorbillo	337
√scrof	122	septimus	280	sisto	175	sorbitio	337
scrofa	122	septuaginta	280	√soc	497	sors	422
√scu	101	septunus	280	socer	17	sortio	422
scutum	101	√seq	497	socialis	497	sortior	422
√se	463	√sequ	497	societas	497	sospes	462
se	489	sequester	497	socio	497	√spec	99
√sēc	45	sequestro	497	socius	497	species	99
√sec	497	sequor	497	socrus	17	specimen	99
seco	45	√ser	528	√sōd	252	specio	99
sectio	45	√ser	422	√sōd	252	specto	99
sector	497	sera	422	sodalis	252	spectrum	99
secularis	463	sereno	528	√sol	235	specula	99
seculum	463	serenus	528	√sol	528	speculator	99
secundo	497	series	422	√sol	234	speculum	99
secundus	497	sermo	422	sol	528	√sper	323
securis	45	sero	422	solaris	528	sperno	323
securus	60	sero	463	solea	235	spolium	101
secus	497	√serp	281	solemnis	333	√sprē	323
√sed	234	serpens	281	solennis	333	spretio	323
√sed	235	serpo	281	solicito	54	spretor	323
sedatio	234	serra	45	solidus	527	√spu	318
sedatus	234	serratus	45	solium	234	spuma	318
sedeo	234	sertum	422	sollemnis	333	spumeus	318
sedes	234	servilis	422	sollennis	527	spumidus	318
seditio	493	servio	422	sollempnis	333	spumo	318
sedo	234	servitium	422	sollennis	333	spuo	318
sedulus	235	servitudo	422	sollers	527, 408	√spur	323
segmentum	45	servus	422	sollicito	54	spurius	323
selibra	382	sessio	234	sollicitus	54, 527	sputum	318
sella	234	sestertius	382	solli ferreus	527	squaleo	46
semel	377	sex	473	sollus	527	squalidus	46
seme	463	sextus	473	solstitium	175	squalor	46
semi-	382	sexus	45	solum	235	√sre	422
seminarium	463	√si	463	solvo	448	√stā	175
semino	463	sica	45	somnifer	324	√stā	175



√tol	195	tribunal	204	ulcero	19	vappa	35
tolerabilis	195	tribunus	204	ulcus	19	vas (bail)	248
tolero	195	tribuo	204	uligo	137	vas (vessel)	460
tondeo	196	tribuo	204	ulula	453	vasculum	460
tonitrus	188	tributum	204	ululatus	453	√ve	476
tono	188	triennium	333	ululo	453	√vec	496
tonsor	196	triens	204	umecto	137	vecors	38
tonus	188	trimestris	395	umeo	137	vectigal	147
√tor	198	trio	198	umerus	407	vecto	147
√torc	508	triplex	204	umidus	137	vector	147
torcular	508	tripus	242	umor	137	vectura	147
torculum	508	triremis	411	√unc	1	√veg	138
tormentum	508	triticum	198	uncus	1	vegeo	138
torno	198	tritor	198	√und	247	vegeto	138
tornus	198	tritura	198	unda	247	√veh	147
√torqu	508	trituro	198	undo	247	vehemens	358
torqueo	508	trivialis	204	unguiculus	375	vehes	147
torques	508	trivium	204	unguis	375	vehiculum	147
torquis	508	√tru	198	ungula	375	veho	147
torreo	200	trua	198	ungulatus	375	vel	525
torrens	200	tu	192	ungulus	1	vellus	413
torris	200	√tu	205	unicus	373	velo	147
√tors	200	tuber	205	unio	373	velum	147
torto	508	√tud	206	unus	373	√vën	509
tortor	508	tudes	206	√urg	124	√vën	509
tortuosus	508	tugurium	135	uro	491	venalis	376
tortura	508	√tul	195	ursa	4	vendo	376
tortus	508	tuli	195	ursus	4	vendo	225
√tra	197	tulo	195	√us	491	veneo	376
traditio	225	tumefacio	205	ustor	491	venio	509
trado	225	tumeo	205	uter	506	veno	376
trans	197	tumescio	205	uterque	506	venter	110
transfiguro	126	tumidus	205	utpote	314	ventilo	476
transfuga	142	tumor	205	uvesco	137	ventio	509
transtrum	197	tumulus	205	uvidus	137	ventito	509
tre (st.)	204	tundo	206	uvor	137	ventulus	476
√trem	203	turba	208			ventus	476
tremefacio	203	turbidus	208	V.		venui	376
tremendus	203	turbo	208	√va	476	venum	376
tremesco	203	turbulentus	208	√vad	248	venus	376
tremisco	203	turma	208	vadimonium	248	√ver	412
tremo	203	tutudi	206	vador	248	√ver	415
tremor	203	tuus	192	valles	430	ver	478
tremulus	203	tympanum	207	vallis	430	verbalis	412
tres	204			vallo	432	verbosus	412
√tri	198			vallum	432	verbum	412
tri (st.)	204	U.		vallus	432	verecundus	415
tria	204	uber	269	vannus	476	vereor	415
triarii	204	ubi	506	√vap	35	vernalis	478
tribula	198	√ul	426	vapidus	35	vernus	478
tribulo	198	√ul	453	vapor	35	√ves	460
tribulum	198	ulceratio	19	vaporo	35	vescor	233

vescus	233	victus	512	virgo	133	vocatus	496
vespa	468	vicus	85	virulentus	480	vociferor	496
vesper	461	√vid	236	virus	480	voco	496
vespera	461	√vid	236	vis	481	√vol(u)p	277
vespertinus	461	videlicet	236	visitatio	236	√vol	429
vestigium	152	video	236	visito	236	√vol	525
vestigo	152	vico	482	viso	236	volo	525
vestio	460	√vig	138	vita	512	volubilis	429
vestis	460	√vi-g	512	vitalis	512	volumen	429
veteranus	169	vigeo	138	vitis	482	voluntarius	525
veterasco	169	vigesco	138	vitium	482	voluntas	525
vetulus	169	vigesimus	13	vito	14	volup	277
vetus	169	vigil	138	vitreus	236	voluptas	277
vetustus	169	vigilo	138	vitrum	236	voluptuosus	277
vexillum	147	viginti	13	vitta	482	voluta	429
vexo	147	vigor	138	vitulus	170	volvo	429
√vi	482	villa	85	vitupero	482	√vom	381
√vi	512	villus	413	√vi-v	512	vomitio	381
via	147	vimen	482	vivacitas	512	vomito	381
√vie	14	vinum	483	vivax	512	vomitus	381
√vie	16	vio	147	vividus	512	vomo	381
√vie	85	viola	479	vivo	512	√vor	514
vicensimus	13	violentus	481	vivus	512	voracitas	514
vicesimus	13	violo	481	√voc	496	vorago	514
vicinus	85	vipera	313	vocabulum	496	vorax	514
vicis	14	√virg	133	vocalis	496	voro	514
vicissim	14	virga	133	vocatio	496	vix	496

# ENGLISH INDEX OF COGNATE WORDS.



[The figures refer to the numbers of the sets.]

## A.

abdicate	10	acute	2	agility	104	amplify	333, 256
abduce	12	add	225	agitate	104	amputate	310
abduction	12	adduce	12	agrarian	106	anacoluthon	47
abjure	125	adduction	12	agree	158	analysis	448
ablution	449	adjacent	493	agreeable	158	anarchy	143
aboriginal	414	adjective	493	agriculture	106	anchor	1
aborigines	414	adjoin	125	Alban	332	ancient	166
abortion	414	adjudge	125	albumen	332	ancillary	1
abound	247	adjudicate	125	alien	427	anger	144
abrupt	283	adjunct	125	alienate	427	angle	1
abundant	247	admirable	388	aliment	426	anguish	144
abscond	256	admire	388	alimony	426	animal	350
absent	459	admonish	358	aliquot	427	animate	350
absolute	448	admonition	358	alleviate	146	animated	350
absolution	418	adult	426	allegation	130	animation	350
absolve	448	adulterer	427	allocation	77	animosity	350
absorb	337	advent	509	alluvial	449	annals	333
abstain	188	adventure	509	Alps	332	anniversary	333
absurd	423	adverb	412	alter	427	annotation	120
accelerate	48	aedile	249	alterative	427	annual	333
accent	32	aerate	476	altercate	427	annular	333
acclaim	28	aeriform	476	altercation	427	answer	166
acclamation	28	aerolite	476	alternate	427	ante	166
accretion	67	aeronaut	476	alternative	427	antedate	166
accuse	60	altitude	339	altitude	426	anterior	166
acephalous	52	affect	256	alumnus	426	anti-	166
acerbity	2	affection	256	am	459	anticipate	33
acetic	2	affectation	256	amaranth	393	antique	166
acid	2	affiance	271	ambiguous	104	antiquity	166
acoustic	60	affidavit	271	ambition	493	anxious	144
acquiesce	44	affirm	261	amble	509	apiary	278
acre	106	affix	136	ambrosia	393	apocope	64
acrid	2	affluence	345	ambulance	509	apostle	176
acrimony	2	affluent	345	ambulant	509	apothecary	256
act	104	agent	104	ambulatory	509	apparent	313
action	104	aggravate	511	amend	398	appear	313
actor	104	aggrieve	511	ammunition	380	appease	285
acumen	2	agile	104	ample	333	appetence	173

appetite	173	astral	167	base	509	cap	52
applicant	92	astringent	465	basis	509	capacious	33
application	92	athlete	248	be	348	capacity	33
apposite	317	athletic	248	bear	344	cape	52
apposition	317	atmosphere	477	because	60	caper	36
apprehend	155	atrophy	199	bedstead	175	capillary	52
apprehension	155	attain	188	bee	278	capital	52
arable	410	attempt	188	belligerent	231	capitol	52
arbitrator	509	attend	188	beneficent	256	capitulate	52
arbitrary	509	attribute	204	bereave	275	capricious	36
arbitrate	509	attrition	198	bibulous	308	Capricorn	36
ardent	158	attenuate	188	biennial	333	caprice	36
argent	107	auction	138	binary	231	captain	52
argil	107	audacious	475	bind	270	captive	33
argillaceous	107	audible	475	biography	512	captor	33
argue	107	audience	475	biology	512	cardinal	66
argument	107	audit	475	biped	242	care	117
aristocracy	67	augment	138	birth	344	carnal	68
arithmetic	408	augmentation	138	bleat	328	carp	41
ark	3		138	blink	140	castigate	24
arm	408	augur	485	bloom	345	cathartic	24
arm (vb.)	408	augury	485	blow	345	catholic	527
armada	408	August	138	bond	279	causal	60
armature	408	august	138	boor	348	cause	60
armor	408	Augustus	138	bore	340	caustic	42
arms	408	auricular	495	bos	515	caution	60
army	408	aurist	495	bossy	515	cautious	60
arson	158	auscultation	495	both	334	cave	73
art	408	auspices	485	bovine	515	cavern	73
artful	408	auspicious	485	bow	142	cavity	73
article	408	author	138	bright	140	celerity	48
articulate	408	authority	138	brother	347	celestial	73
artifice	408	autobiography	512	brutal	511	cell	29
artificer	408		512	brute	511	cellar	29
artificial	408	autocrat	67	bucolic	48	cellular	29
artillery	408	auxiliary	138	bulb	329	cellule	29
artisan	408	avarice	475	bulbous	329	cellulose	29
artist	408	aviary	485			cement	244
artless	408	avidity	475			cent	15
ascend	96	avocation	496			centiped	242
ascribe	122	axis	470			centurion	15
askew	94	axle	470			century	15
aspect	99	aye	474			cereal	67
assail	523					cerebral	37
assault	523					ceremony	67
assess	234					Ceres	67
assiduous	234					certain	69
assist	175					chamber	31
assize	234					chant	32
associate	497					chanticleer	32
association	497					chaos	154
asthma	476					chapter	52

## B.

bairn	344
band	270
barbarous	327
baritone	511
barometer	511
barytone	511

## C.

calculate	42
calculus	42
calendar	28
call	117
calyx	29
camp	53
can	120
cancer	39
canine	75
cant	32
canticle	32
cantillate	32

chasm	154	combustion	491	concrete	67	constriction	465
chaste	24	comedy	44	concretion	67	construct	185
chasten	24	comma	64	condemn	225	construe	185
chastise	24	commemorate		condense	216	consummate	325
chin	353		391	condone	225	contact	189
chirography	159	commensurable		conduce	12	contagious	189
Christ	164		386	conduct	12	contain	188
circle	74	comment	358	conduct	12	contaminate	189
circulate	74	commentary	358	conduction	12	contemplate	196
circulation	74	commerce	392	cone	76	contemporary	
circumduct	12	commode	238	confer	344		196
circumduction	12	commodious	238	conference	344	contend	188
circumference		commodity	238	confess	339	content	188
	344	common	380	confession	339	context	194
circumfluent	345	commotion	379	confidant	271	contingent	189
circumjacent	493	commune(n.)	380	confide	271	continuous	188
circumspect	99	commune (vb.)		confident	271	contort	508
circumstance	175		380	confirm	261	contortion	508
circumvallation		communicate	380	confluence	345	contradict	10
	432	commute	379	confluent	345	contribute	204
cite	54	compete	173	confuse	165	contrite	198
city	44	competence	173	confute	165	contrition	198
civic	44	competent	173	congratulate	158	contusion	206
civil	44	complement	304	conic	76	convene	509
claim	28	compliment	304	conical	76	convent	509
clamor	28	complete	304	conjecture	493	convention	509
clandestine	29	complex	92	conjoin	125	convocation	496
clarify	58	complexion	92	conjugal	125	convoke	496
class	28	complicate	92	conjugate	125	convolution	429
classical	28	complication	92	conjunction	125	convolve	429
clavicle	56	comport	313	conjunctive	125	cook	505
clear	58	compose	317	conjure	125	cordial	38
client	58	composite	317	connoisseur	120	corn	49
climate	57	composition	317	connubial	335	corner	49
climax	57	comprehend	155	conscience	45	cornet	49
clime	57	comprehension		conscious	45	cornucopia	49
close	56		155	conscript	122	corona	74
coalesce	426	compunction	320	consecrate	462	coronal	74
coerce	3	compute	310	consecutive	497	coronation	74
cognate	112	con	120	consequent	497	coronel	74
cognition	120	conceal	29	consequence	497	coroner	74
cognizant	120	conceit	33	consist	175	coronet	74
cohort	159	conceive	33	consociate	497	corporal	67
colleague	440	concent	32	consociation	497	corporate	67
collect	440	conception	33	consort	422	corporation	67
college	440	concern	69	conspicuous	99	corporeal	67
colloquial	77	concert	69	constant	175	corps	67
colloquy	77	cóncert	69	constellation	167	corpse	67
colonel	74	conch	61	consternation	185	corpulent	67
color	29	conchology	61	constipate	181	correct	134
column	63	concise	244	constitute	175	corrupt	283
combine	231	conclude	56	constrict	465	cosmopolitan	311

cosmorama	415	cyclopedia	74	deign	11	desultory	523
council	28	cynic	75	deity	224	detain	188
court	159	cynosure	75	dejected	493	determination	197
crabbed	2			delectable	18	determine	197
cranial	37			delicate	18	detonate	188
cranium	37	D.		delicious	18	detriment	196
create	67	dactyl	7	delight	18	deuce	231
creator	67	daisy	502	delineate	444	Deuteronomy	231
creature	67	damage	225	delinquent	500	deviate	147
credence	256	dame	213	deluge	449	Devil	510
credential	256	damm	225	demented	358	devious	147
credible	256	dare	260	democracy	67	devolve	429
credit	256	date	225	demonstrate	358	devour	514
creditor	256	dative	225	demur	391	dexterous	220
credulous	256	daughter	263	demurrage	391	dextrous	220
creed	256	daunt	213	dendriform	230	diabolical	510
crescent	67			dendrology	230	diadem	218
crime	69	deceit	33	dendrometer	230	dial	224
criminal	69	deceive	33	denominate	374	dialect	440
criminate	69	December	8	denomination	374	dialectic	440
crisis	69	decent	11	denote	120	dialogue	440
criterion	69	deception	33	dense	216	dictate	10
critic	69	decimal	8	dentated	211	dictator	10
critical	69	decide	244	dentifrice	164	diction	10
criticise	69	deck	135	dentition	211	dictionary	10
croak	65	declaim	28	depict	90	diduction	12
crook	74	declamation	28	deplete	304	differ	344
crow	65	declare	58	deponent	317	difficulty	256
crown	74	declension	57	deport	313	diffident	271
crude	70	declination	57	deportment	313	diffuse	165
cruel	70	decline	57	deplore	317	digit	7
crust	70	decoction	505	depredation	155	dignity	11
crystal	70	decorate	11	deputation	310	diligent	440
cuckoo	62	decorous	11	depute	310	dilute	449
culinary	505	decorum	11	deputy	310	dilution	449
culm	27	decrease	67	derelict	500	diluvial	449
culminate	63	decrece	69	derivation	443	diminish	398
cuneiform	76	decree	69	derive	443	diorama	415
cuniform	76	decurement	67	derm	221	dire	223
curate	60	dedicate	10	dermatology	221	direct	134
curator	60	deduce	12	descend	96	direful	223
cure	60	deduction	12	describe	122	discern	69
curiosity	60	deed	256	desist	175	disciple	210
curious	60	deem	256	despot	314	discipline	210
curt	51	defence	257	destination	175	disclose	56
curtail	51	defend	257	destine	175	discreet	69
curved	74	defer	344	destitute	175	discriminate	69
custody	266	deference	344	destroy	185	disdain	11
custom	252	deficient	256	destruction	185	disgust	115
cycle	74	deflect	103	desuetude	252	disjoin	125
cycloid	74	defy	271				
cyclone	74	degenerate	112				
		deglutition	514				

disjunctive	125	dowry	225	elect	440	exclaim	28
dispose	317	dragon	9	electricity	20	exclude	51
dispute	310	drama	228	elegant	440	excuse	60
dissect	45	drill	198	element	426	execrate	462
dissemble	377	dropsy	247	elicit	18	exercise	3
dissertation	422	Druid	230	eliminate	442	exhume	157
disseminate	463	dual	231	ellipse	500	exile	235
dissimilar	377	dubious	231	ellipsis	500	exit	493
dissimulate	377	ductile	12	eloquent	77	expect	9
dissociate	497	duel	231	else	427	expedient	242
dissociation	497	dulcet	428	emancipate	33	expedite	242
dissolute	448	duplicate	231	emend	398	expedition	242
dissolution	448	duplicity	231	emetic	381	experience	296
dissolve	448	dust	265	emotion	379	experiment	296
dissuade	209	dys-	232	empire	313	explicative	304
distant	175	dysentery	232	emporium	296	explicit	92
distend	188	dyspepsia	232, 505	encamp	53	explication	92
distinguish	183	dyspepsy	232, 505	enchant	32	explicit	92
distort	508			enclitic	57	export	313
distortion	508			enervate	363	expose	317
distribute	204			enormity	120	expunge	320
disturb	208	E.		enormous	120	expurgate	310
diurnal	224	eager	2	ensue	497	excise	244
divine	224	ear	495	entrails	355	extant	175
do	256	eat	233	enumerate	360	extemporaneous	
docile	210	edacious	233	envious	236		196
doctor	210	edge (vb.)	2	envy	236	extempore	196
doctrine	210	edge (n.)	2	epic	496	extemporize	196
document	210	edible	233	equestrian	499	extend	188
domain	213	edict	10	equine	499	extenuate	188
dome	219	edifice	249	erect	134	exterior	472
domestic	219	edify	256	eruption	283	exterminate	197
domicile	219	edit	225	crysipelas	294	external	472
dominant	213	educate	12	essence	459	extinguish	183
dominate	213	educa	12	eternal	474	extort	508
domineer	213	education	12	ether	249	extortion	508
dominie	213	effect	256	ethical	252	extra	472
dominion	213	effete	348	ethics	252	extraneous	472
donate	225	efficacious	256	etymology	459	extreme	472
donation	225	effigy	126	etymon	459	extrinsic	472
donor	225	efflorescence	345	evaporate	35	exuberant	269
doom	256	effluent	345	event	509	exude	237
door	264	efflux	345	ever	474	exult	523
dormant	215	effluent	345	evident	236	eye	502
dormer	215	effulgent	140	evoke	496		
dormitory	215	effuse	165	evolution	429	F.	
dormouse	215	egg (vb.)	2	evolve	429	fable	339
dorsal	222	eight	86	exalt	426	fabricate	256
double	231	ejaculate	493	excel	63	fabulous	339
doubt	231	eject	493	except	33	face	339
dower	225	elaborate	331	excite	54	facetious	339
				exclamation	28		



hone	76	implicate	92	inflate	345	interrupt	283
horn	49	implication	92	inflect	103	intersect	45
hound	75	implicit	92	influence	345	interstice	175
hour	424	import	313	influx	345	interval	432
how	506	impose	317	infraction	522	intervene	509
human	157	impugn	320	infringe	522	intervention	509
humane	157	impunity	310	infuse	165	intestine	355
humanity	157	impure	310	ingenious	112	intimate	355
humble	157	in	355	ingenuous	112	intolerable	355
humid	137	in-	351	inheritance	159	intonate	188
humility	157	inaugurate	485	inhumate	157	intone	188
humor	137	incantation	32	inhume	157	introduce	12
hydra	246	incentive	32	initial	493	introduction	12
hydrant	247	inceptive	33	initiate	493	introspect	99
hydrate	247	inception	33	inject	493	inundate	247
hydraulic	247	incest	24	injury	125	invent	509
hydrogen	247	incipient	33	innate	112	invention	509
hydrometer	247	incise	244	innuendo	369	inventory	509
hydrophobia	247	incision	244	inoculate	502	invidious	236
hygiene	138	incisive	244	insane	462	invisible	236
hygrometer	137	incite	54	inscribe	122	invite	496
hypnotic	324	inclination	57	insert	422	invocation	496
		incline	57	insidious	234	invoke	496
		inclose	56	insipid	503	involution	429
		include	56	insist	175	involve	429
I.		incorporate	67	inspect	99	iodyne	479
identical	490	incorporation	67	instant	175	irrigate	145
identify	490	increase	67	instigate	183	irruption	283
identity	490	increment	67	instinct	183	is	459
idiom	489	incrust	70	institute	175	item	490
idiot	489	incurate	435	instruct	185	iterate	490
idol	236	indemnity	225	instrument	185	itinerant	493
ignominy	374	indicate	10	insult	523		
ignorant	120	indigenous	112	integer	189	J.	
ignore	120	indignant	11	integrity	189	janitor	493
illative	195	induce	12	intellect	440	January	493
illicit	500	induct	12	intelligent	440	join	125
illuminate	80	induction	12	intend	188	journal	224
illustrate	80	inert	408	intercalar	28	journey	224
illustrious	80	inertia	408	intercalary	28	judge	125
imbibe	308	infamous	339	intercalate	28	judicial	125
imbue	308	infamy	339	intercept	33	jugal	125
immense	386	infant	339	interception	33	jurist	125
immolate	402	infantry	339	interclude	56	just	125
immunity	380	infect	256	interdict	10	justice	125
immutable	379	infer	344	interfused	165	juvenile	224
impact	285	inference	344	interim	355	juxtaposition	125
impede	242	infested	257	interject	493		
imperative	313	infirm	261	interjection	493	K.	
imperial	313	infix	136	interlocution	77	ken	120
impetuous	173	inflamm	140	internecine	83	kitchen	505
impinge	285	inflammation	140	interpose	317		
implement	304						

kleptomania 55  
klopomania 55  
knee 121  
know 120

## L.

labial 438  
labiate 438  
labor (n.) 331  
labor (vb.) 331  
laborious 331  
lacerate 78  
lachrymal 6  
lactation 109  
lacteal 109  
lag 128  
laggard 128  
lake 78  
lamp 282  
languid 127  
languor 127  
lantern 282  
lap (vb.) 438  
lascivious 433  
latitude 185  
laud 58  
laudable 58  
lave 449  
lax 127  
league 130  
lean (vb.) 57  
leave 500  
lection 440  
lecture 440  
legal 130  
legible 440  
legion 440  
legionary 440  
legislate 130  
legitimate 130  
leguminous 440  
-less 448  
letter 443  
levigate 441  
levity 146  
liable 130  
libation 443  
liberal 447  
liberality 447  
liberate 447  
liberation 447

liberator 447  
libertine 447  
liberty 447  
license 500  
licit 500  
lick 151  
ligament 130  
light (n.) 80  
light (adj.) 146  
limit 442  
limpid 282  
line 444  
lineal 444  
lineament 444  
linear 444  
linen 444  
linger 128  
liniment 443  
lion 445  
lip 438  
liquid 500  
liquor 500  
literal 443  
literature 443  
liturgy 436  
livid 293  
logarithm 440  
logic 440  
logomachy 440, 384  
-logy 440  
long 128  
longitude 128  
look 80  
loquacious 77  
lose 448  
lotion 449  
loud 58  
lucid 80  
lucrative 437  
lucre 437  
lugubrious 129  
luminous 80  
lunar 80  
lunatic 80  
lune 80  
lust 433  
lustral 449  
lustrum 449  
lute 449  
luxate 442  
luxation 442

## M.

madame 213  
magisterial 387  
magistracy 387  
magistrate 387  
magnanimous 387  
magnitude 387  
majesty 387  
major 387  
majority 387  
mal- 451  
male- 451  
malediction 451  
malefactor 451  
malevolent 451  
malice 451  
malign 451  
malignant 451  
maltreat 451  
mania 358  
maniac 358  
manifest 257  
maniple 304  
manipulate 304  
mansion 358  
manual 386  
manufacture 386  
manumit 386  
manuscript 386  
martyr 391  
master 387  
material 396  
maternal 396  
mathematical 358  
mathematics 358  
matriculate 396  
matrimony 396  
matron 396  
matter 396  
mayor 387  
me 385  
meal 402  
measure 386  
mean (vb.) 358  
mediate 394  
mediator 394  
medical 358  
medicine 358  
mediocre 394  
meditate 358

mediterranean 394  
medium 394  
meed 267  
mega- 387  
megalosaurus 387  
megatherium 387  
melancholy 162  
mellifluous 390  
melt 239  
memorable 391  
memorial 391  
memory 391  
mend 398  
mendacious 358  
mendicant 398  
menstrual 395  
mensurable 386  
mensuration 386  
mental 358  
mention 358  
mentor 358  
mercantile 392  
mercenary 392  
merchandise 392  
merchant 392  
meridian 394  
meridional 394  
merit 392  
mete 386  
metre 386  
metrical 386  
metropolis 311  
mid- 394  
middle 394  
midst 394  
midge 401  
mild 389  
milk 131  
mill 402  
mimesis 386  
mimic 386  
mince 398  
mind (n.) 358  
mind (vb.) 358  
Minerva 358  
minim 398  
minimum 398  
minister 398  
ministry 398  
minor 398

minstrel	398	muniment	380	nomenclature	147	obviate	147
mint	358	munition	380	28, 374	obvious	147	
minus	398	mural	380	nominal	374	occult	29
minute	398	murder	393	nominate	374	occultation	29
minute	398	murmur	399	nomivative	374	occupation	33
miracle	388	muscle	403	non-	365	occupy	33
miscellaneous		muscular	403	none	365	octave	86
397		musquito	401	Nones	356	ocular	502
mix	397	mussel	403	normal	120	oculist	502
mixture	397	mutable	379	not	365	odious	268
mnemonic	358	mute	400	notation	120	odium	268
mob	379	mutiny	379	note	120	odor	240
mobile	379	mutter	400	notion	120	odorous	240
mobility	379	mutual	379	noun	374	of	274
mobilize	379	myope	400	nourish	370	off	274
mode	238	myops	400	novel	362	offend	257
model	238	myopy	400	November	356	offer	344
moderate	238	mystery	400	now	368	ogle	502
modern	238			noxious	83	oil	430
modest	238			number	360	old	426
modify	238	N.		numerate	360	oleaginous	430
modulate	238	nail	375	numerator	360	olfactory	240
molar	402	name	374	numerous	360	olive	430
moment	379	narrate	120	nuptials	335	omni-	333
momentary	379	nascent	112	nurse	370	omnibus	333
momentous	379	natal	112	nursery	370	on	352
momentum	379	nation	112	nutration	369	one	373
monarch	143	nature	112	nutriment	370	onomatopoeia	374
monetary	358	nausea	359	nutritious	370	ophthalmia	502
money	358	nautical	359	nutrition	370	ophthalmy	502
monitor	358	naval	359			<u>oppose</u>	317
monster	358	navigate	359	O.		optic	502
month	395	nay	365	oar	411	optical	502
monument	358	nebular	335	oats	233	optician	502
mood	238	nebulous	335	obedient	475	optics	502
moon	395	needle	364	object	493	oracle	459
morals	386	nefarious	339	obligate	130	oral	459
morbid	393	neglect	440	obligation	130	oration	459
morose	404	negligent	440	oblige	130	orator	459
mortal	393	nephew	284	oblique	442	organ	123
mortify	393	nepotism	284	obliterate	443	orgies	123
mosquito	401	nerve	363	oblivion	293	oriental	414
mother	396	nervous	363	oblivious	293	orifice	459
motion	379	net	364	obloquy	77	original	414
mouse	403	neuralgia	363	obscure	101	orphan	336
movable	379	new	362	obsolete	426	orphaned	336
move	379	nine	356	obstacle	175	osculation	459
movement	379	night	84	obstetrical	175	osseous	172
mow	378	no	365	obstinate	175	ossify	172
municipal		noble	120	obstruct	185	ostensible	188
33, 380		nocturnal	84	obtain	188	ostentation	188
munificent	380	nod	369	obtuse	206		

puze  
88  
oppo.

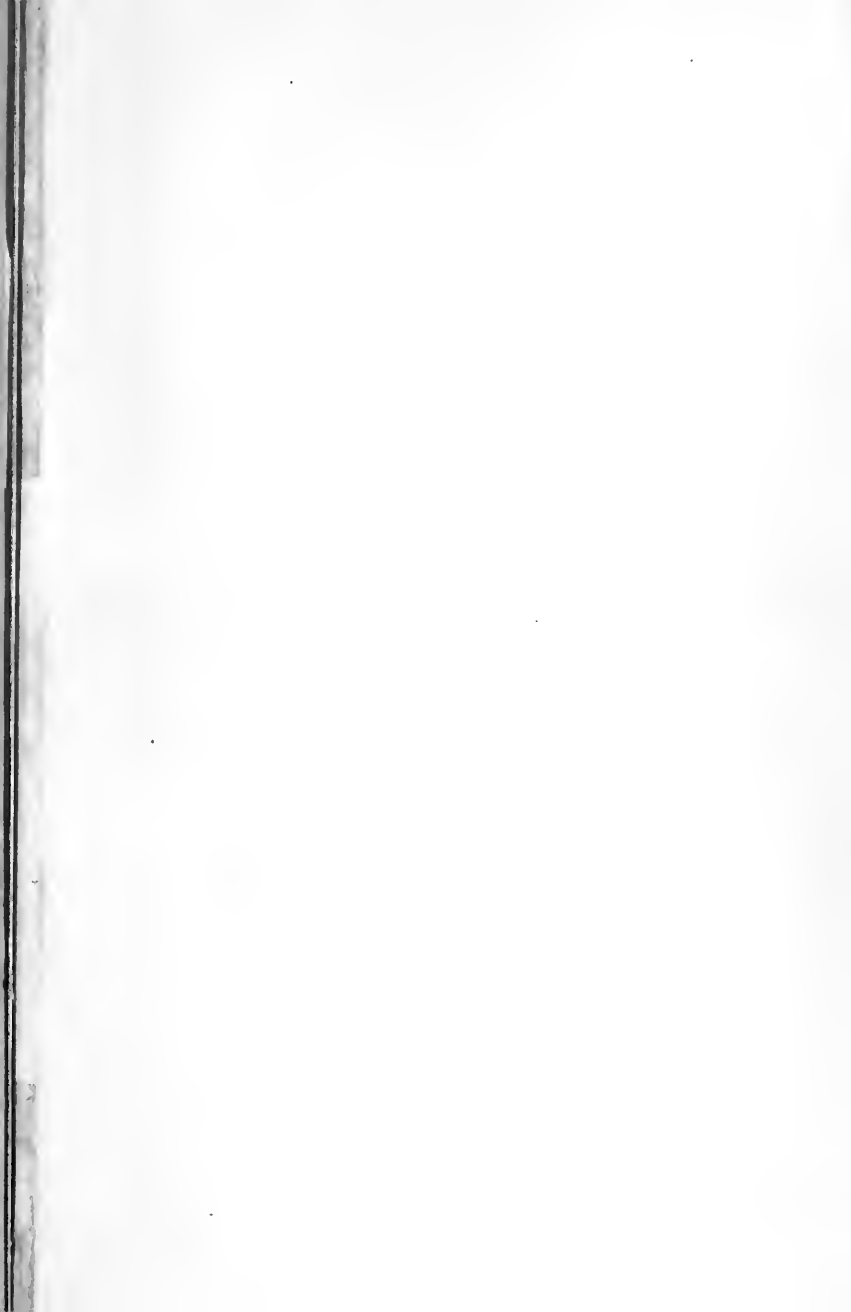
otter	246	pecuniary	285	physiognomy	348	potion	308
oval	486	pedagogue	322	physiology	348	poverty	292
ovary	486	pedal	242	picture	90	praetor	493
ovate	486	pedant	322	pigment	90	pre-	316
over	325	pedestrian	242	pinnacle	173	precentor	32
owl	453	pelt	294	pinnate	173	preceptor	33
oxide	2	pen	173	pinnated	173	precipice	52
oxygen	2	penal	310	pirate	296	precipitate	52
oxytone	2	penalty	310	pituite	318	precipitous	52
<b>P.</b>		penetrate	291	plagiarism	92	precise	244
pacific	285	penitence	310	plagiarist	92	preclude	56
pacify	285	penitent	310	plagiary	92	predatory	155
pact	285	penury	295	plane	91	predetermine	316
pagan	285	people	304	plank	91	predicate	10
page	285	perambulate	509	plebeians	304	predict	10
paint (v. and n.)	90	perceive	33	plenary	304	predominant	213
pale	293	perception	33	pleonasm	312	preface	339
pallid	293	perdition	225	plumb	452	pregnant	112
palm	287	peregrinate	106	plumbago	452	prefer	344
palmy	287	perennial	333	plumber	452	preference	344
pan	171	perfidious	271	plural	312	prefix	136
panorama	415	perforate	311	plus	312	prejudge	125
papa	289	period	235	pneumatic	307	prejudicate	125
parboil	313	perjure	125	pneumonia	307	prejudice	125
parent	313	perjury	125	point	320	premeditate	358
parricide	289	permanent	358	police	311	preoccupy	33
part	313	pernicious	83	policy	311	prepare	313
partake	313	perpetual	173	politic	311	preposition	317
partial	313	persecute	497	political	311	prepositive	317
participate	313	persist	175	politics	311	preposterous	316
participle	313	perspective	99	polity	311	prescribe	122
particle	313	persuade	209	pollute	449	present	459
particular	313	pertain	188	poly-	312	preside	234
partner	313	pertinacious	188	polysyllable	312	president	234
parturition	313	perturb	208	popular	304	pretend	188
pastor	291	petal	171	porch	296	pretext	194
pastoral	291	phaeton	339	porcupine	93	prevent	509
pasture	291	phantasm	339	pork	93	prevention	509
patent	174	phantom	339	port	296	prevision	236
paternal	289	phenomenon	339	portend	188	prey	155
patriarch	289	phone	339	portico	296	prim	316
patrimony	289	phonetic	339	portion	313	primary	316
patriot	289	phonics	339	possess	317, 234	prime	316
paucity	292	phonology	339	position	317	primer	316
patron	289	phonotype	339	positive	317	primitive	316
pauper	292	phonography	339	possible	314	principal	33, 316
pause	292	photo-	339	postpone	317	prior	316
pavement	286	photograph	339	postscript	122	priority	316
peace	285	physic	348	potation	308	priory	316
		physical	348	potency	314	pristine	316
		physician	348	potent	314	proclaim	28
		physics	348	potential	314	proclamation	28

procreate	67	pullet	322	rape	275	refute	165
produce	12	pulmonary	307	rapid	275	regal	134
produce	12	pulmonic	307	rapine	275	regenerate	112
product	12	pulverize	323	rapture	275	regent	134
production	12	punctilious	320	ravage	275	region	134
profane	339	punctual	320	raven	275	regular	134
profess	339	punctuate	320	ravenous	275	reiterate	490
profession	339	puncture	320	ravin	275	reject	493
professor	339	pungent	320	ravine	275	relax	127
proffer	344	punish	310	ravish	275	relic	500
proficient	256	pupil	322	re-act	104	relics	500
profound	273	puppet	322	reave	275	relict	500
profuse	165	pure	310	rebel	231	relieve	146
progenitor	112	purgation	310	recalcitrant	435	religion	440
progeny	112	purgatory	310	recalcitrate	435	relinquish	500
project	493	purge	310	recant	32	remain	358
project	493	puritan	310	receipt	33	remedy	358
prolix	127	purity	310	receive	33	reminiscence	358
prolocutor	77	pursue	497	receptacle	33	remonstrate	358
promiscuous	397	purulent	319	reception	33	remunerate	380
prone	316	pus	319	reciprocal	316	render	225
propagate	285	pusillanimous	322	reclaim	28	rendition	225
proper	316			reclamation	28	renovate	362
propinquity	316	putrefy	319	recline	57	repair	313
propitiate	316	putrid	319	recluse	56	repeat	173
propitious	316	pyre	321	recognition	120	repent	310
propose	317			recognize	120	repentance	310
proposition	317	Q.		recondite	256	replenish	304
proscribe	122	quadrant	517	recreate	67	replete	304
prosecute	497	quadrate	517	rē-create	67	replication	92
prospect	99	quadruped	517, 242	rēcreation	67	report	313
prospectus	99			rē-creation	67	repose	317
prostitute	175	quality	506	recusant	60	reprehend	155
prostrate	185	quantity	506	red	253	reprehension	155
protect	135	quart	517	redolent	240	represent	459
protuberance	205	quartan	517	redound	247	reptile	281
proverb	412	quarter	517	reduce	12	repugnant	320
provide	236	quartette	517	reduction	12	reputable	310
providence	236	quarto	517	redundant	247	reputation	310
provident	236	quick	512	refer	344	repute	310
provision	236	quiescent	44	referable	344	requiem	44
provocation	496	quiet	44	reference	344	rescind	244
provoke	496	quotient	506	referrible	344	rescript	122
proximate	316			reflect	103	reside	234
proximity	316	R.		reflux	345	resist	175
prudent	236	radical	419	refluent	345	resolute	448
puberty	322	rag	78	refract	522	resolution	448
public	304	rap	275	refraction	522	resolve	448
publican	304	rapacious	275	refractory	522	respect	99
puerile	322	rapacity	275	refuge	142	respite	99
pugilist	329			refulgent	140	restitution	175
pugnacious	320			refuse	165	restrict	465

restriction	465	salient	523	segment	45	solar	528
resurrection	134	saliva	456	select	440	sole	235
retain	188	salt	524	selenography	528	solemn	333
reticulated	422	salubrious	454	semi-	382	solicit	54
reticule	422	salvage	454	seminary	463	solicitous	54
retort	508	salvation	454	senate	357	solid	527
retortion	508	salve	454	senator	357	solstice	175
retribution	204	salver	454	senile	357	solution	448
retroduct	12	sanctify	462	senior	357	solve	448
revere	415	sanction	462	separate	313	somniferous	324
reverence	415	sane	462	September	280	somnific	324
reverend	415	sanity	462	Septuagint	280	somnolent	324
reverent	415	sap	503	sequence	497	soporiferous	324
revise	236	sapient	503	sequester	497	soporific	324
revision	236	saponaceous	503	sequester	497	sow	467
revisit	236	Saturn	463	serene	528	species	99
revival	512	save	454	series	422	specimen	99
revive	512	savior	454	sermon	422	spectre	99
revocation	496	scale	96	serpent	281	speculate	99
revoke	496	scalpel	95	serrated	45	spew	318
revolt	429	scandal	96	servant	422	spit	318
revolution	429	scandalize	96	serve	422	spoil	101
revolve	429	scene	100	service	422	spue	318
revolver	429	schism	244	servile	422	spume	318
rhetoric	412	scholar	148	servitude	422	spur	323
rhetorical	412	school	148	session	234	spurious	323
rhinoceros	49	science	45	sesterce	382	spurn	323
rhythm	421	scissors	214	set	234	squalid	46
right	134	scope	99	settle	234	squalor	46
rival	443	scribe	122	seven	280	stability	175
river	443	serofula	122	sew	466	stable	175
rivulet	443	seat	234	sex	45	stable (n.)	175
rob	275	secant	45	shaft	97	stamp	177
Rome	421	secern	69	similar	377	stand	175
root	419	seclude	56	similitude	377	star	167
rubric	253	second (adj.)	497	simple	488, 377	station	175
ruby	253	second (vb.)	497	simulate	377	statute	175
rudder	411	secondary	497	simultaneous	377	stay	175
ruddy	253	secret	69	singular	377	stead	175
ruin	421	secretary	69	single	377	steadfast	175
rule	134	secrete	69	sir	357	steady	175
rumor	425	sect	45	sire	357	steer	191
rupture	283	section	45	sit	234	stellar	167
rust	253	secular	463	six	473	stellated	167
		secure	60	skew	94	stem	181
		sedate	234	smelt	239	steno-graphy	178
		sedative	234	smile	388	sterile	180
		sedentary	234	soap	503	stick	183
		sedition	493	sociable	497	stigma	183
		seduce	12	social	497	stile	152
		seduction	12	society	497	stimulate	183
		sedulous	235	soil	235	stimulus	183
S.							
sacerdotal	462						
sacrament	462						
sacred	462						
safe	454						
salacious	523						

sting	183	subtlety	194	syllogism	440	thatch	135
stipend	181	succulent	503	syllogize	440	theatre	255
stipulate	181	suck	503	sylvan	458	theory	255
stirrup	152	sudorific	237	syncope	64	thermometer	
Stoic	186	suffer	344			386, 520	
stolid	176	sufferance	344	<b>T.</b>		thesis	256
stomach	184	sufficient	256	tack	189	thin	188
stone	182	suffix	136	tact	189	third	204
story	236	suffuse	165	tag	189	thou	192
strain	465	sue	497	take	189	thread	198
strangle	465	suicide	489	talent	195	three	204
stratum	185	suit	497	tame	213	threnode	262
straw	418	sum	325	tangent	189	threnody	262
street	185	summit	325	tax	189	throne	261
strew	185	superb	325	teat	254	through	197
strict	465	superficial	339	technical	194	throw	198
stricture	465	superficies	339	telephone	339	thud	206
string	465	superfluous	345	tempest	196	thumb	205
stringent	465	superinduce	12	temple	196	thump	207
strong	465	superinduction	12	temporal	196	thunder	188
stub	207	superior	325	temporary	196	thyme	265
stubble	207	supernal	325	temporize	196	timber	219
stubborn	207	superpose	317	tempt	188	tincture	193
stump (n.)	187	superposition	317	ten	8	tinge	193
stump (vb.)	207	superscribe	122	tenable	188	to	217
stupefy	187	supersede	234	tenacious	188	tolerable	195
stupid	187	superstition	175	tenant	188	tolerate	195
suasion	209	superstructure		tend	188	tomb	205
suavity	209		185	tender	188	tone	188
subduce	12	supervene	509	tenement	188	tonic	188
subduct	12	supervention	509	tenet	188	tonsorial	196
subduction	12	supine	326	tenor	188	tonsure	196
subject	493	supplement	304	tense	196	tooth	241
subjéct	493	supplicate	92	tension	188	torment	508
subjoin	125	supplication	92	tent	188	torrent	200
subjugate	125	supply	304	tentative	188	torsion	508
subjunctive	125	support	313	tenuity	188	tort	508
sublime	442	suppose	317	tenuous	188	tortoise	508
subscribe	122	suppurate	319	tenure	188	tortuous	508
subsequent	497	supreme	325	term	197	torture	508
subside	234	sure	60	terminate	197	touch	189
subsidy	234	surface	339	terrace	200	toxicology	194
subsist	175	surge	134	terrestrial	200	tradition	225
substitute	175	survive	512	terrible	202	traduce	12
substratum	185	susceptible	33	terrier	200	traduction	12
substructure	185	suspect	99	terrify	202	transact	104
subtend	188	sustain	188	terror	202	transcend	96
subterfuge	142	sustentation	188	tertiary	204	transcribe	122
subterranean	200	suture	466	testaceous	200	transfer	344
subtile	194	sweat	237	text	194	transfigure	126
subtle	194	sweet	209	textile	194	transfix	136
		swine	467				





niddle v. to pass thro' above - 2. to perforate w. holes, like above.

niddle n. (= niddles = Gaedels : f. niddel = roédon, <sup>ance.</sup> + guess.  
ep radl.

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